

Mr. FRANKS O'CONNOR.—Bill to alter the Rate-paying Clauses in the Irish Poor Law Act, with the view of establishing a graduated scale for the rating of property, whereby in all cases where landlords do not reside in Ireland for seven consecutive months in the year,

measurably below the reality, and was it not for the purpose of reserving a considerable portion of interesting matter for the next number of the "*Labourer*" I should give the press-gang a nut that they wouldnt crack in a hurry.

year more to his annual profit, over and above the stipulated 100%. And was I not afraid of pushing you into Syntax before I had taught you Grammar, I would not stop even there, because I haven't allowed a fraction for labour during the winter months, when men and their

the estate as one of the loveliest spots he ever saw in his life. The discussion introduced by Mr. Howes, was adjourned to next Sunday night. The council are requested to meet early to arrange matters for a public meeting.

mously supported the middle class in the struggle  
 of that class to obtain the Reform Bill, and you know  
 that the results of that measure have been  
 'Like Dead Sea fruits that tempt thee,  
 But turn to ashes on the lips.'

In the north of Spain and the south of France snow has fallen in such quantities as to render the roads nearly impassable.















## 5

quished, you will still have the cheering consolation of knowing, that you did your own part well, and ever remember, that there is honour due to those who are overcome when defeated in valiantly defending their own rights and privileges.

We may be told that if we persevere in our short

tirely driven into other countries, but heed not that; if you cannot procure a livelihood with hard work in your own country, it is better that the trade do go

and you follow it, than to remain at home, and with all your exertions in ministering to the wants of the

are happy to say that a meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Short Time Committee has taken place in Tdmore, with the view of devising and carrying out some practical measures in resistance of the attempts now being made by certain parties to prevent the carrying into operation the Ten Hours Clause of the Factory Bill. They must be foiled in these efforts. The work-time Committee in executing their designs, for unless they assist by a spirited co-operation of the industrious classes they will be unable to perform the arduous task. Rally to their support! Sign your petition sheets. Pray the legislature to allow the bill a fair trial; and let parliament know—let the arrogant landlord know—and let the world know, that you are determined no longer to be the serfs and slaves of idle capitalists, and when it is seen that you are resolved to have your rights, and when your power is strong enough by your combination to demand those rights, then your freedom will be conceded, and happiness, peace, and plenty will crown your industry.

The Central Committee of the above expanding Association met on Monday and following days for the transaction of general business, during which the Committee met to put the correspondence has been received from many parts of the United Kingdom. By desire, we insert the following letter from the Northwich salt-broilers:—Northwich, salt-broilers, Monday, January 3rd.—The men employed in the salt works of Messrs Stringer and Mauns were called together by the agent, who announced the intention of the firm to raise their wages one shilling per week, and on Tuesday Mr Harrison, the district secretary, was sent for, and had an interview with the agent, who expressed his satisfaction with the principles and objects of the National Association of United Trades, and wished it every success. This is another of the great number of instances in which the influence of the Association has been made manifest.

Yours truly,  
 J. W. PARKER.

P.S.—Please to put the above in the *Northern Star*.

This is most honourable on the part of the employers, and to put the matter to the test is much appreciated by the men, and their names be pronounced with respect for generations to come.

May this new year's gift be long continued, and both masters and men enjoy together the return of many more, and live in each others affections, ever making it a point of duty to promote each others interest and happiness; and may other masters follow this noble, this praiseworthy example. How much better it would be for the masters, generally, to act in this manner, that the employed and employer might happily co-operate together, instead of being tormented with continuous broils and bickering, brought on through selfishness and mad competition in attempting to bring down the price of labour. Oh! that 'the good time coming' would shed upon us its hallowed rays, that 'peace and good will' might lead the van to universal brotherhood.

Haverley-on-Avon, December 30th, Mr. Lodge addressed a meeting of No. 1 of Rose Lodge, *Lodge of the Miner's Association*. The speaker, at great length, explained the principles of the Association, showed its superiority over all local combinations, and demonstrated its adaptation to the wants of the trades, and its capabilities to protect the rights of industry. At the close of the lecture resolutions approving of the Association were carried unanimously; also that the first month's levies be paid on the next meeting night. Let our friends here labour ardently and perseveringly to induce others to join with them, and, depend upon it, the good work will go on and grasping capitalists be compelled to concede to industry a fair reward.

NOTICES.

The second number of the Central Committee's Report is published, and a copy has been forwarded to the secretaries of all bodies in connexion with the Association, and a stock is on hand for sale among the members, who are requested to give their orders through their local secretaries, to whom any quantity may be ordered upon receipt of No. 1 of the Office order form; for the amount; or if in small sums, by post stamps. An allowance of twenty-five pence will be made to secretaries for their trouble, and as the expense of carriage will, in some cases, be rather heavy, it may be requisite for such secretaries to arrange with their members for such additional charges as may be required to cover the cost of the same.

The trades of Scotland are informed that a supply of the Reports have been forwarded to Mr Claugban, of Holytown, to whom, as also for cards and rules of application, may be made.

It is stated above, that secretaries of trades, through whom cash may be received, an allowance of twenty-five pence will be allowed for their trouble, but in every case, either in England or Scotland, cash must be forwarded with the order.

Communications upon the general business of the Association to be addressed to the general secretary, Mr. James Webb, of the office of the Association, and to the *individual members* of the Central Committee; and upon *pecuniary* matters to Mr James Webb, the financial secretary.

The members can be supplied with the first number of the Committee's Report by giving to secretaries their orders as above.

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, OF THE JOURNEMEN STRAIN-ENGING, MACHINE MAKERS, AND MILLWRIGHTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

RESPECTED BRETHREN,

You have expressed a desire to settle all the Land and Labour Bank question to the satisfaction of all parties, and to withdraw our society from the same time on into total co-operation with our society. I have no objection on either point, but I have to state that the money which you will not withdraw your funds from the Land Bank,—to say the least of it, this is surely a hasty conclusion, and such a course will be very far from satisfying all parties, but will only form a bone of contention in every branch of our society. I may say that Mr. Bessel, who has been directed to the money, will not attempt to satisfy all parties, but allow all parties to exercise the opportunity of satisfying themselves. I say, and I presume, that many of our members agree with me,—that it is a very hard case to expel men who for years have been good members of our society, without telling them what crime they have committed. I have no objection to the money being withdrawn, but the withdrawing of our money and the breaking up of our union are two very important but very different questions. It remains, as a matter of right, that the members shall decide whether they will be expelled. I hope you will not attempt to satisfy all parties, but allow all parties to exercise the opportunity of satisfying themselves. I say, and I presume, that many of our members agree with me,—that it is a very hard case to expel men who for years have been good members of our society, without telling them what crime they have committed. I have no objection to the money being withdrawn, but the withdrawing of our money and the breaking up of our union are two very important but very different questions. It remains, as a matter of right, that the members shall decide whether they will be expelled. I hope you will not attempt to satisfy all parties, but allow all parties to exercise the opportunity of satisfying themselves. 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## Home News.

England.

**ENGLAND.**

**MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.**—Some short time ago, a daring attempt was made to set fire to the new hotel at St Bees, which was at that time in process of building. As this was not the first malicious act towards Mr Tyson, the proprietor and builder of the hotel, he offered a reward of £500, was unable to obtain sufficient information to lead to a conviction, and some time previous, to this attempt to destroy the hotel some malicious persons so far in injured and undermined the shed under which the workmen pursued their labours, that it suddenly fell with a tremendous crash; but it fortunately happened that the workmen were not in the shed, and otherwise the consequences might have been fearful. Malignant, however, as the conduct of the perpetrators of these injuries was, it bears no comparison to the attempt made on Tuesday night week to effect the entire destruction of the above-named hotel. It appears that on Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, a party of five or six persons, about the hotel, saw a person who lived near it, or, which, however, no notice was taken at the time. About eleven o'clock the hotel was discovered to be on fire by a gentleman who lives in Lonsdale-terrace, and who was about retiring to bed. This person immediately gave an alarm, when a great number of the villagers were presently on the spot. The fire was extinguished, but the building was not saved. The lower part of the house and staircase which is completely destroyed, were both enveloped in flames, and the heat became so intense that the glass in the lower windows broke, when a free current of air was admitted, and the flames were ascending by the staircase to the upper part of the building. As the fire was so near the staircase and the great exertion, the fire was subdued; after which several persons proceeded up stairs to ascertain whether any damage had been done to the rooms above, when a scene of almost indescribable villany presented itself to the terrified inhabitants who had laboured so uselessly in extinguishing the flames. From the staircase, a large number of persons had already fallen at the time of their extinction, to the breakfast room, an immense train of blasting powder had been laid, connecting as it were, the two rooms, in each of which, at the two ends of the train, a quantity of blasting powder, to the extent of two or three pounds was deposited, independent of the powder in the train. Had this powder been exploded, the whole of the train, and the persons

conemignited, and it must have been with a hair's breadth of doing so—the whole building would have been blown to atoms, and the unsuspecting persons who were so nobly engaged in the exterminating war, would have been buried in ruins. This fearful calamity, however, was most providentially averted, and the diabolical intentions of those who fired the building have been in a great measure frustrated. If, injuring Mr Tyson as the subject, as the insurance policy stipulated, \$20,000, or £1000, is fully covered by an insurance effected shortly after the previous attempt had been made to destroy the building. It appears that the village had effected an entrance into the building by means of a ladder, and having got into the house, they had collected together all the combustibles they could find in the place, upon which they poured about four or five gallons of turpentine, belonging to the painters who were at work on the roof, and had kindled the same on fire. It is generally believed that the incendiaries had not left the house at the time where the people of the village entered it, as they had evidently made the escape from the front door, which was open, and three men were observed to make their escape in the direction of the road leading to the village. Mr Goodman, superintendent of police, has been on the spot, and every exertion is making to discover the villainous perpetrators, and bring them to justice. The happy news that hopes are entertained that the village will be brought to justice.

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willing and malicious perpetrators of this infamous act; and we  
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had been taken from them. On the same evening a gentleman was robbed of £7, by three footpads on the Old Swan road, on his way home from town.

**OLDHAM.—ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.**—On Sunday, a young man named Seville, lodged at a public house in Oldham, and on 24th inst., by C. Chiswick, a loaded pistol in his thumb, was apprehended as he was going to his room, and it was ascertained that he was a girl residing in the house might get hold of it and thereby do some mischief. To prevent this he fired it through the window, when the contents lodged in the body of a girl twelve years of age, who was passing along the main road at a distance of about thirty yards from the house. The girl was taken to the Infirmary, where parents' house, when Messrs Fawcett and Nield, surgeons, succeeded in extracting the ball. The girl is still in a very dangerous state. The young man, who unintentionally caused the accident was taken before the Oldham Magistrates, when he was released on bail to await the issue of the girl's illness.—Oldham was refused.

**BURY.—A MANUFACTURER COMMITTED FOR OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY.**—Mr Thomas Parkinson, a cotton mill manufacturer, and John Pilling, a railway contractor, have been committed for trial at the next Assizes at Bury, for obstructing the Bury, Bolton and Salford railway, by erecting a building on the line, and for having done certain acts whereby the lives and limbs of persons passing along the said railway were endangered. Mr Parkinson has a mill at Wood-ward-dangar, a part of the railway where there is only one track (one of rails) and on the morning of the 17th ult. had a large number of men and horses on the line, and was prevented from a siding, upon the main line, between six and six o'clock in the morning, and drawn by the engine and half a mile along the main line. He had no horses attached to the wagons, and they were left standing on the line till eight o'clock, when the first train arrived, and the engine and wagons were then started, the points being still unlocked the train ran into the wagons. The train was fortunately going slow, and nothing serious occurred from the course taken. On being asked a lengthy examination a commitment against the defendants was made out.

It is thought that the defendants' great, and the gossips of the town have had their suspicions greatly excited by the mysterious birth and burial of an illegitimate child, the offspring of a lady of fortune, named Miss Mosely, residing at No. 45, Westgate-street. A large number of rumours of foul play, which were rife in the

[illegible]

there's nothing to see, for the baby is dead." Sheshaena said she was taken before she could send for any doctor. Mrs. Caffie, a nurse, stated that Miss Mosely bore this, and that she was taken to the two children before this, and that she was taken to the child with one she was confident that she had killed in London; and had been taken enough to kill a horse, which had been given her by the father. The surgical evidence went to show that the child was not born alive, but "died in *transitu*, just at the moment of birth, and that the child was not born dead, but congested, but whether that arose from suffocation or from asphyxia was uncertain. The coroner said that with this evidence it was needless to attempt to carry the case any further, as it was quite evident that the child was still-born. There were so many circumstances that he felt confident that he felt confident that he should not be discharging his duty had he made an inquiry into the case. Addressing Miss Mosely, he said—"The evidence which has been disclosed to you is sufficient to convince any one of a most frightful deed, a crime of crime, debauchery and immorality committal by you, committed by your husband, and by your means of respectable parent, my, as far as I had the means of judging was respected in both his public and private capacities, it is, therefore, the more, the more painful to me, and I am sure it is to the jury, to see this evidence of crime; in the case of crime; in the case of crime, you are, by the evidence given to me, that this is a murder. There is every suspicion attached to you that you have been the mother of these three illegitimate children [Miss Mosely: That I deny, I deny]. All of whom have been still-born. This circumstance, which has been disclosed to you, today, leads to the inference, that they were not born alive, but that they

**THE NEW YEAR-SCENES IN THE 'INTERIOR'—THE AWAKENING OF PEASANTRY—ALLEGED ORANGE CONSPIRACY—THE SPECIAL COMMISSION—THE DUBLIN ELECTION—DOINGS IN DUBLIN.**  
(From our own Correspondent.)  
DUBLIN, Jan. 2nd 1919.

## Ireland

[illegible][illegible]

kings and rulers are like unto the bad parent, the  
 people of those mis-governed states are the veritable  
 dolls and cowards in creation, if they do not  
 "come to the rescue," and fling off the trammels of  
 slavery and persecution and degradation. But  
 I cannot do this, I have already done it. But  
 not four years ago, and we were the mightiest  
 power in the British empire—yet perhaps  
 Europe. Four years ago, and we were eight mil-  
 lions—vigorous, hardy, adult of hope and  
 spirits, and dashing enthusiasm—all of one mind  
 combined for the attainment of the noblest pri-  
 vilege beneath the heavens—the redemption from bondage  
 of our fellow-creatures. And now, the might  
 of our forefathers has perished, and the might  
 of our forefathers the horrors of tyranny and misgov-  
 ernment. We had the sympathy and respect of Euro-  
 pe—the world sat watching our motions with admira-  
 tion, and with their best blessings. France would  
 rejoice at our success, and America would aid us  
 the last drop of her heart's blood. But the tempter  
 came! The Whig displayed his gold and his patronage  
 age!—the bad parent!—the bad parent!—the  
 bad parent!—the bad parent!—the bad parent!  
 Ireland was sold—and now LOOK AT HER!!!

Scotland.

those who have now proved more fatal enemies to Ireland than Saxon or Cromwellian, or Whig or Tory, or any other class, who have been the cause of the misery and bloodshed which the first British helmeted gillery on the shores of the Bag-and-Bun.

I was down in the interior of Ireland for two or three days in the last week. But how shall I describe the miseries which I saw and encountered during my melancholy visit? My tale would scarcely come to Englishmen. I have in absolute misfortune of the inland population, I thought I should not be able to do justice to the sufferings of Dublin had arrived in *ne plus ultra* of human misery, but their condition in general, when compared with that of the peasantry in the interior of this island. I travelled so many miles of the country on an open car. I encountered every misfortune which a poor man's peregrinations. Wherever I cast my eye, no matter one of those to whom I spoke, but told the same sad and monotonous, soul-harrowing tale of misery and death and despair. But by no means the least of the sufferings which I saw, was the influence of the pestilence which had stricken by no means the least of the sufferings which they endured to be, at least, to have lost that cheerful, verdant, inspiring appearance, so peculiar to the rural landscapes of the green Isle. The people wandered about like ghosts—pale, naked, careless, and without any of those feelings which give life and animation to the human countenance. They do not retain the features and contour of a people belonging to an European state—were it not for their language, and the whiteness of their skin, one might fancy that they belonged amongst the misserable beings, who tenant the dreary wastes of the Egyptian desert. I was informed by travellers inform us, that long ago a wretched exile came from the inner regions of Africa. There is no ground, no industry, no spirit, no exertion, to be found amongst the Irish peasantry at the present time. They are all the more wretched, because they are less than the fields and highways, peripat with a gun on the arm, or a horse-pistol in the pocket, chewing a raw turnip, strolling from the field of a neighbouring farmer, cursing the *thrashers* who are sowing the seed in the house, or hatching the murder of some of the most intelligent-looking of them what they thought about the late proceedings in Parliament, and all at the same time pronouncing curses "loud and deep" or

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which a murder of a Protestant will be in future committed.' The letter, of which the following is a literal copy has been posted a few days ago in Dublin, and addressed to the Catholic pastor of Mountjoy-street, the General's Chamberlain. It is as follows:

most villainous documents which ever met the public

## Police Report.

**GUILDHALL.—A HINT TO THE LOVERS OF SAUSAGE**—On Monday two officers of the City police made the following application to Sir Chapman Marshall:—“I am sorry to state that while he and his brother officer were on duty in Southfield market, about half-past five o'clock on that morning, they observed a cart driving to Cowcross street, which was driven by a man named Andrews, who was in the employ of a person living in Bishop's Stortford. They followed the cart until it arrived at the gate of a Mr Lansdowne, sausage-maker, in Sharp's alley, when the driver, who was knocked at the gate, at the same time calling to someone. It was opened by Mr Lansdowne, jun., and the cart was entering, when they walked forward to inspect the

[illegible][illegible]

FOR TRIAL,		Males & Females,
Willful murder...	...	21
Harbouring murderers ...	...	3
Abduction ...	...	6
For various offences, but particularly for shooting at the person, burglaries, robbery of arms, murderous attacks on house and person		
	...	89
Total	...	119

should punish him with some severity, and ordered him to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned for six weeks. He was locked up in default.

**WANDSWORTH.—ONE WAY TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.**—Police-constable 118 Y, accompanied by a woman named Barchell and her daughter, solicited the advice of Mr Meadon under the following circumstances:—The female friend, Charles Barchell, son of the last person implicated, with his sister Emma, the young woman previously mentioned, and Thomas Clifford, a fellow-workman of Barchell's, were drinking together at several public-houses, and were afterwards taken to the Chelsea Tavern, where

Clifford undertook to administer the medicine, and procured what is believed to have been ammonia, of the use of which drug he told the patient he had perfect knowledge, as he had made the mistake. The doctor cautioned him that he must not administer more than twenty drops in a diluted state, and that he must stir the liquid in the genuine state, forcing some of it up the girl's nostrils, and drop-drip some into her mouth and throat, causing an intense burning sensation like that of a feeling of strangulation, the blood flowing copiously from the nose, but was prevented, and the girl was taken to her room, where she continued in strong fits upwards of three days. Clifford said she was overcome by drink, and that he did not apply some more of the stuff, but the mother said she did not like him. Clifford then said he would go and

Charles Barchell, whom he had left in the Swan, at the stone-bridge. It appeared that Clifford purchased the more ammonia in the Bridge-road, and administered three or four doses to Barchell, whom he found deep. He forced Barchell's head back, and poured the dose of the liquid into his nostrils and into his throat. A young man appeared to suffer great pain, and fainted at the mouth. Clifford was remonstrated with by all parties present, but he said he knew what he was about, and he would cure him. Barchell, it seemed, staggered home and went to bed, but could not sleep, and after having suffered from a few restless hours, he

[illegible]

## EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

of a young woman named Modest.—Sergeant Lewis, division, said that on Saturday evening he and his men were going along the New-cut at the rate of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour. Approaching the scene of the accident, he proceeded in the direction the defendant had taken, and on arriving the corner of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, he and a crowd round a young female, who was lying on the ground, bleeding profusely from a wound on the forehead, and who was insensible to the effects of their insensibility, and pronounced to have received a concussion of the brain, and still remained in that situation in a very precarious condition. The sergeant stated, that when the defendant first passed he was jerking the reins, as if to urge on the horse. He was under the impression that the woman was dead, until he saw the young woman knocked down by the defendant, and he was crossing the Blackfriars-road. She observed as the defendant approached that part of the road where the young woman was crossing he pulled back the reins of the horse, and did all he could to avert the accident. The animal, however, proceeded forward, and the defendant was compelled to gallop along until out of sight.—J. J. Winkles, workman, who was standing near the scene, stated that on the evening in question, as he was standing at the Union street, the defendant passed in his gig at a gallop when the wheel caught a wheelbarrow close to where he was standing, and knocked him down, severely injuring his ribs. The prisoner's servant boy, who was standing near the scene, stated that he saw the accident, and that his master had no control over him.—The prisoner stated the imputation of his being at that intoxicated at the time of the accident. His horse started off, and though he used every exertion in his power to pull it up, he failed. He deplored the accident, and felt regretful that such an accident had happened, but he was unable to render every pecuniary satisfaction to the relatives of those who had unintentionally injured.—SOUTHWARD.—BROOK.—T. Phelps, one of the trustees of St Thomas's Hospital, was charged with the prisoner, and a witness testified that in the month of August the prisoner was living at the house of a widow, alleging that his wife had been dead years. He afterwards paid his addresses to her, they were married the latter end of August at St George's Church in the Borough of Southwark. Soon after the nuptials he began to ill-treat her, and she accompanied him to his first wife living at Gloucester, the parish clerk of Gloucester's first marriage, which took place in the month of August, 1825, and stated that he was his first wife at Gloucester that morning before he

for London to attend the present examination. added, that although he was present at the solemnization of the marriage it had occurred so many years ago that he could not identify the prisoner as the bridegroom. The prisoner said that he and his first wife parted seven years ago by mutual consent, having appeared before any thing of her, he believing she was dead, contracted the marriage with the second wife, thinking it was not illegal. He added, that in the meantime drawn up between him and his first wife, it expressly stipulated that either party was at liberty to marry according to their inclinations as to whether or not they might get married.—The prisoner was committed.



### Correspondence.

the same effect? and does not he remember saying he did not want to part with his scrip, but that he would take £5. 10s. for it? And if he could sell at that price, would he take out four shares immediately, thus empowering himself to question the conduct of the directors at any time, and attend all meetings he could, and prevent as much as possible, persons from joining. Poor Gabbins is very like a victim, more like a whale for his swallow.

Now the people about this neighbourhood are quite satisfied with the conduct of the police, but he is not satisfied concerning the character of this creature, but he might pass where not known as one of the DISPATCH's 'respectable correspondents,' and Mr O'Connor's poor victim; whereas, if all be true (and it has not been denied by him as yet) we hear of him, he is in his own sphere, one of the most despicable and domineering tyrants. According to our usual

According to current report, this patriotic John was a policeman or constable in the south of England, during a turn-out of agricultural labourers, and his conduct was so bad, by the use of a long truncheon upon the poor defenceless operatives of the soil, that not less than twenty-one warrants were issued against him, and he was obliged and glad to sneak away. Then he speaks of poor men, like himself, being humbugged by Mr O'Connor and his assistants, out of their money.

It appears, that had Es's shares been bought at his price, he didn't mind being humbugged again to the tune of £5 Gs., levies, &c. Why, 'Johnny Mon,' thou art growing imbecile and doting. He, no doubt, recollects the turn out of shoemakers in Manchester, when he was employed in cutting out for, and looking the knobsticks in Parsonage-lane, in that town; and when that would not do, went to Ayr in Scotland, likewise to London and Nantwich, to procure shoes, &c., at the

lowest prices, thus ruining the poor shoemakers of Manchester. Surely, John, you would not do this business for nothing, and should not be so poor as you style yourself, and after being duped once want to sell out and be duped again. But perhaps you have been licentious and extravagant, or the curse of the toadstool and tyrant follows you. Hoping, Dear Sir, you will give poor John this tasty mouthful for his large swallow in your next, I beg to subscribe myself. One, who until the de-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY OF  
BISHOP AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

BROTHER LANDSMEN,—Now that our glorious Land  
Company has finally closed, I would address a few lines

to you on the subject of the agitation of those God-like and noble principles embodied in that immortal document, the People's Charter. For some weeks back, I have seen in the STAB notices of delegate meetings held in Newcastle, Durham, Shields, and other places. The men of these towns are up and at work in earnest, while we of this district are looking on with apathy. Others are doing what they can towards our emancipation; and while it reflects credit on them, it brands us with shame.

Brother 'Londemen,' shall this continue, shall it be said that when our neighbours are up in the cause of liberty, we stand looking on with our hands folded, or sneak behind like cringing cowards, and when they have nobly struggled for freedom and won the victory, shall we, with blushing faces, accept the boon from their hands? 'Never, never, methinks I hear you cry. 'We will to work, and as we hope to share in the general happiness that will follow the people's triumph, ye too, will brave

Be it so, then, all you have to do is to resolve, to determine to establish the Charter Association in this district without delay. We must make a beginning or remain as we are. Let our commencement be now. Let those who are favourable to the cause instantly hold correspondence with each other. I, for one, am willing to engage in the struggle, and give all the help I can towards the fructification of our enterprise. If you

to open to all those imbued with the same spirit. Let us commence, then, and co-operate with the men of New-castle and other places; let us organise our associations, get up our meetings, and agitate our principles in earnest, and in order to the better accomplishment of our object, let us form debating societies and mutual improvement classes. This will be a great aid in bringing out dormant talents and abilities, and I have no doubt

the spirit of freedom will awaken once more in the Bishop Auckland district. Having thrown out these few remarks, I hope some more talented individuals will take them up, improve, and bring them before the public from time to time, till an agitation is begun in this part of the country that shall end only with the achievement of our lost rights.

I remain, brother Landsmen,  
Yours, in the cause of Freedom,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOURNEYMAN  
STEAM ENGINE, MACHINE MAKERS, AND  
MILLWRIGHTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

'Truth's beams begin to penetrate the mind's horizon,  
And to dissipate those clouds of error hitherto so dense,  
That man could not perceive e'en common sense.'

GENTLEMEN,—Whenever anything new is ushered forward to the attention of mankind in general, and especially to one class in particular, a natural curiosity is excited; and some, with a self-sufficient smile, and others, with a vacant, idiotic stare, can at once fix the result, without giving themselves the least trouble to become acquainted with its true nature and design. From such weakness arises all that error in judgment which leads man to censure and condemn what they cannot fully

leads them to offend the National Land and Labour Bank, and to understand. The officious Henry Selby has placed in our hands the December Trade Report for 1847; published also a report of an Executive Council meeting held November 27, 1847, for the express intention of suspending those branches that have deposited their funds in the National Land and Labour Bank. Henry Selby has once more vomited his spleen against the Land and its supporters. This said production he has appended to

Selsby of conducting this affair after his own fashion, that he prepares the manuscript, and superintends the printing and posting of the report himself! So very clever is Mr Selsby; that he has achieved all this without the knowledge of the Executive Council, or the committee appointed by them to superintend the printing. Now, Mark! Selsby is instructed by the Council to present all matter for the press to the printing committee, for the

approval. If approved, it is the duty of that committee to place the manuscript in the hands of the printer, and see the work properly executed. But Mr. Selby not wishing the matter to be interfered with, has thought proper to violate the Executive Council's instructions, and treat their orders with contempt, and yet this Selby had the audacity to tell you that he had written 'for the Executive Council!'

Manchester 3rd branch, that H. Selsby had not consulted them in accordance with rule 11, although he makes use of the plural number, 'we,' at least twenty five times, and speaks of himself in the third person! The printing committee denounced the general secretary for his want of candour, and his baseness in attempting to palm off that illegal document as being published with their approval.

the case) have appointed a deputation to lay the matter before the Executive Council at their next meeting. There is certain to be no drawn, and H. Selaby stands the convicted scribe. Penalty £1.—See minutes of the last deputation meeting. Every member who has read the rules of our society, knows full well that the Executive Council have not the power to suspend any branch of our body. Neither has the decision of the branches on the banking committee, theirs, but ours, even though. The council has

question given them any other paper. He touched ~~the~~  
not presented the suspending of the Derby and ~~the~~  
two Manchester branches, to the members of ~~the~~  
whole society for their decision; until this ~~had~~  
done, Henry Selaby's hash goes for nothing. I ~~partic~~  
particularly invite every member to read attentively  
the first portion of Selaby's address, because it is ~~calcu~~  
lated seriously to affect the wages of you all. Then ask  
yourselves the following questions: Can this man, after

In writing this, fairly represent our interest : is he about to become a candidate in the masters' association ? Is he a tool of the masters ?

In writing the above, I wish it to be understood that I have no motive but to prevent the delinquent, Selsby, effecting that which the master class would give thousands of pounds to accomplish, namely—the annihilation of the mutual confidence of trades' unions : the certain prelude to dismemberment and ruin.

AN OLD MANCHESTER MEMBER.  
January 3rd, 1848.

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**LIBERALITY OF WORKING MEN.**—The 'iron men of Birmingham,' as they were wont to be called, have just signalled themselves by an act of noble liberty, which is perhaps without parallel. As will be seen by the following brief account of the

meeting of the weekly board of the Queen's Hospital, held last week, the committee of the 'Artisans' Penny Subscription Movement,' originated entirely by working men, presented the magnificent sum of £124 18s. 9d. as a new year's offering towards the funds of the hospital. At the same board the medical and surgical officers paid over the sum of £342, fees from pupils.

broke open the hatches of the Dispatch, Dover and London trader, lying in the Dover harbour, stole a quantity of spirits, and then set fire to the cargo in two parts of the hold. The fire in the fore part became extinguished, it appeared, by a cask of molasses bursting over it, but the one that had been lit in the after part of the vessel was burning when the captain went on board in the morning; and had a

From three to four hundred shipwrights in North and South Shields have been suddenly thrown out of employment, mainly, it is supposed, owing to the pressure of the times.

nity of Reading, and another at Wenhaver. As Aylesbury, it is feared, that an incendiary spirit prevails among the labouring population.

Jenny Lind will be without a rival in London next season, as Grisi will be at St Petersburg, and Allioni, being a contralto, does not come into competition with her.



with this Land Plan. At the close, thirteen individuals, who simply came to hear about the novel

**COTTON.**  
**LIVERPOOL.**—MONDAY, JAN. 3.—The demand keeps for the trade to a fair extent; the sales of to-day are 40 bales, consisting of the usual variety; the common qualities of America are very sparingly offered.