

"Union is strength."

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My FRIENDS,--You will discover from the report that I will furnish you of the resolution of the venerable Democratic party in France, that however my principles and advice may be repudiated for a time, that the clubbing of the mind alone can carry out those principles. In last week's *Star* I defined for you the present state of parties in France, and now I will give you the clearest definition of the means by which the Democratic party expect to establish their own principles--and that is UNION. I extract the following from the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last. Here it is:--

The meeting of the ultra-Republicans which took place yesterday was the most numerous that had ever been held, and it is the first time they were able to agree in concert in defence of the Republic. At this meeting 100 representatives were present, and after three hours' deliberation it was determined that unity of action was imperatively called for on the part of the Opposition, and a committee was named, first, to regulate the mode, for the future, of convoking the members; and next, in all cases, to adopt resolutions to be communicated to the whole Opposition for the purpose of effecting a unity of vote.

Now, from the above you will discover that these members who advocate the people's cause rely solely upon their own union. You must also understand, that the union of one hundred and sixty members of the Legislative Assembly of France would not have the same effect upon that Government that an union of thirty members would have upon the English Government; and for this reason, the French Assembly sits by day, the members are paid for their services, and very few--if any--are absent; while, in England, forty out of six hundred and fifty-six constitute a House--that is, twenty-one members may speak the opinions of three hundred and twenty-nine, one more than half the number of members. I think this will give you the clearest definition of the value of Annual Parliaments and Payment of Members. If you had Annual Parliaments and Payment of Members the House would sit by day, every member would attend and perform his duty; whereas now, at a debate lasts for three, four, five, or six nights, and if no more than forty members hear the arguments urged on either side, when the debate is likely to close the whippers-in of both parties send messengers to the several clubs where their lackeys are amusing themselves, and without heeding one word of the debate, they will vote as their respective leaders.

I do hope and trust, that you will gain some little wisdom from the resolution adopted by the representatives of the French people, and that you will define that to your professed representatives as soon as Parliament meets, which will be next Tuesday fortnight. I wish you to do so, in order that the Ministry may base its policy upon your union and not upon your disunion, for you may rely upon it that the country never witnessed such a Parliamentary session as this in less than one month. I have had a letter from my friends of Bradford, and also from my friends in Rochdale, and several other places, requesting me to name a day when I can visit them. The men of Bradford state that the 3rd of February will be the most convenient time for them; and I will be with them upon that day; and, as the Conference will sit by day in Manchester, I will visit Stockport--where I first opened my Chartist commission--Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, and any other town in the neighbourhood, any evening from Tuesday, the 28th, to the Saturday night following; and I request that the inhabitants of those several towns will make their own arrangements as to the time I shall visit them; and I hope then, once more, to establish a thorough union in the minds of the working classes.

My friends, nothing is more proper than that anything connected with your order should be fairly published; and therefore let me correct an error which appeared in last week's *Star* relative to the proceedings of the Executive upon Wednesday week. The question put to me by Mr. HANLEY was very clearly stated, but my answer is not as clearly stated. My answer was--

"When caps amongst a crowd are thrown, These they fit may wear them for their own."

I further stated that I did not personally allude to any one who professed to advocate the people's cause; but that, after thirty years' experience, I felt convinced that ninety-nine out of every hundred were trafficking politicians. This, I think, will convince you that I allow any use to be made of the *Star*, no matter how it may misrepresent me; but, however, it is my firm resolution to adhere strictly, if I stand alone, to those principles which will elevate your order.

I attended a meeting at John-street, on Tuesday night last, and notwithstanding the opposition that it is reported the London men would manifest towards me, I never attended a better meeting in London, and I never was more cordially received and welcomed; and the only thing which seemed to produce any, but not much, antagonism, was the proposal of Mr. Stallwood to add "Social Rights" to the resolution that I had proposed; and for which, I believe, only about five hands were up.

Now, working men, let me once more beg of you, and implore you, not to mix "ism" with Chartistism. You remember how Chartistism was mocked at, reviled, abused, and persecuted when it was first established; but, like every other proposition, it was first mocked, then laughed at, then abused, then reviled, and then persecuted, but now it is being thought of, and deliberately discussed; whereas, if you mix any other "ism" with it, you will enlist such a host of opposition as you cannot imagine; and, therefore, it is that I implore you to adhere strictly to the ONE "ism," which is "ism" that can elevate your order--CHARISM.

I suppose that you read the preparations that are now being made in Ireland to oppose the Government, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, and I hope and trust that you will be prepared to take advantage of that coming struggle; and although a man cannot do a nation's work, yet you may rest assured that I will be upon the watch tower, and fairly and independently define your principles. I will not allow the leaders of any party to state, without refutation, that your class would be satisfied with this change, that change, or the other change, but I will prove to the Government and the House that you will accept no change but the CHARTER.

I see the manner in which the Government, the judges, and juries, are carrying out Lord Melbourne's good old maxim--

"RUIN HIM WITH EXPENSES."

and therefore Mr. NIXON, the solicitor who defended VERNON, and whom I never saw for twelve months after the trial took place, has now served me with a writ for £103, for defending VERNON. I shall not be at all surprised, however strong my evidence may be, if the judges should give a verdict against me, and saddle me with his costs and my costs. However, I still rely upon your order not to allow my oppressors and yours to crush me, and "ruin me with expenses."

I find that the men of the Potteries, and the men of Sheffield, are not apathetic in the matter; and, at their request, I furnish you with the following placard, forwarded to me, together with a letter from GEORGE CAVILL, inviting me to attend a meeting at Sheffield before or after the Manchester Conference; and, in reply, I beg to state that I shall be happy to meet my Sheffield friends once more after the Manchester Conference; and I will name the day, and afford them ample time for getting up the meeting--

CHARISM A LIVING REALITY!

The members of the Chartist Association are

The Northern Star

AN NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. No. 691. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851.

herely informed that a special meeting will be held at Mr. G. Cavill's Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Wednesday evening, January 18th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Manchester Conference, which is to be held on the 27th of the present month. All persons friendly to the Cause, are cordially invited to attend by order of the Council. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

The Sheffield Charities have resolved by their recent act, not to be bound by the provisions in the good work of gratitude to their friend and benefactor Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. A goodly number of manufactured articles have been given gratuitously, the proceeds to be applied to the Llanosy and Ashtons by the way of donations will be thankfully received for the above specific fund.

Now, my friends, let me once more entreat you and implore you to dispel all bickering and antagonism, and unite, and club your minds and pence together to carry the CHARTER.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend and Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting, called by the Executive Committee, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, 28th, where the members of the Executive Committee were present, and on coming to the platform were loudly cheered. The attendance was very good.

Mr. JAMES CHASSBY was called to the chair, and the meeting had been called by the Executive Committee, and the members of the Executive Committee were present, and on coming to the platform were loudly cheered. The attendance was very good.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them. He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

the people were represented in Parliament these measures would immediately be carried. A great calamity would be averted, and the want of education; this was a greater evil than an uneducated man could be aware of. If the people were properly educated, every man would be able to express eloquently the grievances under which he laboured, and would quickly be employed as long as it was the interest of the capitalist to bring it into the market. They often heard it asserted in the house, in supercilious tones, that the working classes were deficient in respect--that they wanted to receive support, without the labour and the money that would give it. It was an old dogma, that unless capital was protected it would not be employed. Capital needed no more protection than labour. It would be employed as long as it was the interest of the capitalist to bring it into the market. They often heard it asserted in the house, in supercilious tones, that the working classes were deficient in respect--that they wanted to receive support, without the labour and the money that would give it.

Mr. STALLWOOD wished to speak. The CHAIRMAN stated, that the Executive had made their arrangements; but he left it to the audience. The audience wished to know of the Executive whether they would consent to have the words "and their social rights" added to the resolution? He knew the majority, both of the Executive and of the audience, were in favour of an agitation for Social Rights. Mr. HANLEY had no objection to it, but thought it unwise, as Mr. O'CONNOR, who moved the resolution, had left the meeting.

Mr. J. B. JONES, who was loudly cheered, said, it would be like stealing a march upon the enemy, as Mr. O'CONNOR was opposed to the agitation for Social Rights. Mr. O'CONNOR was not only a friend, but also a member of the Committee. Mr. REYNOLDS also addressed the meeting on the question, blaming Mr. Stallwood for being premature. He was not in favour of the agitation for Social Rights. Mr. O'CONNOR had been present, but he had no doubt that he would have agreed to the addition.

Mr. STALLWOOD pressed his amendment. On its being put, only five hands were held up for it (on the ground of its being ill-timed), and the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

power the working classes would see that no benefit would arise to them; then the day for a struggle would have come--a day, when at the same moment they might perhaps require both their political and social rights. He did not oppose any party, struggling for any measure of reform, but he opposed any sale or bargain being made of the election of the Executive, and set down amid much applause.

Mr. E. JONES--They were met to commence a new campaign, but they must mean to fight under the old flag; under that flag many a victory had been won--many a mental triumph achieved, and many a social right. He did not oppose any party, struggling for any measure of reform, but he opposed any sale or bargain being made of the election of the Executive, and set down amid much applause.

Mr. STALLWOOD wished to speak. The CHAIRMAN stated, that the Executive had made their arrangements; but he left it to the audience. The audience wished to know of the Executive whether they would consent to have the words "and their social rights" added to the resolution? He knew the majority, both of the Executive and of the audience, were in favour of an agitation for Social Rights. Mr. HANLEY had no objection to it, but thought it unwise, as Mr. O'CONNOR, who moved the resolution, had left the meeting.

Mr. J. B. JONES, who was loudly cheered, said, it would be like stealing a march upon the enemy, as Mr. O'CONNOR was opposed to the agitation for Social Rights. Mr. O'CONNOR was not only a friend, but also a member of the Committee. Mr. REYNOLDS also addressed the meeting on the question, blaming Mr. Stallwood for being premature. He was not in favour of the agitation for Social Rights. Mr. O'CONNOR had been present, but he had no doubt that he would have agreed to the addition.

Mr. STALLWOOD pressed his amendment. On its being put, only five hands were held up for it (on the ground of its being ill-timed), and the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Mr. HANLEY moved the following resolution:-- "That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Land; and therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would be too strong for them.

Death and District. 1. Morley, York, Newport, Monmouth, and South Wales. 2. Exeter, Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 3. County of Cornwall. 4. Devon, Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 5. County of Devon. 6. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 7. County of Devon. 8. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 9. County of Devon. 10. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 11. County of Devon. 12. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 13. County of Devon. 14. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 15. County of Devon. 16. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 17. County of Devon. 18. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 19. County of Devon. 20. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 21. County of Devon. 22. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 23. County of Devon. 24. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 25. County of Devon. 26. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 27. County of Devon. 28. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 29. County of Devon. 30. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 31. County of Devon. 32. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 33. County of Devon. 34. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 35. County of Devon. 36. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 37. County of Devon. 38. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 39. County of Devon. 40. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 41. County of Devon. 42. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 43. County of Devon. 44. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 45. County of Devon. 46. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 47. County of Devon. 48. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 49. County of Devon. 50. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 51. County of Devon. 52. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 53. County of Devon. 54. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 55. County of Devon. 56. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 57. County of Devon. 58. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 59. County of Devon. 60. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 61. County of Devon. 62. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 63. County of Devon. 64. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 65. County of Devon. 66. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 67. County of Devon. 68. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 69. County of Devon. 70. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 71. County of Devon. 72. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 73. County of Devon. 74. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 75. County of Devon. 76. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 77. County of Devon. 78. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 79. County of Devon. 80. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 81. County of Devon. 82. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 83. County of Devon. 84. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 85. County of Devon. 86. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 87. County of Devon. 88. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 89. County of Devon. 90. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 91. County of Devon. 92. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 93. County of Devon. 94. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 95. County of Devon. 96. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 97. County of Devon. 98. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 99. County of Devon. 100. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 101. County of Devon. 102. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 103. County of Devon. 104. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 105. County of Devon. 106. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 107. County of Devon. 108. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 109. County of Devon. 110. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 111. County of Devon. 112. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 113. County of Devon. 114. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 115. County of Devon. 116. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 117. County of Devon. 118. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 119. County of Devon. 120. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 121. County of Devon. 122. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 123. County of Devon. 124. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 125. County of Devon. 126. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 127. County of Devon. 128. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 129. County of Devon. 130. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 131. County of Devon. 132. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 133. County of Devon. 134. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 135. County of Devon. 136. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 137. County of Devon. 138. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 139. County of Devon. 140. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 141. County of Devon. 142. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 143. County of Devon. 144. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 145. County of Devon. 146. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 147. County of Devon. 148. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 149. County of Devon. 150. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 151. County of Devon. 152. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 153. County of Devon. 154. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 155. County of Devon. 156. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 157. County of Devon. 158. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 159. County of Devon. 160. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 161. County of Devon. 162. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 163. County of Devon. 164. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 165. County of Devon. 166. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 167. County of Devon. 168. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 169. County of Devon. 170. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 171. County of Devon. 172. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 173. County of Devon. 174. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 175. County of Devon. 176. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 177. County of Devon. 178. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 179. County of Devon. 180. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 181. County of Devon. 182. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 183. County of Devon. 184. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 185. County of Devon. 186. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 187. County of Devon. 188. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 189. County of Devon. 190. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 191. County of Devon. 192. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 193. County of Devon. 194. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 195. County of Devon. 196. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 197. County of Devon. 198. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 199. County of Devon. 200. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 201. County of Devon. 202. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 203. County of Devon. 204. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 205. County of Devon. 206. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 207. County of Devon. 208. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 209. County of Devon. 210. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 211. County of Devon. 212. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 213. County of Devon. 214. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 215. County of Devon. 216. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 217. County of Devon. 218. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 219. County of Devon. 220. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 221. County of Devon. 222. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 223. County of Devon. 224. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 225. County of Devon. 226. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 227. County of Devon. 228. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 229. County of Devon. 230. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 231. County of Devon. 232. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 233. County of Devon. 234. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 235. County of Devon. 236. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 237. County of Devon. 238. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 239. County of Devon. 240. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 241. County of Devon. 242. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 243. County of Devon. 244. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 245. County of Devon. 246. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 247. County of Devon. 248. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 249. County of Devon. 250. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 251. County of Devon. 252. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 253. County of Devon. 254. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 255. County of Devon. 256. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 257. County of Devon. 258. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 259. County of Devon. 260. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 261. County of Devon. 262. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 263. County of Devon. 264. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 265. County of Devon. 266. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 267. County of Devon. 268. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 269. County of Devon. 270. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 271. County of Devon. 272. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 273. County of Devon. 274. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 275. County of Devon. 276. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 277. County of Devon. 278. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 279. County of Devon. 280. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 281. County of Devon. 282. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 283. County of Devon. 284. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 285. County of Devon. 286. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 287. County of Devon. 288. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 289. County of Devon. 290. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 291. County of Devon. 292. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 293. County of Devon. 294. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 295. County of Devon. 296. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 297. County of Devon. 298. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 299. County of Devon. 300. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 301. County of Devon. 302. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 303. County of Devon. 304. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 305. County of Devon. 306. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 307. County of Devon. 308. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 309. County of Devon. 310. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 311. County of Devon. 312. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 313. County of Devon. 314. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 315. County of Devon. 316. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 317. County of Devon. 318. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 319. County of Devon. 320. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 321. County of Devon. 322. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 323. County of Devon. 324. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 325. County of Devon. 326. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 327. County of Devon. 328. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 329. County of Devon. 330. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 331. County of Devon. 332. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 333. County of Devon. 334. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 335. County of Devon. 336. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 337. County of Devon. 338. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 339. County of Devon. 340. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 341. County of Devon. 342. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 343. County of Devon. 344. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 345. County of Devon. 346. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 347. County of Devon. 348. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 349. County of Devon. 350. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 351. County of Devon. 352. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 353. County of Devon. 354. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 355. County of Devon. 356. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 357. County of Devon. 358. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 359. County of Devon. 360. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 361. County of Devon. 362. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 363. County of Devon. 364. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 365. County of Devon. 366. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 367. County of Devon. 368. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 369. County of Devon. 370. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 371. County of Devon. 372. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 373. County of Devon. 374. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 375. County of Devon. 376. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 377. County of Devon. 378. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 379. County of Devon. 380. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 381. County of Devon. 382. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 383. County of Devon. 384. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 385. County of Devon. 386. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 387. County of Devon. 388. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 389. County of Devon. 390. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 391. County of Devon. 392. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 393. County of Devon. 394. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 395. County of Devon. 396. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 397. County of Devon. 398. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 399. County of Devon. 400. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 401. County of Devon. 402. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 403. County of Devon. 404. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 405. County of Devon. 406. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 407. County of Devon. 408. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 409. County of Devon. 410. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 411. County of Devon. 412. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 413. County of Devon. 414. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 415. County of Devon. 416. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 417. County of Devon. 418. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 419. County of Devon. 420. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 421. County of Devon. 422. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 423. County of Devon. 424. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 425. County of Devon. 426. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 427. County of Devon. 428. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 429. County of Devon. 430. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 431. County of Devon. 432. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 433. County of Devon. 434. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 435. County of Devon. 436. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 437. County of Devon. 438. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 439. County of Devon. 440. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 441. County of Devon. 442. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 443. County of Devon. 444. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 445. County of Devon. 446. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 447. County of Devon. 448. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 449. County of Devon. 450. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 451. County of Devon. 452. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 453. County of Devon. 454. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 455. County of Devon. 456. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 457. County of Devon. 458. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 459. County of Devon. 460. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 461. County of Devon. 462. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 463. County of Devon. 464. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 465. County of Devon. 466. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 467. County of Devon. 468. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 469. County of Devon. 470. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 471. County of Devon. 472. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 473. County of Devon. 474. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 475. County of Devon. 476. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 477. County of Devon. 478. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 479. County of Devon. 480. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 481. County of Devon. 482. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 483. County of Devon. 484. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 485. County of Devon. 486. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 487. County of Devon. 488. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 489. County of Devon. 490. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 491. County of Devon. 492. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 493. County of Devon. 494. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 495. County of Devon. 496. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 497. County of Devon. 498. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 499. County of Devon. 500. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 501. County of Devon. 502. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 503. County of Devon. 504. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 505. County of Devon. 506. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 507. County of Devon. 508. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth. 509. County of Devon. 510. Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and Plymouth

es of increase in the mileage of 20.9 percent.

Published this day, by G. Berger, Holwell-street, Strand, London (sixteen pages 8vo, Price 1s. 6d., No. 3 of

THE OPERATIVE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.

This magazine is conducted by some of the most active members of the amalgamated society of the iron trades, and is devoted to the representation of the great principles of industrial co-operation, political enfranchisement, and social reform, upon which the welfare of the masses depends. It also contains tales, reviews, and general information, so as to fit it for the women and the home. Working men, give your orders at once to the nearest bookseller, for a journal devoted to your interests, and containing, at once, the elements of amusement and instruction.

THE LONDON CO-OPERATIVE

STORES are now open at

76, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.

In connection with the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations.

1.—ORDER OF THE STORES.

To enable members of the above-named Association, and other persons who may desire it, to obtain articles of daily use perfectly free from adulteration, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, and to secure to themselves the most efficient management, distribution, and providing for a reserve fund.

Co-operative stores have been established with much success in different parts of the country. The benefit to the subscribers may be judged of from the fact that the subscribers to the Pioneer Store in Rochdale, divided in the last year £5000 in the form of dividends, and the goods were charged considerably below the ordinary price.

2.—OBJECTIONS OF THE STORES.

Wherever practicable, orders will be taken at the houses of customers, and goods will in all cases be promptly and carefully delivered.

The proprietors will act as agents on behalf of any parties who may order goods of usual consumption, even if not kept in stock.

3.—CAPITAL.

The necessary capital has been advanced in the first instance by some gentlemen favourable to the cause of association; the capital for subsequent operations will be furnished by subscribers, and the necessary expenses of the stores will be defrayed by the subscribers.

Co-operative stores have been established by a number of persons who have advanced the funds necessary to carry on the business, and who have agreed to receive no salary or remuneration, but to devote their own time and labour to the service of the community.

The funds requisite for commencing the undertaking have been already advanced, the public have been supplied with the stores in operation, being called upon to subscribe.

4.—SUSCRIPTIONS AND TERMS.

All the subscribers will receive not less than five shillings back at the end of each quarter of a year, as a bonus, the profits upon all purchases made by them during the quarter, and the necessary expenses of distribution and a reserve fund.

The transactions of the stores will be for ready money, but subscribers will have credit to the amount of their subscriptions.

The proprietors also contemplate making arrangements for the benefit of the poorer class of their customers, by which part of the profits upon purchases made by them shall accumulate, for the purpose of enabling them to become subscribers.

MANAGEMENT.

A general meeting of the subscribers will be held once in every quarter, when all accounts relating to the stores will be laid before them, and auditors will be appointed from the subscribers.

The tools are to be at all times open to the inspection of the subscribers, and the accounts of the stores will be published in the Northern Star.

Subscriptions received at the office, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, from 9 a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m.; on Saturday evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m.; and at the Working Men's Association, 34, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

North London Needlework Association, 31, Red Lion-square.

Working Shoemakers' Association, 11, A. Johnston's-court, Tottenham-court-road.

Gentlemen's Foot and Shoe, and Strong Shoe Makers' 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

West-end, Working Shoemakers, 3, Charlotte-street, Oxford-street.

Working Printers' Association, 4, Johnston's-court, Fleet-street.

Working Bakers' Association, 26, Clifton-street, Fitzroy-square.

Working Builders' Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Printers' Working Builders' Association, 2, Upper Dorset-street.

Orders for any of the above Associations will be received at the Central Office, where prospectuses of the Co-operative Stores may be obtained. For further particulars see Tracts on CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM, and also the CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST, a new weekly publication, the first number of which appeared on Saturday, Jan. 2nd, and is now in the hands of the subscribers. Communications for the editor are to be addressed, On half of the proprietors, LLOYD JONES, Manager.

THE CELESTIAL SCIENCE OF THE STARS.

MR. F. MOORE having after years of

sedulous devotion to the study of this sublime science, made himself acquainted with all its branches, and is now in a position to impart to his pupils, in a clear and simple manner, the principles of this celestial science, and to enable them to calculate the positions of the stars, and to understand the causes of the various phenomena of the heavens.

In his Astrology, Professor M. has been eminently successful, the accuracy of his calculations and the perspicuity of his explanations have caused him to be ranked by the wise and benevolent as a true philosopher, and his works are now in the hands of the students of this science, and are highly valued by the public.

This department of the Art (H.A.) esteemed the most beautiful, is founded on the sympathetic properties which universally exist, more or less, in all the elements of nature, and which produce the various phenomena of the heavens, and which are the basis of the celestial science.

Both physical and metaphysical, the principles of the celestial science are the basis of the celestial science, and are the basis of the celestial science.

The terms are, for the Solution of Four Questions, 2s. 6d.; and for the Solution of Eight Questions, 5s.

A Thrice of the Horoscopes accompanies the judgments, which are lucid and complete.

By Genetial Astrology is meant that portion of the art which relates to the past, present, and future of individuals, and which is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Diagnosis.—In the Horoscopes, the time the letter was written, or when the letter was received, is the basis of the celestial science.

Now publishing, in four weekly numbers, of twenty-four

pages each, Price 2s. 6d., the number

By E. Dipple, Holwell-street, Strand, London, (to whom all orders are to be forwarded).

CANTERBURY versus ROME,

Two Lectures, with historical supplements, by

ERNEST JONES.

No. 1. This day (Saturday) the 18th inst.

No. 2. On Saturday, the 25th inst.

Costs of No. 1.—The Royal Church—the atrocities of its foundation.—The history of Lincoln, a romance of real life.—The history of the Bishop.—The history of the pulpit.—The history of the pulpit.—The history of the pulpit.

Supplements to No. 1 and 2. complete a condensed history of the Anglo-Papal Church and its leading prelates.

NOTICE.

THE NEW WORLD, a democratic Poem, dedicated to the People of the United States, with notes written especially for the working classes.

BELGARD CHURCH, a religious Poem, dedicated to the people of the United States, with notes written especially for the working classes.

THE PAINTER OF FLORENCE, a domestic Poem.

THE BLACK JURY, or the Judgment of Europe, a political Poem, dedicated to the House of Commons, with an address to the Speaker.

WESTMINSTER PRISON, lyrical Poems, dedicated to the Exiles and Prisoners of '48.

Class prejudice has prevented the publication of the above poems, all composed by the author while in prison, not a publisher having consented to bring them out, although they had not been read the manuscript, and though an eminent printer had undertaken to print and bind them at his own risk. The following extracts from the printer's letter illustrate the feelings of the publishing class.

"I regret to say that I find a disinclination to publish on the part of the publishing class, and that it is so thoroughly understood, that I find it impracticable to remove the enormous load of prejudice that is entangled against you as being one of that party. I mention this, that I may save you the expense of making applications to any of the usual publishers."

Such being the case, the author proposes publishing the above works at a reduced price, 2s. 6d. each, as soon as he is assured of sufficient subscribers to cover the expenses.

Each number will contain twenty-four pages, of which a portion will be devoted to notes, that will be especially directed to unveil the enormities of the privileged classes, and analyse the forces of the democratic movement.

For further particulars, and to be enabled to send to write to that effect, at the earliest convenience, to Ernest Jones, Hardwicke Lodge, Moorcock-road, Bayswater, London.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

herely announce the following meetings—

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening, three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane, Barbican.

folding, but was soon found lying on the store
flooring in an impossible position.

THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NETHERLANDS, in the case of *THE KING v. THE PRISONERS OF THE NETHERLANDS*, have decided that the prisoners of the Netherland army, who were taken prisoner by the British army in 1813, and who were held in the Netherland army, are entitled to the same rights as the British prisoners of the Netherland army, who were taken prisoner by the British army in 1813, and who were held in the Netherland army.

amounting to £80 were handed in. A committee was appointed to collect further subscriptions, after which the meeting adjourned. Mr. J. O'Connell has addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Society of Congregated Traders in Dublin, January 7, 1851. Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your body, that you have favoured me with the honor to do my duty against Lord John Russell and his preaching session. In answer I beg to say, that earnestly, and to the utmost of my power, I shall endeavor to do; and I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN O'CONNELL. To Mr. Timothy O'Connell, Secretary to the Congregated Traders.

COMPETITION FOR LAND, AND AGRARIAN TROUBLE.—The *Carlow Sentinel* has an account of an attack by an armed party, on the house of a farmer near Liffan, in that county; they fired shots through the windows and posted a threatening notice, cautioning the farmer, on penalty of death, against taking a part in an adjoining town, from which some persons had been ejected, and from which some persons had

[illegible]

the hotel to await an inquest. It appears that the six o'clock on Saturday evening, a man who gave the name as John Fryer, of Union Lodge, county Wick, about fifty years of age, with a female, sister-in-law, his wife, and another female, named Margaret, arrived in a motor car at the Railway Hotel, and obtained double-bedded rooms. The man, who was dressed in the parties retired to bed, and had no conversation heard of them until the discovery of the ill-fated man in the morning. The men appeared greatly excited and affected with grief. The woman and his cousin into custody, where they took him for the present. In the room a sum of £200 in £2000 in Bank of Ireland and National Bank currency notes were found lying open on a desk, one of which was of furniture belonging to the deceased. It is said that Fryer was deceased were living for some time before he was

upon being married this day in Monkstown. C. took the necessary license for the purpose being lodged with the clerk of the church. The deceased was then eighty years of age, and must have been of previous age, as he was found in the boots of the hotel at the time he was taken to the hospital. It is stated that they lodged in a respectable inn at Dalkey for some time, and that the deceased had suffered from illness, and attended by Dr. H. The whole affair is wrapped up in great mystery. An inquest was held on Monday morning, in showing that the unfortunate deceased had committed suicide by throwing herself out of the window of Gilbert's hotel, while in a state of insanity.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, *Cork* Reporter, of Saturday last, has the following important announcement:—"We are in a position on what we consider perfectly good authority, that the decrees of the Thurlus Synod will be confirmed on the Sovereign Pontiff, and will consequently, not take effect."

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE were burnt out of a council room by a conflagration, which took place Monday morning, on the premises of Mr. Leach, a hatter, at No. 38, Westmoreland-street. The fire was discovered soon after midnight, and in a few minutes the entire house was completely gutted. The League occupied the drawing room.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HENN, Q.C.—The *London Chronicle* of the 10th inst. is stated that Mr. John Henn, Q.C., will not accept of a briefs. He has retired from the bar will be severely felt by the public, as he was the first lawyer on this circuit."

[illegible]

