ARREST OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Northern Star Office, Thursday Evening, quarter past ten. Mr O'Connor has just been arrested upon the Speaker's warrant, and taken off in custody to the House of Commons.

SECOND EDITION.

Friday Morning.

Our readers will see, from our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, clusion-I carry in my eye a build ng which that Mr O'Connor was liberated, after mu_ that the House exhibited much satisfaction building capable of holding 10,000. at the manner in which the altercation was arranged.

Cuward, and we conquer! Backward and we fall ! THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY FRIENDS, MY DEAR FRIENDS.

You will not expect me to attempt any de- THE ILLUSTRATED WHIG TREASON ACT. scription of my feelings for the last ten days. impossible—to convey to you the faintest notion of the state of anxiety and excitement I have been in for that period; working hard all day, eating but little, and spending sleepless nights, but never once reserting to any artificial means to sustain me in the extraction of the state of anxiety and excitement I have given to the Government gagging Bill in the House of Commons, and as I stated there I repeat here—"It is treason against the Crown, treason against the Constitution, and treason against the his card twice to Mr Cripps, and received as an answer—"That the hon. member could not leave the House" It is but justice to Mr Cripps are the sustain me in the extraction of the state of anxiety and excitement I have given to the Government gagging Bill in the House of Commons, and as I stated there I repeat here—"It is the card twice to Mr Cripps, and received as an answer—"That the hon. member could not leave the House" It is but justice to Mr to sustain me in the struggle. I declare to you "A BASE, BLOODY, AND BRUTAL BILL" always been the great sufferers from their in grace the statute book. temperance and folly. I can make every allowance for new and exciting circumstances, producing new and excited feelings; but while I am thus tolerant. I can in nowise consent the statute book.

Men of England, if the power of man can do However, a most dreadful onslaught has as they were threatened with on Monday last—(hear. However, a most dreadful onslaught has as they were threatened with on Monday last—(hear. hear)—in order that they might not occur again, hear)—in order that they might not occur agai

assert, without fear of contradiction, that that bloody, and brutal Whigs," whose boast it is, if I have been insulted as your representative, bloody, and brutal Whigs," whose boast it is, I have taken the course which honour sugintention would never have been interfered that the constitution is BASED UPON THE gested to defend myself, and the country will with by the Government, but for the folly of BLOOD OF THEIR ANCESTORS, and some, the indiscretion of some, and the these are the Reformers for whom your brothers burned and suffered death in 1832. If treachery of some of those professing to belong the burned and suffered death in 1832. If attend, because the House violated its duty,

deretion and treachery, was evidenced in the or not, and however I may be mocked for my have been scouted. issuing of a proclamation forbidding both the presumption and folly, it is my firm resolve meeting and the procession. You may rest to move the impeachment of Ministers for assured that the appearance of this proclamation their treason to the Crown and the People. imposed many hours of serious thought upon me; and, after anxious deliberation, the conment of the meeting would be equivalent to disarm your friends and arm your enemies. Peclusion to which I came was, that the abandonthe death of Chartism—that perseverance in tition by day and by night, and send your pe- yesterday, the Property-tax and some other Bills ob. the procession would have been followed by the titions to different Liberal members, so that all tained the royal assent by commission. death of thousands and the prostration of the may be armed with popular power. cause; and I decided upon violating the law in defence of the Constitution and the cause of force to scorn in the other.

mate tribunal to appeal to. We did so; and to the honour, to the wisdom, and the prudence) of that meeting, it not only consented to, but it approved and applauded, the policy. And so far from the boastings of the government, or the jeers of special constables, being able to eke a triumph out of our prudence, our resolve sounds the death-knell of tyranny.

Chartism-heretofore under a bushellaughed at by the Press, and mocked in the House of Commons, now finds a place in every newspaper, and haunts every man's brain; whereas, if Chartism had made a feeble resistance to an armed force, the prin-

There are now materials, ample materials, in of thousands who previously mecked them. What they say is, "Is this the dead thing? Is this the contemptible principle, which so 'affights the isle from its propriety," and compels the peer to handle the policeman's bludgeon? There must be something in this Chartism; I will inquire and investigate." Well, my friends, that's all we want—inquiry and investigation, for our principles will stand both; and even up to this hour (Thursday), I see the fruits of our victory in numerous letters of formula was alreaded to the materials, ample materials, in petition then had been a gross abuse of that principles. The hon member for Notting-like the house of Commons, if properly disciplined, the House of Commons as signed by 5,708 000 persons. Upon placed there. He would done to the would not so for have the petition he dead thing? It would not so for have the petition of the number of the most careful examination of the monstrous petition, had stated that the dead thing? It would not so for have the petition of the petition of the petition of the number of the signatures of the petition he deen then? The hon member for Notting-like, then the begge (Hear, hear.) The hon member for Notting-like would been a gross abuse of that principles. The hon member for Notting-like, then the house of the monstrous petition, had stated that the dead thing the would not so for have the petition of the number of the signatures were lege. (Hear, hear.) The hon member for Notting-like the body of the house the petition of the number of the signatures were lege. (Hear, hear.) The hon member for Notting-like the bedge of the petition, had stated that the would not so for have disgrated his family by acting is such a manner.

There are now materials, in the Geometric of fruits of our victory in numerous letters of

MILLIONS.

It was extensively announced on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, in newspapers and placards, that Feargus O'Connor had fled, and left his dupes to their fate. But I sat in the centre of the front seat, I sat in the centre of the front seat in the ce in the post of danger, and smiled as we lose me yet.

ther officer-that there were not more than 35,000. Some of the newspapers set us down at 8,000, some at 10,000, some at 15,000, some at 20.000, and one-the Morning Post-at 150,000; and the Evening Sun-mark, the first paper to give the account upon the same day, and not influenced by the Government, gates from all parts of the district are requested to the fears of old women, or the speculations of meet in the Association Room, Bradshaw-lane, at the Stock Exchange—also states the numbers eleven o'clock in the forenoon. When business of at 150,000—as a matter of course, each assuring its readers that there was a large reserve of the idle, curious, and fianked by companies of boys and children; but you know published for the solution of such questions—
it is, to add the several numbers given by the
several papers, make a total of them, double a settlement of accounts with Mr Wheeler.

stration at Westminster Temperance Hall, will were only acting in conformation of the several papers, make a total of them, double a settlement of accounts with Mr Wheeler.

I and I add the several papers, make a total of them, double a settlement of accounts with Mr Wheeler. it, and then you will be near the mark.

VOL. XI. No 547.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

will hold a certain number, and I estimate the number of times that the number of persons tual explanations between himself and the would fill the building; and I assert, without Honourable Member for Cirencester; and fear of contradiction, that the numbers present on Monday would have forty times filled a However, be the numbers what they may,

the conclusion that you are to draw is, that the Press, being the mouth-piece of a faction, has an interest in proclaiming your weakness. However, thank God, they have been baulked of the delicious repast of counting the slain. So much for the meeting, whose obedience, whose prudence, and whose courage has repaid me for a long life of agitation-of persecution —and of suffering. And now to the consideration of a still more important question—the question of

That is the title I have given to the Govern-

that my thoughts for the last ten days would -A Bill which, if passed into law, will as- I am now writing ADVISEDLY and temconstitute a life's history. It has never been suredly create a revolution in this country—a perately, and I assure you that such a brutal adding to the names, the residences and occuration of the country of the coun my practice to denounce the ardent and en- Bill which the proud minister expected to be howl was never heard as that with which I was thusiastic too severely, while you and I have law on Tuesday, but which does not yet dis- assailed when I rose to defend your petition to night or to-morrow, what course they intended to

I am thus tolerant, I can in nowise consent your constitutional opposition;—and its oppo- HAVE YOU; and now for the result. I support that that which is dearer to me than life itself, nents are not few in the House of Commons— have resolved upon not submitting your country. should suffer damage, even from justifiable Fox of Oldham, Thompson of the Tower Ham-excitement.

| Petition, or your claims, to the House on lets, Osborne of Middlesex, Crawford of Roch- Friday (to-morrow), and for this simple In health and appearance I am ten years older than I was ten days since, but I am twenty years younger in hope, because, while folly has well as the constitutional lawyers, are in the ranks of the Opposition; and if the Irish well as the ranks of the Opposition was all as the ranks of the Opposition was all as the ranks of the ranks of the Opposition; and if the Irish well as the ranks of the Opposition was all as th had its fling, prudence has had its triumph. a steady front it never would be the law of the House. I shall be with my Constituents the audacious statement that this petition was signed And with so much of a preface, I shall now land. The effect of this Bill, if passed, will be describe the reality of the past, and map out to transport every man who speaks his mind between us; and the Aristocracy of this lies place to examine the petition and compare it with the population returns. (Hear, hear.) He was not

this bill is passed, there is an end to the con- and so did the Speaker, in tolerating language dence, and he hoped the poor people whom he had so However, the effect of this folly, this indis- stitution of this country, and whether it passes which, if used to any other member, would shamefully deladed would now see, in its proper

> For God's sake, Englishmen, do not be foolish, and say that you will not petition against this Bill, when I tell you that, by so doing, you

Humble as I am, you see how my prophecy has been realised, that, from my place in Per the people in the one case, and laughing brute liament, I would be able to give circulation to vour opinions, your principles, and your plained. Had we surrendered the meeting, we would strength, which I never would be able to do Had we surrendered the meeting, we would out of the House; and if by my poor exertions, have had no channel through which to justify backed by your confidence, I have been enthe abandonment of the procession; but a abled thus to circulate those principles, will meeting, out of which the procession was to be vou not now preserve every channel and valve orders, to allow it to pass through the remaining constituted, was the constitutional and legiti- through which the national strength is conveyed to a national representative.

My friends, Monday has been such a triumph as has struck terror to the hearts of the enemy. Do not weaken it by inactivity-do not sully it by folly. And when you hear

dence, before you abandon the exalted position of the mould have been destroyed.

The great, the mighty preparations made by and your strength; while your principles—the justice of which no man can deny—are now being extensively discussed by thousands who had never previously heard of them, and tens of the most imporant privilege by the could not possibly make the mount of them, and tens of the montand make the mount of them, and tens of the montand make the mount of them, and tens of the montand make the mount of them, and tens of the montand make the montand adopted.

of the estimate that I have formed of the Press, and opinion, when Chartism is concerned, and when the people are to be counted. I will give you a correct representation of the varying calculation as to our measures which, by a peaceful and resoluted to be contained of the varying calculation as to our measures which, by a peaceful and resoluted to be contained of the passing of the bundles. (Oh, oh) He did not be lieve he should have any difficulty in obtaining a person that had taken place the bundles of the bundles. (Oh, oh) He did not be lieve he should have any difficulty in obtaining a person that had taken place the bundles of the bundles. (Oh, oh) He did not be lieve he should have any difficulty in obtaining a person that had taken place the bundles of the bundles. (Oh, oh) He did not be lieve he should have any difficulty in obtaining a person that had taken place the bundles of the evening to work the evening it would be right or just to waste the whatsoewer, after the day of the passing of that act, which was due to one so numer.

Bumbers upon that day. A member of the dumbers upon that day. A member of the House of Commons, sitting in the Library, assured me, with indignant passion, that he assured to not the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the Chartist petition, and individual so humble as himself, he and worth dying for. On Saturday next you would state that there were points referred to in that having proposed that its consideration should be proposed that its consideration of the Character (the demise of the Crown, should be proposed that its consideration of the Character (the demise of the Crown, should be proposed that its consider

Representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

HALIFAX.—A district camp meeting will be held on Swilling Top Hill, near Bradshaw-lane, on Sunday,

the camp meeting. A MEETING of the committee for the Frost Demon the form of the "ready reckoner" that I have stration at Westminster Temperance Hall, wil-

Now I think that experience enables me to Maril 16th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Marke a hetter guess in such cases than the Penny-a-liner, and my estimate of our numbers on Monday is rather under than over ham, Masbro, Darnall, Greasbro, Eclesfield, Wood.

Description of the undermentic of places are respectively and the subject of the subject and considered that it was consid

TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Thursday night.

My FRIENDS. I now sit down to put you in possession of what has transpired on this (Thursday) evening in the House of Commons, and I cannot do so more simply and plainly, than by giving you the following report of the proceedings from the "SUN;"which, though very in. correct, will give you some notion of the tone and temper of your deliberative assembly.

When Mr Cripps had closed his insolent and audacious statement, and when I had replied, I left the House, and sent my friend, Mr Jones, there, with the following letter :-Osbarne's Hatel, Adelphi.

Sin.—My friend, Mr Jones, will hand you this lette:—he has my authority for acting on my behalf. Your obedient servant.

from its assailants.

to transport every man who speaks his mind for you the future.

When the announcement of our intention to shold a meeting on Kennington Common, and there to form a procession to escort the National Will to the Senate House, was made, that announcement was allowed to pass unnoticed by the government for many weeks, and, now that we have triumphed in our moral strength, I assert, without fear of contradiction that the stream of the first pass of the stream of the past, and map out to transport every man who speaks his mind between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows and between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows and between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members in one of its members has an between us; and the Aristocracy of this blows, when one of its members in the occupit with, and defines to comply, that Feargus O'Connor, aware then that it was sienced by women, but he bad since ascertained that out of every 10 000 signatures that were attached to the petition and commerce with the population returns. (Hear, hear.) He was not the population returns. (Itear, hear.) He was not the population returns. (Itear, hear.) He was not the population returns. (Park near.) He was not the worth that the very strained by women, but he was not the population returns. (Hear, hear.) He was not the worth that the very s

acquit me and defend me.

Yours faithfully. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THURSDAY, Apart 13. HOUSE OF LORDS. - Is the House of Peers

of J sults resident in this country who had registered nature of the signatures that were attached to it, he r. quest of the Speaker, and acknowledging that he had under the provisions of the Act of 1829. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second read

ing of the Alien Blil, the provisions of which he ex After remarks from the Earl of Malussbury and the Dake of Ricanond, the Bill was read a second time. The Marquis of LANSBOWNE gave netice that he and would then move the suspension of the standing

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13. NATIONAL PETITION.

Mr THORNLEY brought up the report of the Comspeakers telling an unarmed people to rush the 26th of November last a committee was apmittee on Public Petitions, which stated that upon speakers telling an unarmed people to rush upon danger and to death, tell them that it is my intention to secure a great moral, a great my intention to secure a great moral, a great upon the banquet day, not one of Nature's children shall be missed from Nature's feast.

Lat me avaluat my anarmy my means and the committee in fluence of that excitement under which the committee in fluence of the committee. In the committee in the Let me exhaust my energy, my means, and jects of the British crown. The committee attached perseverance, and your patience and confidence, before you abandon the exalted position exercise of that most important privilege by the dopted.

dopted.

dopted.

dopted.

dopted.

My friends, as I will not be accountable for dopted by friends as I will not be accountable for dopted.

dopted middle classes to be allowed to join.

Again, suppose that our ranks had been brought into collision with an armed force on Monday; and suppose I had escaped the vengeauce of tyranny—which is not only doubtful but improbable—how weak and contemptible I should be to-morrow night when I enforced the Press-gang, every word written by myself, shall bear my own signature. This is a safe precaution; this is the manly course; so that I will suffer for none, and none shall suffer for mone, an

in the post of danger, and smiled as we passed through the reserve of pensioners, and the body of foot and mounted police. And, my friends, my prudence did not fail me when I saw assembled upon Kennington Common such a sight as the human eye has seldom seen before.

And now, in order to prove the truth of the post of danger, and smiled as we passed through the reserve of pensioners, and the should therefore move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject. There might be many persons who had a different notion of honour to himself in that house, but he should think himself unworthy of a sent in it is he brought charges and made statements against the brook made of the government spies.—(Oh, oh.) Ille fully believed that if such abuses if the brought charges and made statements against and hon member when he was not present.

Mr. Norms said that the honourable member for Nottingham's absence was his own fault. (Hear.) He had a serted, and he would assert again. Having hitherto followed my counsels, and the petition to contain was certect. He would apply another test to the petition to contain was certect. He would apply that the number of signatures he had represented and he would assert again. Having hitherto followed my counsels, and the pointment of a different notion of honour to himself in that house. There might be should think himself unworthy of a sent in it is he brought charges and made statements against if he brought charges and made statements against if he brought charges and made statements against in the brought charges and made statements against in the bould think himself unworthy of a sent in it is he brought charges and made statements against in the brought charges and mad

assured me, with indignant passion, that he was on the Common, and that there were not 4.000 people. Sir De Lacy Evans—a military plan.

Sir De Lacy Evans—a military plan.

Sign of Commons, sitting in the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration should be proposed that its consideration should be proposed.

Northman that the constant is consideration should be proposed that its consideration should be proposed that its consideratio that the committee of which he had the honour to Mr C. Lushington observed that the hon. member name of the Imperial Crown of this realize, or of any be the chairman, was appointed in the early part of for Nottingham had stated that he had two points to other of his said Majesty's dominions or countries, the session, and entrusted to report to the house the explain, one of which he had explained there, and or to leav war against his said Majesty, his heirs and Suffish number of signatures to each and every petition the other he said he should explain in another place. Successors, within this realm, in order by force or presented. It had been necessary to call in additional aid in order to ascertain the number of signa. The said he should explain in another place. Successors, within this realm, in order by force or presented. It had been necessary to call in additional aid in order to ascertain the number of signa. The said he should explain in another place, successors, within this realm, in order by force or total the number of signa. The said he should explain in another place, successors, within this realm, in order by force or total the number of signa. The said he should explain in another place. Successors, within this realm, in order by force or total the number of signatures or contents. tional aid in order to ascertain the number of signal member, in his cap state of upon what had taken force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe works tures to the petition. He believed that that number not put a wrong construction upon what had taken force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe works to the believed that that number not put a wrong construction upon what had taken force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe works to the petition. had been ascertained with perfect certainty. place in that house that night. (Cheers.) The hon member had referred to the weight of the petition as a proof of the correctness culous if they had, as appeared likely to be the case, a invade this realm or any other of his said Majesty's of his statement of the number of signatures to it, more serious meeting in that house than had taken dominions or countries under the obeisance of his of his statement of the number of signatures to it, more serious meeting in that house this more serious meeting in that house the house that he had been weighed this morning, and place on Kennington Common. (Hear, hear.) He said Majesty, his heirs and successors, and it had been found that the whole of it together thought that if the hon, gentleman made a statement weighed 52 cwt. The committee was, he trusted, too grossly incorrect, and calculated to do mischief, it was devices, or intentions or any of them should well known to render any further statements upon the duty of hon. gentlemen to bring it under the con. express, utter or declare, by publishing and Edinburgh and Leith, 2. the subject necessary. They considered that they sideration of the house calmly and deliberately. (Hear.) printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed, were only acting in conforming with their duty in The hon, member for Circacester was entitled to praise being legally convicted thereof, upon the coaths of laying the statement with respect to the petition before the house. (Chesrs.)

being legally convicted thereof, upon the oaths of
two lawful and credible witnes caupon trial or otherfore the house. (Chesrs.)

vention, stating that a glorious demonstration had taken place, and that a quarter of a million had as sembled on Kennington Common. He was not there himself, but he had been informed by these who were that there were not 25 000 persons there. He believed hit that was an over-statement, and that there were not more than 15,000 persons there, (Hear, bear.) Now, he would ask, was it to be supposed that the country would be deceived by a set of men such as formed the Convention, when they dared to tell the n such a falsehood? In his opinion, men who would so act were the greatest enemies of the people, traitors to their country and their Queen, and rebels to their God. (Hear.)

Mr Maurick O'Connell denied that the Irish

Repealers had taken any part in the demonstration that had taken place on Kennington Common, Sir R. H. Inguis believed that such an expo-sure as had now been made, not only of group Raggeration of the numbers, but of the character or the parties signing the petition would at once convince the Legislature how little faith it could place in such a petition. (Hear, hear.) 10 was clear, from all that had been stated, that the petition of which so much had been said, was not worth the paper on which it was written. (Hear.) He thought those who had so growly exaggerated their statements with respect to the petition were the greatest enemies of the right of petitioning. (Hear He should not move any resolution on the subject, Cripps to say, that he was under a pledge not but he would submit whether, as a means of ensuring the value of petitions some plans should not be adopted similar to that which existed some years ago, of of those signing the petition. (Cries of 'Hear.') adopt, in order to put a stop to such demonstrations

> Mr Cripps said, after what had fallen from the honourable gentleman the member for Nettingham,

to make any explanation upon his personal conduct. he must wait till the han, gentleman in possession of farthwith. the chair had resumed his seat. (Cheers.) Mr CRIPPS proceeded to remark that the statements of the hon, member were unworthy of crelight, the character of the manthey had dealt with. (Hear, hear.) Were these things to be tolerated which has led the house to suppose that you intended while parties who he could not say were immediately to take hastile stops against a member of this house in connected with the hon, gentleman-(cheers)-but who availed themselves of the opportunities he placed in their way to ruin honest tradesmen at such places intention. During your absence the hon, member for as Camberwell. (Loud cheers.) This petition Crencester has expressed his regret that any expression termed with wickedness and obscenity, and there should have fallon from him at all unparliamentary; but were words affixed to it that the lowest strumpet in as you were not here at the time, I think it only due to the streets would be ashamed of. (Hear.) Upon you to call upon the hon, member for Circnester to reained the royal assent by commission.

One of the sheets were written the word 'we could peat what he has said in your presence. (Hear, bear.)

Lard Redesdale moved for a return of the number | xet paid for no more, and had he been aware of the | Mr Caippe had no hesitation in complying with the would have objected to the petition being received at spoken with warmth. When he heard the conduct of the

the time it was presented. What is it to get committee impugned, and the report said to be capable 5,000 000 petitioners' names? They could get any of contradiction, in so extraordinary a manner, by the number, definite or indefinite, if they chose to adopt Hon. Member for Nottingham, he had certainly been such a course. He hoped the house would not carried away by his indignation. If—said the Hon. cast such a censure upon the Committee of Peti- Member for Circnester-if I exceeded, in any respect, tions as to appoint another Committee to inquire the line which, as a member of Parliament, I ough into the subject. Mr F. O'Connon said: Sir, I have three distinct is the first time in the course of my life that I have duties to perform—one to the house, one to the Perbeen betrayed into such a difficulty, or that a single Tuesday, Merthyr; Wednesday, Swansea;

tition Committee, and one to myself. To the first, word I have said has been in any way called into ques-I reply, that it would be impossible for me, or for ion as to its gentlemanly bearing (Hear, hear.) any other man, to be answerable for every signature MR O'Connon observed that he had said, before he left to so voluminous a petition; that I have palmed no the hous, that he had three duties to perf rm-one to falsehood upon the house, nor do I believe the assertions of the house, nor do I believe the assertions of the hon, member for Circnester; to the Committee I reply, that I never once charged them attempt at delusion; as to the committee, so far from with any attempt to practice a deception, but that I casting any reflection upon it, he had expressly stated, as

he could state most positively that never was there the hon. gentleman having said that, if he had used

the proclamation that had been i seed by the Con I non-member for Circucester had spoken with a good deal of warmth. (Hear.)

taken into custody forthwith, The SPEAKER in calling upon the hon. member for report to ulterior measures in this matter, took occasion to point out the absolute necessity of hon. - members house, particularly so far as related to their accuracy.

Mr Carres would readily give the required assurance, but at the same time he begged to be understood that he was sincero in what ha stated. After a few wirds from Lord Castlean son.

who was a member of the committee. But he trusted that the hon, member would at once get up in his place, and regret that he had used language which had given off-noe to any hon, member. ing made use of any language which might be con-

sidered unparliamentary.
The Chancellon of the Excheques suggested that some restraint should be put upon the hon, member for Gironcester, in order to prevent his leaving the house in his present excited state.

The motion was then agreed to, that Mr F. O'Connor ber quested to attend in his place forthwith. MR. F. O'CONNOR—SERVING THE NOTICE. The Serj unt-at-Arms advanced to the table and inti-

served on the hon, member for Nottingham (Mr F. advised speaking, or by any overt act or deed, shall support of the government and the peace of the

the office of the Norman Star, at twenty minutes any term not less than seven years.

And be it provided and exacted, That nothing Did he make any answer ?—He asked me what the consequences would be if he did not attend. I told him I did not know. The messenger having withdrawn,

Sir G. GREY said-I consider it my duty, in consequence of the statement just made by the messenger of the house, to move, in accordance with the invariable practice of this house, when one of its members has an | under this act shall amount in law to treason, such to attend forthwith in his place, and having neglected | felony under this act shall amount in law to treason,

The Spraken said, if the hon, gentleman wished | discharged out of custody of the Sergeant at Arms, in | be punishable in the same manner as the principal in order that he might attend in his place in the house the first degree is by this act punishable; and every The motion was put and agreed to, and in a few

seconds Mr O'Connor entered the house.

am given to understand that an expression fell from you before you left the house this evening, which I, unfortunately, did not hear, or I should then have noticed it, to observe, in any thing I said, I deeply regret it, as it

Mr Abri Smith said that he was present on Ken ington Common on Monday, from first to last, and

The adjourned debate in committee, on the Crown and the places above named is to be the place of Government Security Bill, was fixed for Friday, at election.

SECURITY OF THE CROWN.

Lord J. Russell observed, that having stated some the demise of the Crown, should, within the realm both houses or either House of Parliament, or to

wise convicted or attained by due course of law, then everal papers, make a total of them, double a settlement of accounts with Mr Wheeler.

Lord J. Russell said that he gave full and had indulged in exceeding warm and unusual language, every such person or persons so as aforesaid offending and the threfore trusted the Speaker would interpore the subject of the committee upon had indulged in exceeding warm and unusual language, every such person or persons so as aforesaid offending entire credit to the report of the committee upon had interpore trusted the Speaker would interpore should be deemed, declared, and adjudged to be a will be held on Attercliffe Common, on Sunday, the subject of the committee upon had interpore the occurrence of unpleasant traitor and traitors, and considered that it was entitled to his authority to prevent the occurrence of unpleasant traitor and traitors are traitors and traitors and traitors and traitors and traitors are traitors and traitors and traitors are traitors and traitors and traitors are traitors and traitors are traitors.

against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts, and for the safety and preservation of the person of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent against treasonable practices and attempts,' all the hereinbeforerecited provisions of the said act of the 36th year of his said Majesty's reign which relate to the heirs and successors of his said Majesty, the

sovereign of these realms, were made perpetual.

And whereas doubts are entertained whether the provisions so-made perpetual were by the last-recited act extended to Ireland.

And whereas it is expedient to repeal all such provisions made perpetual by the last-recited act, as do not relate to offences against the person of the severeign, and to enact other provisions instead thereof, applicable to all parts of the United kingdom, and Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter to extend to Ireland such of the provisions of the sai acts as are not hereby repealed. Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most,

Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Com-Mr. R. Palmer distinctly heard the hon, member for mons, in this present parliament assembled, and by Nottingham state that there were three things for him to the authority of the same, that from and after the explain two of which he should take notice of these and explain, two of which he should take notice of there, and passing of this act, the provisions of the said act of the 36th year of the reign of King George III., made perpetual by the said act of the 57th year of the same perpetual by the said act of the 57th year of the same should move that the hon, member for Nottingham be reign, save such of the same as relate to the compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, or intending death or destruction, or any bodily barm tending to-Circucester to give him an as urance that he would not death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint, of the person of the heirs and succes-ors of his said Majesty King George III., and heing guarded in the statements they made to the the expressing, uttering, or declaring of such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall be and the same are here-

by repealed.
And boit enacted, That if any person or persons whatesever after the day of the passing of this act simil within the realism without, compass, imagine, Sir Da Lact Evins said, that he did not in the least invent, devise, or intend to deprive or depose our degree feel surprised at the fielings of the hon, member, who was a member of the committee. But he trusted 8078, from the style, honeur, or royal name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, or of any other of her Majesty's dominions and countries, or to levy war against Mr Cripps said, that he certainly deeply regretted havconstraint to compel her or them to change her or their measures or counse's, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe both houses, or either house of Parliament, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom, or any other her Majesty's dominions or countries under the obcisance of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, na ed that the order to attend the house had been by publishing any printing or writing, or by open and Connor.)
The messenger who served the notice was then called fending, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at to the bar, and in reply to questions, stated that he the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond served the notice upon the hon, member personally, at the seas for the term of his or her natural life, or for

herein contained shall lessen the force of, or in any manner affect anything enacted by the statute passed in the 25 h year of King Edward the Third, Intituled A Declaration which Offences shall be adjudged

Provided also, and be it enacted, That if the facts or matters alleged in an indicament for any felony ndictment shall not by reason thereof be deemed void, erroneous, or defective, and if the facts or matters proved on the trial of any person indicted for such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such telony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason

upon the same facts.

And be it enacted. That in the case of every felony Connor, Eq. was now in custody.

Sir G. Gnev moved that Feargus O'Connor, Eq. be cond degree, and every accessory before the fact, shall conviction be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two

> And be it enacted, That this act may be repealed or amended during the present session of Parliament.

ROUTE OF THE MISSIONARIES APPOINTED TO AGITATE THE KINGDOM PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF THE "NATIONAL ASSEMBLY."

MR TATTERSALL. Sunday, Manchester; Monday, Bury; Wed-

nesday, Rochdale; Thursday, Burnley; Friday, Blackburn. Sunday, Leeds; Monday, Bradford; Wednes-

day, Barnsley; Thursday, Wakefield; Friday. Skircoat Moor, near Halifax. MESSRS EDMUND JONES AND SMITH. Sunday, Birmingham; Monday, Bristol;

Friday, Liverpool. MESSRS WILD AND BOLWELL. Monday, Cheltenham; Tuesday Bath: Wednesday, Exeter; Thursday, Plymouth;

Friday, Totness. MESSRS DONOVAN AND DIXON. Monday, Norwich; Tuesday, Ipswich; Wednesday, Bury; Thursday, Colchester; Friday, Braintree.

MESSRS WEST AND LINNEY. Sunday, Stockport, Mr West; Sunday, Bilston, Mr Linney; Monday, Macclesfield; Tuesday, Northampton; Wednesday, Leicester; Thursday, Nottingham; Friday, Birmingham.

ERNEST JONES, DR HUNTER, JAMES ADAMS. Monday, Aberdeen; Tuesday, Dundee; Wednesday, Edinburgh; Thursday, Glasgow;

Friday, Paisley; Saturday, Greenock. MESSRS MARSDEN AND BUCKBY. Monday, Newcastle-upon Tyne; Tuesday, South Shields; Wednesday, North Shields; Thursday, Sunderland; Friday, Newcastleupon-Tyne.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The following are the places at which elections are to take place for Members of the National Assembly. Particulars will be forwarded to each of the Secretaries, in the places named, as to the mode of election, and the extent of the District for which each of

ENGLAND. Places of Election. Counties. Delegates. 1-Reading. Berks 3-Stockport, Macclesfield, Hyde. Cheshire 1-Derby. Derbrshire Cornwall Cumberland 1-Carlisle 3-Exeter, Toiness, Plymouth. 3-Dorham. North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Bishopawearmouth. 1-Colchester.

2-Gloucester, Cheltenham. 2-Maidstone, Brighton, 12-Manchester, 2 Salford I; Ashton, 1: Rochdale, 1; Warrington, 3; Preston, 1; Bolton, 1; Bury, 1; Blackburn, 1; Liverpool, 2.

Lincoln 1-Horacastle. 2-Leicester. 8 - Loadon. 1-Newport. 1—Lynn. 2-Northampton, Peterborough. Northamberland 1-Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 3-Nottingham, 2 ; Mansfield, 1.

2-Oxford, Banbary. 3-Isle of Wight, Southampton, Portsmouth. 3-Ilanley, 2; Dudley. 1-Ipswich. 4-Coventry, 1; Warwick, 1; Big-Warwick mingham, 2. 1-Kendal.

1-Kendal. 2-Devizes, Swindon. Kidderminster. Westmoreland 3-Wercester, Kidderminster, St. urbridge, 10-Leeds 2; Sheffield, 2; Brad-ford, 1; Halifax, 1; Hull, 1;

Barnsley, 1.

Hudderstield, 1 : Keighley, 1;

Merthyr Tydvil 1-SCOTLAND: Aberdeen, 1. Arbronth, Forfar, Montrose, &c., 1. Dunfermling-F. feshire, 1. Dandes, Cupar Argus, &c., 1.

Falkirk, Stirling, Tillicoultry, Alva, &c., 1. Dumfries, and Surrounding Towns, 1.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nozious disease is the Piles? and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently enred by ordinary appeals to Medical Skill! This, no doubt, arrives from the afflicted have been permanently enred by ordinary appeals to Medical Skill! WHAT a painful and nozious disease is the Piles? and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permatively cured by ordinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients to frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprictor of the above Ointment, after years of ac the suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the Disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethan Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prenethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and healing to acknowledge the virture of a variety of the Medical Profession, always stow and unwriting to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by steins.

Medical Profession, always stow and unwriting to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by steins.

Medical Profession, always stow and unwriting to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by steins.

Medical Profession, always stow and unwriting to acknowledge the virtues of a profession of the lighteric harder. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a volume which cannot be otherwise conside

t a nime. *. Be sure to ack for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE CONTMENT.' The public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is carbled to sell it 2t, oming to the great expense of the ingredients.

is a sure end speed cure, for most several such as to render the cutting of cornsultogether unnecessary; indeed, all other remedies for rorns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of cornsultogether unnecessary; indeed, The other remedies for forms, its operation to each dot contact the carties of contact together deflects and the been frequently strended with lawentuwe may say, the practice of cutting coers is at aircrasse their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an Be consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an the consequences, vestors as madiffication, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most

'Askfor' Paul's Every Man's Friend," nost obdurate corns.

Approximately and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectmost obdutate corns.

eran by an respectance unemercand medicale remotes in London.
Countries Agents.—M yier and Son, Areald Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew. Brighten; Ferris and Score, Bristol; Harper, FREE PRESS Office, Cheltenham; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Simmonds, Dorchester; Scawie, Durham; Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernsey; monas, Dorchester; Scawie, Burnam, Brank and Hospita, Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Berry, Halifax; Daggan, Hereford; Brooke, Huddersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool: Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Button, Review Office, Nottingham : Flatcher, Nonfolk News Office, Norwich ; Mennie, Plymouth ; Clark, Picor Office, Preston; Heckley, Parney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Sulisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mercuar Office, Shelled; Watton, Chronede Office, Shrewsbury; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamford; Snemeia; watton, Unkonsour umce, Snewsbury; mandan, Southampson; mors, Stanford; Bagiey, Stanford; Sims, Stockport; Vine and Carr. Herard Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Cardwins, Stockport; Vine and Carr. Herard Office, Warwick; Gibsen, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; well, Wakefield; Sharpe, Morent of Co., Winchester; Wen, Wekenein; Suarpe, emerential Occidential, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bolton, Bianshard and Co., mannder and Co., wolvernnuplon , Deignon, ... Evans, James, Bolland, Blansmard and Co., Tork; John King, Bridgerd; Ballard: Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansen; Raines, Edinburgh; Allan, Greenock; Marshall, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Bablin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom,

FAMED THROUGHOUF THE GLOBE.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

FExtract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Siz,—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, that by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their the water has now voca array, means, which is a great mercy, William Gardner.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, Kingstreet, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September

To Professor Holloway. Sin,-I have the pleasure to daform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., au eminent nierchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was com-pletely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days. J. R. HEYDON, (Signed)

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March

To Professor Holloway.

Sis. —A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate, that she had the greatest difficulty or breathing if she cook a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of strikes the companied taking your nile one flight of stairs; the commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health. WILLIAM BROWNE. (Signed)

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resi-

dent Wesleyan Minister, at Berumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sin,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeare I quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong. DAVID WILLIAMS. (signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

Sir, - Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politenes
uding me your pills as you did. I now take this
opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and
at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stemach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my

family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH. Signed) These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints .-

Bilious Complaints Female Irregu- Scrofula, or Kings larities Sore Throats Fits Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache tems Indigestion Tic Douloreux Constipation of Inflammation Tumours the Bowele Jaundice W.cers Consumption Liver Complaints -Venereal Affec-Debility Lumbago tions: Worms, all kinds Dropsy Piles Rhematism Retention of Urina Brysipelas whatever cause Fevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel de., &c.

Sold at the -stablishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sd., 11s., 22s., and 32s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.

ANOTHER MOST FYTLAGEDINARY CURE BY MEANS OF TIALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so muck interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Deson, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important de-claration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:— We the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Robins (one of our parishioners), commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Brops, he was literally covered with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them), that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement and that by continuing them for some time he got completely restored to health after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physiciens in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend ' Halse's Scorbutic Brops' to the notice of the

Signed by John Elliott, see., Lord of the Manor. 'JOHN MANNING.
'WILLIAM PEARCE.

HINRY GOODMAN.

"AETHUR LANGWORTHY. "June 21st, 1843." The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite inca-

ever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds generally were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screech dreadful; indeed, the woor fellow could be heard screeching by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the questien. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which 'Hale's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first bottle, his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching the passions, the premature decline of health, and ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic erupblood as pure as purity users. For all accordance erup-tions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurry in the gums, pimples and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. They make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their nation is to purify the blood; they are composed of the inices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enor mous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties, the great sale of it being principally through recommendation, Any medicine vender will procure it napplication. Read the following extract from the Nortingnan

REVIEW:-

By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 69, Nowman-street, Exford street, London. Member of the Lordon College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Said by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Ca. 63, Oxford-street; Sordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Bangell, 115, Fleet-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Rangoll, 115, riest-areet; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; Winnell, 78, High-street, Birmingham; Whitmore, 119, Markut-street, Manchester; Howell, 54, Charch-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside-street. Edinburgh; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street, Publin, and all-bocksellers.

The task of proparing and producing the work entitled 'Controll of the Tassiens,' by Mesers Lucas, though epparently, flotone of magnitude, demands a most intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the

acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the

The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi wine and the professors of the art curative abound; but t is rerely even in these days, when intellect is en he march, that we find a really useful nedical work. t was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas. The zwful conset lences of deprayed habits, early acuired, are set forth in language that must come home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We regard this publication as one of a class that is most productive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once oxhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially recommend it.—Conservative Journal.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 3s. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount.

At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; im

mediate replies sent to all letters, if containing the fee of

S1. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. TYILE manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of tem; orary sickness, occuring in families, more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following is respectfully submitted: —
'To Mr Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London.
'No. 5, David street, Regent-road, Man-

chester, March 12, 1842. 'Sir,-I have much satisfaction in communicating to ou the result of my experience after repeated trials of FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH; and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various Aperient Medicines, I have never found results at once so alutary and efficient in the relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., &c., with so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting of being able to recommend to families, schools, and especially mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means of making Frampton's Pills more generally known and appreciated. 'I am, Sir, respectfully, yours, William Smith.

The unprecedented sale of these pills, arising from the earnest recommendations of the many thousands who have derived benefit from their use, renders any lengthened comment unnecessary. They are not put forth as a curfor all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for Bilious and Liver Complaints, many with their well-known attendants, Billious and Sick Head-ache, Pain and Op pression after meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, Singing Nois in the Head and Ears, Drowsiness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Wind, Spasms, &c.

Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listless. ness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of taking this medicine, according to

grove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hart ey and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbo rough; Harson, and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcaife, and Iangdale, Northallerton; Rodss, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Hick, Sharp, Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Sutter, Teyland, Hartley, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley, Atkinson, Brighouse; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. and by the Venders of Medicines generally throughout the

Ask for 'FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH,' and observe the name and address of 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,' on the Government Stamp.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM CCUGH IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, And a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and s

Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, is insured by DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. CURES IN NEW CASTLE.

Read the following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13, Mosley street, Newcastle :--Gentlemen,—I find an extraordinary demand for Dr Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real utility. I can speak of them with confidence, as I have recommended them in many cases with astonishing success. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, not only on account of the relief they afford, but from the pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed) J. M. MAWSON.—Dec. 5, 1844.

The following has also been received:—
CURE OF COUGH, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, &c.
Dear Sir,—I think it due to the preprietor and yourself to state that I have received the greatest benefit during the short time I have taken Dr Locock's Wafers, so much so that I would not be without them on any account. Their wonderful efficacy in immediately allaying the irritability and tickling of the throat, together with cough and soreness of the chest, makes them truly valuable to any one affected like myself with that painful disorder, (Signed) HINTON WILLIAMS .- No. 4, Ridley Villas, Newcastle, Dec. 5, 1844.

CURES IN SUNDERLAND. From Mr G. Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-street,

Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemen. — I have an abundant mass of oral testi-mony in favour of your invaluable medicine. The folen cured by the wafers, (Signed) John Yellowly .-

CURE OF COUGHS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, &c. Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, Highstreet, Bishopwearmouth.

Gentlemen, I have a son who was afflicted with pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and distressing cough—and having had one of your handbills presented to me by your agent, Mr Yellowly, jun., induced me to try two small boxes of Locock's Wafers, which have produced an almost immediate and substantial cure. Under similar symptoms, I, myself, tound almost instant relief from taking only two wafers. I do not wish my name to be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, your agent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me. Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1845.

CURES IN DARLINGTON. Extractofa letter from Mr W. Oliver, Bookseller, Black

wellgate, Darlington. Gentlemen.—I never sold a medicine for asthma, cough, wheezing, &c.. that has been so much inquired after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, many parties who have been cured by them have recommended hem to others, but are unwilling to publish their names. I can, however, bear the strictest testimony of their excellence. &c. (Signed) W. OLIVER.—Oct. 10,1815.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy French, Chatham; Heckley, Extney; Noble, Hull; Brodie, Salisbary.—Burgess and Co., New York; Zeibar and Co., Philadelpkia; Morgan, New Orleans; and Bredding and Cu., Boaton, America.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON Be Local Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION ours of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all people only laughing at him for going to so much need-disorders of the breath and lungs.

OF HUMAN LIFE.

Dr Locock's Waters give instant rener, and a rapid people only laughing at him for going to so much need-disorders of the breath and lungs.

Locock's Waters give instant rener, and a rapid people only laughing at him for going to so much need-disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a law hours they remove all hourseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most

pleasant taste. Price is 11d, 2s 9d, and als per box; or sent free by post for 2s 3d, 3s, or 11s 6d, by DA SILVA & Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, Landon. Sold by all Medicine Venders. Wholesale and rotail agent, Mr J. Mawson, 19, Mosley street, Newcastle.

Agents for Sunderland, R. Vint and Carr, Herald

IMPORTANT CAUTION. Unprincipled persons, tempted by the extraordinary success of Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONEC WAFERS, prepare spurious imitations of that remedy. The public should, therefore, be on their guard against such counselies. terfeits, and not purchase any 'Wafers,' unless the words 'Dr Locock's Wafers' appear in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND (Corn Plaister), may be relied on as a speedy effectual, and certain cure for those painful and stubborn annoyances, Corns and Bunions, causing the lame and afflicted to walk with

THE POLICE.

the Nontegan Stab, I have often wondered how it is after its profession of peace, that in many instances i has a tendency to set one man against another; I allude to the rancour against the police. Being a policeman myself I have thought I may be able to obtain some information how it is, as a body, they are so much speken against, because what has been written and what has been spoken at Chartist meetings has had a tendency to crouse the worst passions of those whose delight is in doing mischief. We are styled 'bludgeon men,' 'government minions,' 'brutal police,' and anything elec but good men. Permit me to say there are as good men Finedicine. In a word, the work has merits which devet in the police force as there are out of it. Probably you will agree with me, that no situation that a man is member of society. I have known those who would help a poor fellow in discress; and, as regards Ireland and England fraternising, without any egotism on my when I have, in the tour of my duty, found a poor balfhave taken him to the baker's shop and bought him some bread, and taken him to an inn and given him some drink, that he might be refreshed. Oft have I received a blessing from poor frish women, and after they have passed have heard thom say, 'An sure he is a good man.' I have seen a poor Irishman by the way side with a strong forer upon him, and, when no one else would tench him. I have not shrunk from my duty, but have assisted or taken him, regardless of disease, to where he may be taken care of. And when I have read the sonlharrowing accounts of Irish misery, as contained in the NORTHERN STAR, I have sickened at the thought of families being turned out of house and home, their cabins burnt to the ground, and they left to perish of cold and hunger. Though but a poor man myself, and never had the advantage of being but a Sunday scholar, yet there are many in the police that have seen better day, and fill the situation that they are now in because they have no other. As a member of the Land Comcan be raised of its importance to every householder in pany I could wish myself on the land, where I could be more profitably and healthily employed than in the situation that I now fill, exposed to night air, which is injuri ous to health, and to the scuffs of the public in general. Am I not a man and a brother? Yours respectfully, A METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN,

P S .- In your notice to correspondents please to inform me where the Distressed Needle Woman's Society , as a friend of mine has £1 10s. for it.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

The following letter, testifying the devotion and enthusiasm of the people, has been received by Mr O Con-

We, the inhabitants of the Village of Coalsnaughton, Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price is. 11d. no names taken up there. We lost no time but set off physical force. He complained of Mr Vernon. He the last extremity is forced upon us by an aristocratic with petition sheets, and set the Old Guards to work came to the van, and said to Mr Cuff.y, 'Come-we government. teen hundred weavers, which would have been all lost Now, he (Mr Dixon) trusted that on their platform, heartfelt prayer of your friends, the members of the

works, told us that the town of Clackmannan and surfor sheets, and then to Clackmannan, and commence. In one Quarry we got about seventy of your countrymen, besides what we got on the railway, and by six o'clock we had 1,312 signatures, which makes our number in all 4.350. Now, sir. as you have offered a reward of five pounds and the flag which is to surmount the petition, think we are entitled to the reward, we, in public meeting assembled, do heartily agree that the five pounds remain in your hands, to be disposed of as you may think proper, but we would be proud to obtain the flug, The next step we are about to take, is a letter to Gen.

Morrison, the representative for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, to be signed by all our electors, requesting him to support the Petition. We remain your obedient children.

JOHN O'CONNOB, Chairman. THOS. BENNIE, Socretary. JAB. SCOTLAND, ALEX M EWEN, JAS. WATTERS.

Sin, -About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, the men employed in the locomo'ive and carriage departments of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Stratford. w.re not a little surprised by a request from some of the officers that they would enrol themselves as spewho are imposed upon, reassure the timid, and spoil the machinations of the malignant.

but the worthy gentleman might just as well have re-

Stratford, Essex, April 8th.

PRINCE ALBERT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIE .- As Prince Albert still refuses to pay his takes for his rent-free Flemish farm, he so beneficially occupies in this parish, as a right, and denies his liability, would it not, let me ask, be equally right, on the part of longer to pay him his £30,000 a year for doing nothing ? for persons in high places (Germans and Coburgs) to shirk the payment of just and lawful demands. When royalty descends to do these things, it first makes people thick-then talk-and afterwards act. I remain, Sir, your constant reader.

A TAX-PAYER, but not a Tax Eater. Windsor, April 5, 1848.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT THE We think that a National Credit so opened, could

lensely thronged.

Mr Lucas was unanimously called to the chair. Mr Adaus, delegate for Giasgow, came forward, out to give a demonstration of their peaceful moral causing more people to travel either for pleasure force, not to give battle. (Loud cheers.) Although he was one of those who held the doctrine 'morally | if we may, forcibly if we must.' (Lond cheers.) mated causes of our present deplorable distress.

But, he said, let us exhaust every moral means first. watchful government would have averted all. cheering.)

policy of the Convention in preserving the peace, and benches of the working classes. preventing a collision with the constituted authorities, and thereby preventing an enormous expendi- not permit us to enter into all the causes and effects because the minority made laws for the majority. Mr Robinson seconded the resolution.

whom they have elected to represent them in the National Convention, submit to the decision adopted and by an earnest care for the people's good.' Mr Dixon said it was no amendment.

Mr Churcuill said he would speak to the amend- the whole people. ment, and then they could judge whether it was an We desire the utmost scope to be given to com. amendment or not. All governments, except that merce, as we are as deeply interested through on under the Autocrat of Russia were making conces- wages in steady demand, as you are in supply through sions to the people, whilst England was adding your profit. another chain, and that, too, under those Whigs who brought about the so-called glorious revolution of aside the dead weight that has pressed so heavily 1688. Their liberty was not to be got in a day; a upon our energies. Capital, commerce, and labour, class of masters was not to be converted in a day, - must be free! shall be free of all burdens, if you, it would take time. He could not shut his eyes to the fellow countrymen, will j in us. fact that almost all great changes had been bought; with blood. But he was willing to make the aftempt with loud and derisive laughter. The government, to create the events that would make England what sensibly weak, will not expose it by granting up she ought to be. He thought they went to Kenning- concessions. We appeal to you to prevent blood ton Common with one idea in their heads, and came shed. back with another, hence he moved his amendment.

aid, he should be unworthy of their attention should we wish to avoid, but which we fear is inevitable, he, in these times of danger, create disunion. We must, as a last alternative, appeal to the people, (Cheers) Mr Vernon added some comments on the and, through their ardent and patriotic prayers to proceedings at Kennington Common, and defended the Almighty, who has claimed the poor and ophis own character from certain aspersions cast pressed as his children. thereon.

and 2s. 9d. per box; and by
Heaton, Land, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome,
Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and
Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co.,
Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and HarShackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and HarWa had a meeting on Saturday last with Tillicoultry

Wa had a meeting on Saturday last with Tillicoultry

Manuel to the van, and said to Mr Cuff.sy, 'Come—we
with ourselves, and the result was from thirteen to fourwill lead if you will follow, come weal, come woe.'
Now, he (Mr Dixon) trusted that on their platform,
henceforth, they would not have one man preaching
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Now, he (Mr Dixon) trusted that on their platform,
henceforth, they would not have one man preaching heaceforth, they would not have one man preaching Council of the National Charter Association of Notmoral, and another physical force, let us have an tingham. evenness of action. (Cheers.) Mr VERNON, with permission, withdrew his amend-

> ment amidst loud cheers. The re-olution was carried unanimously, amidst great arplau=e.

Mr Dixov said, that in the National Asssembly, London would have eight representatives. (Cheers.) Mr John Fussell came forward, and proposed the following resolution: - That this meeting, having been apprised of the intention of the base Whig government of England to carry a measure through parliament, having for its object the subversion of writing-we feel ourselves called upon thus to declare room was crowded to suffocation. our utter detestation and abhorrence of both the measure and the contemptible and brutal ministry go on, exercising our just constitutional privileges. independent of the tyrannical and despotic enactments of the same treacherous, bloodthirsty, and despotic party.' Mr Fussell, in a very able speech, supported the motion.

Mr Walter, in a most forcible speech, seconded it amidst loud cheers.

Mr Ernest Jones, amidst rapturous cheering. came forward to support the motion. This was the third meeting he had attended to-night-one an open-air meeting on Stepney green. It was a glorious meeting. The second one, held at Farringdon-hall. was equally glorious. He had heard that they had been unanimous and determined. A gagging bill was about to be passed, at the instigation of Sir speak stronger and louder. (Immense applause.) The motion was then put, and carried unani-

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman; three cheers for the Convention; three for the Charter; three for Feargus O'Connor, M.P.; three for Ernest Jones, and three groans for the Whigs .--This splendid meeting then separated quietly.

we could not then find a place for it: TO THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS OF NOTTINGHAM; FROM THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

'Let there be Union between us.'

Fellow Countrymen: We address you at this great and important crisis in the country, for the purpose of requesting your co-operation, and thereby effect. ing a union between the middle and working classes. which must regenerate this country, and re-iress our common grievances in a peaceful, legal, and constitutional manner. We have been too long disunited. We have, although single in interest, been made double in action. An aristocratic government, that neither knows nor cares for our losses and sufferings. consent to be sworn in as special constables.' I am have made it their principle to sow jealousy and happy to say nothing has since been heard of the matter. hatred between us, so that they may the more safely Truly, sir, the minds of those who believe that working rule us for their own advantage. This state of men are destroyers, or abettors of those who destroy things we think it wise to have amended-not that we are without strength, courage, union, and re labourers, as we told ours, that you know the rights of sources, but to prevent turmoil and revolution. We property, and the duties of citizens too well to become understand the necessity of a moral remedy for our aparchists and despoilers; that you respect justice too social, political, and commercial evils. We know much to be unjust to others, in your endeavour to gain | full well that a peaceful change will best suit the inthat freedom, which will conduce to the good of the terests, the character, and the commerce of our whole; and you will thus disabuse the minds of those country; but that cannot be effected unless the combined middle and working classes demand it. Our prayers, our petitions, our groans, and our agony, have been met with loud laughter and derision by the aristocrats. We appeal to you to prove your selves anti-revolutionists by joining us in our just demand for an immediate concession to the people of the principles of the Charter. Had the whole people been in possession of the suffrage, and exercised it. Mr West, and others, who delivered eloquent speeches, only two years ago, the calamities which have bewhich found their way to the hearts of the assemblage fallen us would not have occurred, because, where -on the irjustice of our rulers, the necessity of the the interests of all were represented, the interests of on Monday. The greatest order and decorum prevailed, find that the interests of the middle and working and the meeting, evidently much gratified, quietly dis- classes, both at home and abroad, have been wo parsed, and returned to their respective homes. Ludi- fully sacrificed, as the following returns of the Board The declared value of our exported yarns and

oital enables us to purchase the lo apie wool and cotton, amounted, in 1846. to £7.873,727, but in most untrue, for M. Guizot knew very well that a tion of manufactured goods, chiefly caused by the notice or wages. expenditure of wages, amounted, in 1845, to
£19,610 657; in 1846 it declined, as wages fell, to
funeral of the victims of Berlin the King stood op £16,881,605; and in 1847, when there has been, as the balcony of his palace deeply affected. There if it were, half work, half wages, and in some in not the least doubt that his Majesty's grief was still stances, neither work nor wages, the home demand upon our manufactured goods has fallen to £9,500 000. This proves that we are on the sliding scale of ruin. and no wonder that you middle classes complain of emoty tills diminished profits, and increased taxes. You are bound inseparably with us. If wages de-

cline, so must profits fall; and if profits fail altogethe tax-payers of this country, to deny their liability any ther, capital must disappear, and the means of employing us be cut off altogether. Through the These are not times, as you must be pretty well aware, incapacity, ignorance, or design of the aristocrats, the principles of Free Trade have been totally perverted and destroyed, and all benefits rendered null and void. £33,000,000 of our gold have been exported, and our commercial firms have failed to the members in the Association is on the gradual in exact amount of £30,000,000, simply because there was crease. The meeting on Saturday night seemed

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING INSTI- better defended than a National Debt for War LIFERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTI-LIFERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTILIFERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

ing up such a credit for English trade, although a ling up such a credit for On Tuesday. April 11th, this Institute was again, government could command an Exchaquer fund upwards of £8,000,000, they sent £10,000,000 Irish landlords who will never repay one sixpend and who used the loan to clear the restates of on

budly applauded, and said : Perhaps the best thing poor suffering and oppressed brethren, the Irish per they could do was to review the proceedings and santry. The interested government gambled in rail policy of the Convention. The delegates had been way undertakings, and caused the sinking of charged with acting a cowardly part yesterday. withdrawal from the usual channel of trade ('No. no.') They had the character of consistency £87,885,000, from which not one farthing of interest to preserve as well as that of courage. (Hear, hear.) has, or ever will be realised, unless the Charter in They had professedly said that the agitation was carried to stimulate trade, increase traffic, and con peaceful and moral, and yesterday they had turned sequently improve the value of railway property

business.

Fellow Countrymen, these are a few of the est his life in his hand, but still that was no reason he own interest? We want the interests, the property should commit suicide—(hear, hear)—and he did not and the persons of all above twenty-one years of age think they had showed any want of courage. He to be represented. We exclude the maniac, because hear that you were either guilty of being a spy or a forms a duty we think ought to exercise a right, and to the mark.' (Tremendous cheering.) His constituency, also, left it with him whether he should re- If you do, and have intelligent sons, young men of main in town or not. He had never heard anything great capacity and youthful generosity, you distrate less from any delegate, but that he was prepared to chise them by refusing the Charter. You cut of sacrifice all in their cause, and when the real day of the springs of intelligence-you sunder the nourish trial arrived, they would all be found to act worthy ing roots of the social tree. The life and energy of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. (Great the nation is not in the gilded palace of the arista crat. It now slumbers unsought, unused, but now Mr John Skelton proposed the following resolu- demanded, behind the counters and desks of the tion: - That this meeting highly approve of the middle classes, and behind the loom, and at the

ture of human blood, the shedding of which would of class-legislation, misrule, and oppression. But have answered no good end, but would have made we may say that we are opposed to all taxes upon in widows sigh and orphans mourn the loss of husband dustry and perseverance, whether expressed by an and father.' Moral force was more powerful than income-tax, or taxes on the necessaries of life. Wa physical force It was true government and all our desire to limit the expenditure of government, and institutions were based on physical force, and why? thereby diminish even necessary taxes and whatever may be necessary, we think, ought to be levied, not from the man who is struggling to acquire property, Mr Churchill came forward to move the following but from the man who has it, and even upon him amendment:— That this meeting, considering them- should fall lightly. We likewise think that all taxes selves bound to obey the orders of the delegates collected from the people should be expended for the benefit of the peop'e in the improvement of our towns harbours, streams, and commerce, and not in supon Monday by their representatives, and have no porting an ide and discolute aristocracy, nor for wat doubt it was dictared solely by the best intentions, purposes. We seek an equitable adjustment of the national debt, that shall neither be injurious to the

In short, fellow countrymen, we want to throw

If that and other peaceful, moral, and, as our procession yesterday proved, majestic appeals, fail, then Mr Vernon rose to second the amendment, and we have but one alternative left us—an alternative

Your property, your persons, and your houses, Mr W. Dixon thought too much had been said of shall be religiously respected and protested, when

May God defend the right! is the sincere and

John Skerritt, Secretary. Nottingham, April 3rd, 1848.

(From the LIVERPOOL ALBION.) On Friday night another crowded meeting of the Fra-

the last remnant of British liberty—the right of members for Liverpool and South Lancasbire to support freely expressing our opinions, both by speaking and the National Petition for the People's Charter. The Mr PLETTS, a working man, was called to the chair.

He said the working classes presented a strange anofrom whom it has emanated, and hereby resolve to maly; they were ground down to the dust, although it was their labour which supported every tyrant in existence. It was the labour of the working classes which supported thrones. Mr T. Jones moved the first resolution. He addressed

the captive free. (Loud cheers.) They had petitionedpetitioned, perhaps, too long. (Hear, hear.) For his part he was sick of petitioning; he would petition no more. The last petition to which he would ever append his name would be rolled into the Rouse of Commons on Monday next, to be treated, as all previous petitions had been, with scorn and contempt. The TIMES had called tion now sitting in London. He asked, would the people stand quietly by and see the last remnant of their rights wrested from their hands? (Loud cries of 'No, no!') Rither than despotic power should be allowed to crush their last liberties, he had resolved, come weal, come wo, to use every means which he could command. The wolf preys upon the lamb, the vulture upon the dove, and the middle class preyed upon the poor. If every man felt that his liberty rosted in his own hands, twenty-four hours would not pass till the star of The following address was received last week, but freedom shone over the land. Should their petition be rejected on Monday, he asked if they were prepared for further action? Were they prepared to make themselves heard, and, if need be, felt? If they were not, signing petitions was of no use. The speaker ther proposed the first resolution, which was in advocacy o universal franchise, and by which the meeting pledged itself to exert every faculty of mind and body to securthe recognition of People's Charter as the this righ

> Dr Retnolds supported the resolution. The last sneaker had said that there should be no property qualification; and he said there should be no mental qualification for a speaker, if he had the spirit of man within him, and an arm to strike a blow in the cause of freedom. (Vociferous cheers.) He was a Young Irelander-one of that class of men who detested, and hated, and spurned the word 'petition.' (Applause) Let the Chartists of England and Irish Repealers unite in one grand body, and all the powers of England, and foreign assistance to help them, could make no impres-

> Mr T. DAVIES moved the second resolution, to the effect that members of Parliament were but the servants of the people and to be ready at all times to do their bidding; and therefore the meeting called upon the members of Liverpool and South Lancashire to support the prayer of the National Petition for the People's Charter. (Loud applause) This speech was with but

> presenting himself was received with loud applause He said, if they were earnest in their prayer for the Charter-if they wished to be represented-if thy wished that the corn in th stores of Liverpool shoul be sold at a fair price-if they wished to be puid ! fair and honest day's wages for a fair day's work-then let every man be prepared for his duty. (Loud cheers. The meeting sid not break up till twenty minuted after ten o'clock.

TRYING IT ON .- It was stated last week that M. Guizot had applied to the Provisional Government of France for the salary due to him as Minister February. This, however, was

1847, it declined to £5,867 000. The home consump- dishonest servant could be dismissed without either

more affected than himself. ACCOUNTED FOR. - The Dean charges for admission

This is on the old principle— Twopence more, and up goes the donkey.' A GOOD RESOLUTION.—The Italians have always

BIRSTALL.—The cause of Chartism in this localit appears to be stendily advancing. The number

no Government or National Bank to accommodate our delighted with the proceedings which had taket manufacturers. They, although possessing sufficient place in the Convention, and were unanimously of Review of the blood the Caute of Scurry, Bad Less, &c.

This really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurry, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-assectatined fact that Hale's Scorbing from the properties from the program of the article; and as venders of the artic real property, could procure no credit. The work. opinion that too much support could not be given by

their names.

Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6k., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 14s., with full directions for use, by C. King (Agast to the Proprietor, No. 2s, Napier Street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can be procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six be procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six by procured every Powert Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers and the original makers are the original makers.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

Patronissa before Royal Family, Nobility, Viergy, Mrs.,

Is a sure and speeds cure, for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Uzdike

nvetervie cerns and numous. Testimonials have been received from unwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence. inveterate corns and bunions. Testimonials have been received from Universe or one number of a precious and ourgeons of the greatest eminonce, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy and to be had, withfully Prepared by Isan Fox. in boxes at Isale, or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, withfully directions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicitions for use, of C. King, No. 35., Repier-street, Hoxton New Term, London, and London Repier Re

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile frowders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine:

Birchy and Sons, Entringdonistreet; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Birchy and Sons, Entringdonistreet; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church gard; Johnson, 73, Cornhill; Sargar, 154, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church gard; Johnson, 73, Cornhill; Sargar, 154, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 62, Oxford-street; and Painten gards and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and remil by all respectable Chemisterand Medicine Vendors in London.

> there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the now justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops, the disease has ielden as if by magic. We again say, try Halse's Scorburie Drops. Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d.

> > boxes at 1s. 13d. and 2s. Sd., by the following appointed WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS .- Barclay and Sous, Farringdon street; C. King, 34, Napierstreet, Hoxton New Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4. Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard: Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Carahill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Eade, 39, Geswell-street; Hallett, 85, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford street; Willoughby and Co. 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 61. Crop

and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 7s. 9d. bottles for 11s, and Halse's Galvanic Family Pills are sold in

ley sweet, New North-road WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exeamount of Founteen Pounds to be forwarded to his ter; Winnall, Birmingham; Asland, Plymouth; Cole, the directions accompanying each box. his overseers had come to Sydner some time previously Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Allan (Medical Hall), Groenock; Byers, Devonport; placed the man for Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Walcs: Bradford and Co., Cork: Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOHENAL and HERALD Offices, Bath; Braw, Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines and Newsoms, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick: Marcs and Argles, Maidstone; Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford : Kett. Oxford : Brooke, Doncaster ; Clarke, Preston; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and Blanskard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; Freach, Chatham; Heekley, Putney; Noble, Huil; and Brodic, Salistury,—Burgess and Co., New York; Zieber

and Co., Philadelphia; Morran, New Orleans, and

Redding and Co., Boston, AMERICA. A BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS CLES.—The Proprietor of these Pills is a medical man. The brother of a patient of his applied to Mr Abernethy for advice. He gave him a prescription, and these pills are prepared accurately from that prescription. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was utterly impossible for any one to be in a worse sendition than he was; muscular power was also lost in some parts, and his legs fairly tottered under him. He had a box of the pills prepared, and the effects were all but miraculows; for not only did the nervousness leave him, but muscular power returned to all parts deficient of it. The proprietor has since tried them on hundreds of his patients, and he can conscientiously state that their effects in restoring nervous energy and muscular power have quite astonished him. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. a box. ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-

CLES.—The nerveus invalid should love no time in resorting to this truly wonderful medicine. They are so harmless that they may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions. As before stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of them will prove the truth of this assertion. As regimen and diet they are of the utmost consequence in all nervus disorders, the particulars, as reseammended by the fate Mr Abernethy, will be enclosed round each box, 4s,6d and ils.
ABERNETHY'S PILL for the MERVES and MUS CLES.—The great celebrity which these pills have now obtained is a sufficient proof of their great value in all nervous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as in-

valuable as an Antibilious Pill, and wonderfully strengthen the stomach, creating a good appetite, and causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also valuable. Their effect on the system is to purify the blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, making blotches and eruptions vanish as if by magic. ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-CLES.—Ho lady who has a desire to be in the possession of a beautiful complexion should hesitate a poment in

procuring a box: for, by their extraordinary virtues in furifying the blood, the resente hue of health quickly appears on the before emaciated and pale checks. They are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the head-

Price 4s. 6d. a box, and in boxes containing three 4s. 6d WEGLESALE AND RETAIL LOPBON AGENTS .- Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, \$4, Napier-st., Hoxton-New-Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Samer, 150, Oxford-street : Eade, 39, Goswell-street: Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co, 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Crop-

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Redsing and Co., Boston, America. By enclosing fifty-eight stamps to Mr C. King, as used. (Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.—Lichfield, July 10. above, a box will be forwarded to any part of the united 1845. Kingdom, postfree, and eleven dozen and six stamps for

ELESTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED EMORAVINGS. Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope, price 2s. 6d., or free by post, 3s. 6d.

CONTROLL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the contaminant of the published of the published of the contaminant of the published of the contaminant of the published of the publish anhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of mental and bodiy vigour; indulgence in solitary and de-lusive habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing the body, causing consemptions, mental and nervous debility and indigortio 1, with remarks on gonorrhea, gleat, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases.

Chap, 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental deceptivide. Illustrated with Goloured Engravings. Chap.

2.—Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of celtindulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigestion, bysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consump-tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the unhappy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.—Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of

CONTENTS OF THE WORK.

Torcespondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sta. Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, called to fill necessarily makes him a good or bad (Hear, hear.) True, he came to the Convention with when are the aristocrats watchful except for the part, I may say, I took precedence of those gentlemen had a letter in his pocket which contained this:—'I it has pleased the Almighty to disfranchise him by who shook hands on the platform in yonder town the should sooner hear of your death than your cow-taking away his reason. We exclude the felon by who should hands on the platform in yonder town the should such a follows:

other day. I say that I have dene it more off cually; ardice. His sister, also, wrote as follows:—'I cause he has injured society. We include all who for not off my sixteen shillings and eightpence per week, would rather lay your lifeless body in the grave than by head or hand do any duty. Every man who per starved Irishman, who has told me his tale of woe, I coward.' Now, this showed that his family were 'up especially the right of destroying a bad law, or is

assembled in public meeting, on the 13th of March. and adopted the National Petition, and by reading your letter to the maeting, in the STAB of March 11th, we at once chose a committee of twenty, determined to do to the utmost of our power to swell the Petition. Next day we set to work, the population of the village amounting to about seven or eight hundred, and every man and woman, electors and non-electors, signed the petition with but two exceptions, the one a silly creature of a schoolmaster, the other a poor labourer. We next paid attention to the outskirts of the surrounding parishes, where no petition sheets had been distributedthe parishes of Alloa, Clackmannan, and Dollar-and got every man and woman, with few exceptions, to sign. likewise the 'navvies' on the railway, we may say to a man. There are a few of the Old Guards belonging to this village, working at Forth iron-works, a distance of ton miles away; they sent us word that there had been

We had a meeting on Saturday last with Tillicoultry and Alva districts, and agreed to meet on Monday evening to choose a delegate to carry our sheets to Edinburgh, our number of signatures being 3,038. Thinking our work was over we were happy that we had succeeded so wellin getting so many signatures, but it turned out otherwise, for on Sunday night, about eight o'clock, one Priestley; Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefield; of the Old Guards, who is working at Clackmannan rounding works had been entirely reglected; we imm diately called in a number of our committee and eight of us volunteered to start on Monday morning to Allon as a stimulus for exercion in getting signatures, we are of opinion that few can have done better; and if you

> Committee. John Hunter, &c.) Coalsnaughton, March 91st. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR.

cial constables—a magistrate being ready for that purpose at the Swan Inn. Although the men had not been apprised that any such steps were in contemplation, they, without any previous concert or arrangement, in dividually refused—each asserting that he was ready to do all in his power for the protection of the company's property, in the event of its being attacked, but would never consent to upheld the existing order of things, or owing particulars I send at the request of the party, and to resist the prople in their efforts to obtain political enthough he does not wish his name to be published, I can franchisement, which, if sworn as a special constable, he refer any one to him, and also many others who have would be required to do. They sympathised too much with the movement going forward-with Europe at large-to do that. About twelve, Mr Roney, the secretary, called five or six into the office, and endeavoured to persuade them to comply, but it was unavailing-and a meeting of the shops being called in the dinner hour, it was ununimously resolved :- That we will, at the risk of our persons, do all in our power for the protection of the company's property, which we can do quite as efficiently without an oath as with one-but we will not property, are much abused. Tell your employers, fellow

Throughout the day a number of persons were sworn in, but the great majority of the working men refused, and many of those who took the oath were very reluctant. At seven in the evening an open-air meeting, at which about 2,000 persons were present was held. The meeting was addressed by Mr Donovan, Mr Leach, crously enough, a magistrate seated on an omnibus of Trade prove :drawn by four horses, paraded up and down the road. The particulars of many hundred cures may be had having the Riot Act ready to read at a moment's notice, threads, in which we take the lead, because our camained at home with his 'scroll of parchment,' sensible

Your obedient servant,

Fellow Countrymen,-The limit of this paper will

national credit nor national creditor, but beneficial to

The House of Commons will receive our petition

CHARLES ROBERTS, Chairman.

MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL CHARTISTS.

ternal Democrats of Liverpool was held at the Music Hall for the purpose of passing resolutions calling upon the

the audience as 'brother slaves.' He said, as slaves that night they had come to ask their tyrants to do an act of justice. As slaves they had come to ask their oppressors to strike the manacles off their limbs and set George Grey; but that was a reason why he should upon the government to suppress the Chartist Conven-

> by catablishing the basis of the British constitution. Mr W. M'LEAN, au operative cabinet-maker, secended the resolution.

sion upon the phalanx they would present.

few exceptions gratefully quiet. Mr MATTHEW Somens seconded the resolution, and on

to St Paul's, to raise money to keep up his dignity.

hated the intimate acquaintance the Austrians wished to force upon them. Their late sanguinary struggle shows, however, that in future they are d termined to keep their oppressors at arms' length.

Emperial Parliament.

MONDAY, APRIL 10. GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE CHARTES. the Marquis of Northampton, which was quite inqu-

Lible in the gallery. The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he believed there ges now no reason for the alarm which certain proceed. ings announced to take place to-day had created. The kichest degree improbable. (Hear, hear.) The pe-

the purpose, and taken to the other house of parliament, present year, you will have to encounter the establishwhich was an additional satisfaction to him, inasmuch tion would at all times be freely admitted and exercised, when it was dene in a constitutional manner. (Hear,

hear.)

transactions as had been going on within the last few days. He hoped it would no longer be in the power of any men to concert—he would not say compire—to hold such meetthem away from their business. (Hear, hear.) The

single soldier had been seen. (Cheers.) The Marquis of Norteampton made some observations in a low tone of voice, and added rather more audibly, that he wished to express the gratitude of their lordships for the noble conduct of the people of London on the present occasion. The spirit of order and attach ment to the English constitution—of religion and morality exhibited by the middle classes - would long be

ram mbered. (Hear)

gir o'cleck.

ness with the troops, to give every possible support to them,

if required, for the preservation of the peace of the city,

and the maintenance of the law of the country, not a

efforts of the police, and although he had been

The Marquis of Lansbownz had great pleasure in confirming the statements of the noble marquis, that beyond the conduct of the police and the readiness of the military to act if necessary, under the noble duke, the go remment had received the most decisive evidence of the zeal of every class of the community in all parts of Loudon, throughout which there had been but one emulamake the greatest sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) If there and forty hours that, if they had eccasion to call on any

afforded, (Hear, bear,) Lord Bz ruggan made a few observations, which were

The Marquis of Lozdondenky hoped the government the people to ac's of violence. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships then adjourned at a quarter before

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The SPEAKER took the Chair at five minutes to four o'clock.

On entering the house, the object that attracted universal notice was the monster petition, which lay on the

floor, close to the table, in five large masses of paper. There were about 300 members present when the gallery was opened, and by four o'clock that number had increased to about 400. The only cabinet ministers present at the time were Lord Morpeth and Sir J. C.

Mr F. O'Connor occupi ed his usual seat on the Opposition side of the house, and after conversing for a few minutes with C lonel Thompson and other members, crossed the floor and shook hands with Lord M. Hill.

Captain Pachell presented a petition from a large number of the electors of Brighton, who had availed themselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of their political rights, trusting they would receive that degree of attention which their im-Portance demanded from the guardians of the civil, social and religious rights of the people. The petitioners slated that the great end of all governmental institutions should be the protection of life, the security of property, the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes. (Hear, hear.) They therefore prayed that the house would make such reforms in the representative system as to secure to the whole people a full, free, and fair representation, in ac-Cordence with the urgency of the times and the wants

and wishes of the people. THE CHARTER.

Mr F. O'CONNOB. -- I rise. Sir. to present a petition. tigned by 5,700 000 persons ; also another petition signed by about 3),000, which is not appended to that large muster-roll which is now lying on the floor of the house. The petitioners pray for Annual Parliaments, Universal possible, without civil war. (Laughter.) If it were Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Equal Electoral Districts, No guilt to counsel his fellow-countrymen to send to the Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members: and I beg, from the courtesy I have already received from the house, to say no more now then to submit that the first petition be read at length by the clerk.

The petition was then ordered to be brought up, and the simple sheet, containing the petition without the signatures, was brought up and read by the clerk at

Lord MORPETH .- I wish to state, on the part of my right hon, friend the Secretary for the Home Department, that he would have been in his place at this moment but that he has been much occupied by the necessary business of his department this morning. I am (Cheers.)

Hr Baignt presented a petition agreed to by the delegates of Manchester, representing 6,000 persons, praying for the six points of the Charter referred to in the large petition : 21so for the abolition of the law of Entail and a limitation of the hours of labour, and for the establishment of local boards for the regulation of the wages of made. (Hear, hear)

THE CHARTER -Mr C. LUSEINGTON gave notice that on Friday next, the day appointed for the discussion of the petition of the propie for the Charter, he should ask the noble lord the Fret Lord of the Treasury the following guestiens :- Whether he could hold out any distinct hope that he would during the present session introduce or support a m-asure for the Extension of the Suffrage-(cheers and laughter)-for the abridgment of the duration of Parliaments, for the formation of Electoral Dis-

tricts, and for the Vote by Ballot' (Laughter.) Chown and Government of the day, Sir G. Gary moved the spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there the day, Sir G. Gary moved the spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there the day, Sir G. Gary moved the spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there the day, Sir G. Gary moved the spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there the spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there the day, Sir G. Gary moved the spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there is a spirit abroad; and the progress of the measure. second reading of this bill.

Mr S. O Bries: I do not rise, sir, for the purpose of entering at any length into the details of this bill. 1 rather than by concessions-('Oh, oh!' and laughter.) and it is because I regard it in that point of view, and not en account of its technical fermation, that I am here to

of Ireland will be utterly ineffectual, and that they will something in Ireland; but they had not that power and repeated cheers.) laugh at your arrempt to ladict the whole nation for high now, which Lord Clanricarde would know if he called Mr F. O'CONNOR sai d, as he had been alluded to. treason. (Ironical cheers.) But, be that as it may, I on the Do Burghs to follow him. Neither did he think he wished to repeat the expression of an opinion have a duty to perform, and from the performance of that the Duke of Leinster could get a single partisan out which he had often urg ed both in and out of that taxation—they had refused to equalise the income-tax— HOUSE OF LORDS.—In answer to a question from that duty I shall not shrink. (Laughter.) In 1819, of his own family, or that any man would follow Lord house, viz., that there was a power behind the throne they had so far adhered to the doctrine of finality that before I joined the Repeal Association, I felt it my duty Ormonde in Kilkenny, though one of the most amiable to make a last appeal to this house, asking them for what men in Ireland. The noble lord at the lead of the go. than the throne itself; but if the term 'treason' were was then called justice to Ireland; that is, a series of vernment must know that looking to the gentry of Ireuseful measures, calculated to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described the support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land of the land for any like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for any like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land for any like support in a national struggle that have been described to give satisfaction to the land fo Irish people, consistent with the maintenance of the was relying on a fallacious hope. In case these mat. that house, he begged to any that he had taken the was the conduct of the government? He was satisfied sings annualized so take piece to-day need created. And union between the two countries. You refused that ap- ters should be settled by a resort to the last extremity,— oath of allegiance, and that that would induce him that no Christian man could have read without a shudto protect the majority of the police without the appearance of a peal—an appeal made not only by so humble an indirect the majority of the police without the appearance of the peace, which he can be peal—an appeal made not only by so humble an indirect the majority of the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more than the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace and the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace and the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace and the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace and the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace and the papers that morning of the enabled to keep the peace and t the part of that cated,—the Irish gentry would be glad to compound chinations of her Majesty's government, (A laugh.) preparations made by Her Majesty's ministers. (Cries been able to keep without it than the government at and shed, without difficulty, and under circumstances nation of which I am one of the representatives. You with the dominant party for saving their estates. There- He was surprised that the descendant of Lord Win. which rendered its re-union and re-organisation in the have now an opportunity of meeting the demands of that fore the government could place no reliance on them. nation by yielding to their claim for a separate legisla. Neither could the government rely on the Grangemen, a dition which had been so unnecessarily made the subject ture, for self-covernment under the ancient constitution body of considerable extrinsic strength, for, by the bill of a proceeding of this kind, and occasioned so much of Ireland, consisting of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of the hon, member for Drogheda (Sir W. Somerville), alsrm and consternation, had been brought in the quiet- of that nation; and I am here to say to-night that I the government was about to deprive them of their teest manuer across one of the bridges in a vahicle for sincerely believe, if you refuse that claim during the no ebstruction having been received in its progress, ment of a republic in Ireland. (Loud cries of 'Oh, oh!' and ironical cheers.) Unlike all other governments in men should arm—that any portion of Irishmen should which was an additional satisfaction to him, massing of a loreign army, and he might obtain power to enforce their right. The government tell the right honourable baronet that he hadrefused!

See he hered the right of her M.j. sty's subjects to put. Ireland, the liberal government of England, instead of st. obtain power to enforce their right. The government tell the right honourable baronet that he hadrefused! tempting to pacify the country with which I am connected | relied next on the police force. It was 20,000 men by kindly concessions, meet their demands by a coercion strong; a fine body, but entirely national. They were law-(hear, hear)-and that at this momen: when your | taken from the people, and were excellent for the pro-Lord Brougham entirely agreed with the noble marquis that it was most important on every occasion, for of every other people to redsem themselves from savvi struggle, the policemen in Ireland would be too happy quie that it was most important on every occasion, for other proper to reduce the precautions to obtain future reward and renown, if they were to honourable baronet did not like compliments, and he they had taken, but he believed that if the assemble per the precautions to obtain future reward and renown, if they were to honourable baronet did not like compliments, and he they had taken, but he believed that if the assemble per the precautions to obtain future reward and renown, if they were to honourable baronet did not like compliments, and he they had taken, but he believed that if the assemble per the precautions to obtain future reward and renown, if they were to honourable baronet did not like compliments, and he they had taken, but he believed that if the assemble per the precautions to obtain future reward and renown, if they were to honourable baronet did not like compliments, and he they had taken, but he believed that if the assemble per the precautions are the precautions and the precautions are the precautions and the precautions are the the peace in the country of the crown, that the right of petition should of Ireland in her relation to England than that of Sicily act as the saviours of their country. (Laughter.) The knew how liable they were to he misinterpreted; and procession had been permitted every thing would be they were to he misinterpreted; and procession had been permitted every thing would be they were to he misinterpreted; and procession had been permitted every thing would be they were to he misinterpreted. the security with unless it were absolutely neces. to Naples; but the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the but for that step which the have passed off quite as peaceably as had happily been to the must say that but for that step which the have passed off quite as peaceably as had happily been to the must say that but for that step which the have passed off quite as peaceably as had happily been to the must say that but for that step which the have passed off quite as peaceably as had happily been to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army at the later to the must say that but for the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the secretary for Foreign government next relied on the secretary for Foreign gove and he must be same observation would apply Affairs thinks that Sicily is perfectly right in throwing off present moment was an insignificant fraction of the right hon. gentleman advocated, in spite of the to the right of meeting for the purpose of discussion; the yoke of Naples; and yet, in my absence, hon, gen- whole nation. During the rebellion, 158 000 armed but it was essential to its existence as a matter of right themen have brought charges against me-if they have troops were occupied in maintaining the possession of that the meeting should be for discussion alone. (Hear, charges against me let them make them to night-(hear, two or three counties in Ireland; and if it came to a that the means where was an assemblage too large for hear) but they have brought charges against me as an in- struggle, which God forbid, the 26,600 froops in Ireland the possibility of discussion, it became a mere display of dividual, and against the party with whom I act. (Hear, would not present any serious obstacle in the way of nuxbers for the exhibition of physical force, and could hear.) I am here to answer those charges both for numerity the intention of overaning the ministers and that party and myself, and I may say this—with respect which made it difficult for cavalry and artillery to act. parliament. (Hear, hear.) Discussion the people had to my noble companions in the noble struggle—(ironical Therefore the government had no just ground to place pariament. (and splay of force they only could have a cheers and great laughter)—for the independence of reliance on mere physical force. But he honestly be-Bright to when that force was wielded by the govern- our native land-(renewed cheers)-baving for 30 lieved that the government could not rely on the army Tight to use the parliament of the country. (Hear.) years had the opportunity of seeing the most dis- in Ireland. (Loud cries of 'Oh !') He was persuaded The monster meetings in England and Ireland were eastinguished men of all parties in this house, never that if there should be a struggle to-morrow, a very The mouster meetings and an angular to a state of physical bave I met with a number of men acting for a great large portion of the army of Ireland would refuse to acceptably ideal—they were mere exhibitions of physical bave I met with a number of men acting for a great large portion of the army of Ireland would refuse to acceptably ideal—they were mere exhibitions of physical bave I met with a number of men acting for a great large portion of the army of Ireland would refuse to acceptable to acceptable to acceptable to the army of the army force, and coul! not, by any perversion of larguage, be pre- political object that appeared to me at least to be against the people of Ireland. (Cries of 'Oh, oh!') He torce, and course, and posterior that which became impossible, actuated by such pure and disinterested motives as knew not the meaning of liberty of speech, if he were tended to Democratique the mound blishing secret clubs, with private signals and speaking, but where all, if they did not dream of acting, self, I have been called a traiter. (Tremendeus ironical need not say that he treated with utter disdain the atphotod themselves in a position in which they might be cheering, which continued for some minutes, and was temp's of the government to put him down by prosedriven, before they knew it, to illegal courses. (Hear.) again and again renewed.) I shall not profess dis- cutioa. (Laughter.) But the object of his argument This was the opinion of the late Lord Pounkett and Lord levalty to the Queen of England (groans); but if it be had been to show that if ever those two great coun-Abinger, as well as of himself, with reference to a great treason to profess disloyalty to this house—to the govern. tries, England and Ireland, should come into collision. meeting in Manchester, in September, 1819—they all ment of Irel and by the parliament of Great Britain; it the result of such collision was exceedingly uncertain inhabitants of the metrepolis within the last two or that in this house no man stands higher in regard to his an independent republic on the other. (Lond lengther.) three Guys from this threatened meeting of two hundred public character than I do (Boars of laughter.) I am But, if England succeeded, it might desolate the countries of the co thousand people. All the citizens had been placed un- perfectly conscious that there are many in this house in- try and distress its industry, but it would still have Ireder arms—all trade, commerce, and occupation of every fluitely my superiors in talent; but since I have had a land a disgrace for itself in the eyes of all mankind. description, had been partially suspended, every indivi-

> Why, sir, the language that I have held in Ireland and country and the Queen. in France to my countrymen has been this, that Irish freedom must be won by Irish courage and Irish firmness. I have no desire to impose upon my country one description of servitude in place of another. (Hear, hear.] I believe that if the liberty of Ireland were to be won, or at least its redemption were to be won by foreign basonets, is could only be maintained in that position by

place my country under the influence of foreign bayonets. (Hear, hear) The hon, member then proceeded to avow that he went to Paris to congrammate the provisional government, and through them France, on the overthrow of a tyranny which had forfeited all claim to the possession of the throne of France. He went there for the purpose of congratulating the French nation on having shown the nations of the world-and the example aiready had not been without its effect-how a nation might effect its deliverance, displaying a spirit of tion, namely, which should render the most service and independence which, he trusted, would react on his own country. He had no hesitation in avowing that he found was enything which had imparted to ber Majesty's on the part of the French people a very great amount of government that degree of confidence which was neces- intense feeling towards Ireland. He was glad that such Sary to enable them to get as they had done, it was the a feeling existed, and it would be the business of himself certainty which they had acquired within the last eight and those with whom he acted to encourage that sympathy, which was not confined to France alone, for he part of the cammunity for support, it would be readily believed that every nation, every sulightened man, and every statesman in the civilised world regarded the condition of England, in reference to Ireland, as entirely analogous to that of Russia in reference to Poland, He did not reject the sympathy of nations so offered. He was happy to think that there was in this country, among would pay particular attention to the conduct of certain the middle and humbler classes, a very large amount foreigners in London, who, he understood, were inciting of sympathy for Ireland, and a desire that Irlah. men should acquire the power they sought. Though he did not agree in all the points of the the 5,500,000 who signed the petition to the house. there was scarcely an individual who did not sympathise with the cause of the Irish. ('Hear,' from Mr Feargus O'Connor.) He trusted that they would acquire political power for themselves, and they knew perfectly well that they could do so at no time with a greater prospect of success than when England was embarrassed in its relations with Ireland. Therefore be trusted that the Irish would receive that aid which the Chartists-whether from sympathy or political expediency-offered them. He arowed the sentiment that he had been instrumental in asking his countrymen to arm themselves. Under the

the duty of every person to obtain the possession of arms. There was not a nation in Europe which did not Sir Robert Peel was one of the members who arrived make it part of its duty to instruct its citizens in the use of arms, and it was the paculiar duty of the Irish people to obtain the possession and the use of arms at the time when the government told them that they were prepared to crush the expression of opinion, not by argument. but by brute force. If this were guilt, he arowed it. He advised this as much for preserving order as for acquiring liberty. ('Oh, oh!') Let him remind hon. gentlemen of what took place in 1782. It was no crime for a people to enlist themselves in semed array in resistance to foreign foes, and in protection of their awn liberty. It was by such armed array that the Irish obtained that legislative independence which England accorded to it, by a compact which England subsequently perfidiously violated. In order to show the feelings and insentions of the body with which he acted, he read a resolution passed at a late meeting of the Irish Confederation, which was to the following effect:—that the sympathy may be to us, later, a great assistance; but be read a second time that day six months. Confederation repudiated, as a gross calumpy, the imputation thrown on them by Lord John Russell, that the by the energy, the devotion, and the courage of her own of ite Confederation was social disorder, and the eiways been the legislative independence of Ireland, and desired that such independence should be attained, if

> metropolis of Ireland, a national council, virtually repreor by such nomination as would give effect to the sentiin parliament-he wished to speak with respect of them nation's feelings. They represented only one Irishman sentation of the country. Therefore it was proposed to

themselves to the designs of the government by any vince him that that portion of the population of Ireland cite foreigners to make wer either upon the united kings. overt act of violence, though eventually they would obtain the emancipation of their country, yet that would deny the right of the hon, gentleman, to be the experience of the connected with the subjects propetition; also for the abolition of the law of Earth and retard it. On whom did the government rely? A quest ponent of their fieldings. (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman, to be the experiment, to write, or to speak certain matters, and to do ponent of their fieldings. (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman, to be the experiment, to write, or to speak certain matters, and to do ponent of their fieldings. (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman, to be the experiment to be the experiment to be the experiment. tion had been asked the other night about the manufacturer resultings. (Uneers.) The non. gritter and viously recited. He approved of this bill so far as it ture of pikes, and the noble lord at the head of the goutterly disbelieve that also. (Hear, hear.) Beside the tended to place in another category of crime certain vernment appeared to rely on a detective police, and on bon. gentleman sits a leader of the Chartists (Mr F. offerces hitherts punished as treason; but he hoped the men whose principle it was to allure men into crime for o'Connor), who on Friday last expressed feelings and government would be induced to abandon the clause to opinious very different from the contract of the purpose of betraying them. The noble lord also the purpose of betraying them. The noble lord also opinious very different from those of the hon, gentleman, which he had referred, by which it was proposed to relied on a free jury it would be impossible for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord was running a considerable for him to get a verdict. The noble lord relied on a principle, that he should give the heat referred, by which it was proposed to several of them with qualifications as to the alteration of the micro a verdict. The noble lord relied on a principle, that he should give the heat referred, by which it was proposed to several of them with qualifications as to the alteration of the should give the heat referred, by which it was proposed to several of them with qualifications as to the alteration of the should give the heat referred, by which it was proposed to several of them with qualifications as to the alteration of the should give the heat referred, by which it was proposed to several of them with qualifications as to the alteration of the sho (Laughter.) The noble lord was running a considerable risk in the prosecutions which the government contomplated. If the noble lord failed, the prestige and influence of the government were everthrown, and he would fail if there should be one independent juror out of the twelve. (Laughter.) But if the noble ford should suc-Crown AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.—The Clerk | ceed, what would be effect? The noble lord knew the would be found 50, 100, or 1,000, who would consider it us. We desire to see the frish portion of the kingdom, Britain should be gagged in consequence of the in- in the clause about 'sprinty and advisedly speaking' no disgrace to be so convicted to serve their country. A while indissolubly connected with us, happy, and in the discretion of a few persons in Dublin, or, perhaps, of were absolutely essential, and explained the object with tures to it, had been spoken of; but the names of the birthright of every subject of the Grown. (Cheers.) In that the discontent manifested not only by a large used on Friday night. It was on account of the excitacare very little about these details; but I see in this bill parties signing it were not known; and it was by active order to secure those blessir gs we want the real union proportion of the people of Ireland, but also by a large ment and fear now prevailing that government introsolicitation that many had been induced to declare unof all men—and I reloice to say that to a great extent proportion of the people of this country; had led the deced this bill. While he related generally on the spirit convulsion; and the smeller which had taken place
and a confidence in the sovernment. If ever there

the Irish people. Ir land was divided into small fields.

Tiz. Ciscassien, where no one could be nearly, and where signals and cook, he might be permitted to say, even dreamt of ter, and ironical cheering.) Now, with respect to my. state what had been the object of his argument. He modes of communication. He (Mr O'Connor) meeting in mannerester, in orphemics, 1015—they and could not be otherwise than disas closed against the press. And now they were going thought that by the law of this land that meeting was that be treason, I arow it. (Loud cries of 'Oh, oh!')—and could not be otherwise than disas closed against the press. And now they were going thought that of the law of this rand that merting was cheers, and laughter) Nay, more; I say it shall be the trous to England in any case. If England failed, Eng to prosecute the honourable member for Limerick, The Dake of Wellington hoped the noble and learned study of my life to overthrow the domination of this land henceforth would stand alone, and it might not be and if they obtained a conviction from an honest or give the other provisions of the bill his hearty support, The name of the law of the country as parliament in Ireland (laughter); and I take upon my unadvisable to consider what would be the condition of dishonest jury, their triumph would only be a weakitreally existed. No people had suffered more than the self to chall ngo any man to contradict my statement, England with an independent republic on one side and dual heirg obliged to seek the safety of himself and his given any vote in this house from any other object that too late were pronounced, striking the knell of Eng- be no bearing on the benches opposite. What he neighbour, 28 well as the security of their property. To an honest and a sincere desire to promote the public lish power in Ireland, he advised the concession to the be exposed to such inconvenience as they had been that | welfare. (Hear.) I challenge any one to point cut any | Irish of those rational rights to which they had a claim day for the third or fourth time in this short session of vote given by me from any other consideration. And I by every title, human and divine. He had used no reparliament -- once before on Kennington Common -- wes tell the house more. Now, that I am to be arraigaed as serve on the present occasion (Longbtor.) He should indeed a marter of serious consideration. (Hear, hear.) a criminal, I should gladly accept the most ignominious use no reserve in the end of these observations as he

He trusted by the bill now pending in parliament, or death that could be inflicted upon me-(renewed and had used none in the beginning; and when the noble other measures, the law would be so explained and un- long-continued laughter)-rather than witness the in- lord told him that he (Mr O'Brien) was a traitor to the other measures, the law would be so explained and the dignities that have been inflicted by this legislature Crown, he repelled the charge and retorted it. (Laughbers as could consistently discuss a question, or hear it upon my countrymen during the next thirty years of my ter.) He told the noble lord that if in the present posibers as could consistently discuss a question, or near it discuss described the consistently discussed—(hear, hear)—and that the merchants and life—(a laugh)—I mean the last thirty years. (Laugh)—I mean thirty years. (Laugh)—I me others in this great metropolis the mart of trade and ter.) It has been stated that I went to France for the low-countrymen, to crush all efforts on the part of the credit—might not be slarged, week after week, by such purpose of soliciting foreign aid (hear bear); that is to democracy of this country to obtain those just rights for the amelioration of their condition. When they transactions as had been country in the which the democracy of other countries had obtained; struggle in which they are engaged. This is a misage and it, as regarded his (Mr O Brien's) countryman, he prehension. (Hear, and a laugh.) If I had gone to refused their demand for self government-if the noble ings which necessarily put the people under arms, and took seek foreign aid of an armed kind, believe me I should lord played here the part which Guizot and Metternich have come back accompanied by a tolerably large legion had played in their respective countries—then be told power, without secret associations, without anythem away from their business. (Hear, Hear.) 148 of troops. ('Oh, oh!' and great laughter.) I wish the notle ford that it was not a man in the last Saturday week, there appeared a letter purporting make a very few observations. (Hear, hear.) The noble that you had been in France. (Continued laughter.) woble lord and his colleagues that were traitors to the country who would go farther to shake off the to be written by the hon member. He (Sir B. Hall) marquis proceeded; I am the last person Sir G. GRET then rose, and was greeted with loud

> cheers. He said .- After the long absence of the hon. gentleman from this house, upon seeing him to-night rise | told the house or the country, that in every fothe moment the second reading of the bill now before reign state where popular freedom had been the house was moved, I entertained some hope, albeit a achieved, that a free press and the liberty of speech faint one, that the hon, gentleman had risen to disavow with indignation-(loud cheers)-with the indignation foreign bayonets, and it is not my desire or intention to befitting a loyal subject of the Crown-(renewed cheers) -the most foul imputations cast on his loyalty, not in this house, but in every newspaper circulated through- were using the opportunity for limiting, or altogether out the realm for some weeks past—to disavow, I say, with that fervent eloquence which characterises his ad- were contending. (Hear, hear.) He would chadresses elsewhere, if not in this house—(a laugh)—the racterise this as a hase, brutal, and bloody bill, and sentiments of disloyalty which have been attributed to let them once close the safety valve for the free exto him, if from no better feeling, at least by virtue of the pression of public opinion, and the cauldron of coroath of allegiance which he has repeatedly taken to the Sovereign of this country, (Loud cheers) What, then, was, I will not say my astonist ment, but my pain and regret-a feeling, I am sure, shared by every other teenth century? or did they imagine that opinion member of the house-(cheers)-te find the hon, mem ber repeating the same sentiments in this house, not liberty? This bill was an act of treason against the acwith that boldness and daring which he assumes vereign, and this was the first instance of a governelsewhere, but accompanied with a miserable pretence and lip service of allegiance, and with a profession of a faint shadow of loyalty to the Crown, and bringing against my noble friend, for defending the constitution of this country, a charge of treason. The hon. g. ntleman had said, that in his absence, he has been called a it my duty to state to the house the other night. For his absence I am not accountable—the cause of that ab- as the true response to ministerial fervour was sence he can best explain. (Cheers.) I did not call him a traitor; but I read to the house a pertion of the They were fond of precedent in that house, report of a meeting of the Irish Confederation—namely, but they rejected precedent from their political Charter, he was happy to say that among the Chartists, ceived a message from the hon, gentleman at Paris, in predecessors—from Fox, Richmond, and Erskine— (cheers)-he received from H. Lamartine, who with aid them in their acts of tyranny, and if there was public virtue refused to encourage designs, be they sedi- no modern precedent for this atrocious blow at tious, or traitorous, or loyal-as the hon, gentleman liberty, some precedent-loving official would take up pretends-knowing that if he encouraged such designs this blue book, and read as follows:-"Sir, I will he should be violating the law of nations, and giving a good cause of war to England against France. (Hear, Duffy appounced as having been sent from Paris by him? present circumstances of all countries in Europe it was of the French nation, casting aside the language of M.

Lamartine? (Cheers.) I ask the hon. gentleman whe- when that monarch required a precisely similar ther he did say to the Irish club at Paris, 'Every new | measure to suppress Chartist violence and treason.' proof of sympathy renders us more able to serve the (Laughter.) Was this the promised fruits from cause of our country. The satisfaction which we feel arises, above all, from the fact that we have found that

and heard enough to have the conviction, that the knew not what may be the feelings of those Irish French nation is deeply moved by the indignities and members who usually followed in the wake of bravest citizens to fight with her for liberty! Mr S. BRIEN .- Will the right hon, gentleman read the next passage ?

we feel that the liberty of traland should be conquered

disaffiction to-night by introducing hackneyed topics, foreign assistance and to seduce her Majorty's subjects people, and prevent them from expressing their views on appointed, and there will arise an indignant spirit of the gentlemen who now sat upon the ministerial banches misr-presented the intentions of the government towards cossary by the state of Ireland; but he would pak obstruction in the way of the progress of the measure.

thousands had died of famine? He knew the right handed danger they were justified in the precautions whims of some of the constituencies, hundreds of thouhonourable gentlemen laugh at the idea of a peaceable demonstration? He rejoiced at it, but he would warn the right honourable baronet that if he suppressed the free expression of public opinion, he would inevitably cause the formation of secret clubs and associations. (Hear, hear.) When the Confederation was dissolved in 1839, two men went through the north of England and Scotland esta- out of the bill. nursued them, however, and drove them out of the country; and for himself he must say, that he never said or wrote anything of a political character which was not perfectly open and patent to the world. He had never allowed the doors of any association to he ness. What he regetted was, that there was no constitutional opposition in the house. The opinion of this country was wild, because it did not see itself represented in the house by a constitutional opposition: and until it saw that opposition, there would wanted was an opposition based on constitutional to inflict laws of this kind. Was not this bill an infraction of the rights of the subject? He knew of many members who had voted for the first reading of this bill from courtesy. He (Mr O'Connor) was made of sterner stuff; and, if he stood alone, he would move that this bill be read a second time this asked for reform, they were met by prosecution and persecution. As far as he was individually concerned, without asking for the aid of a foreign cumstances now passing around us, but not one had was the first, because the dearest right contended for. (Hear, hear.) While the descendants and successors of Charles Fox, Richmond, and others, abrogating the very right for which other nations to resist the mind's torrent by coercion in the ninewould be trammelled while the nation was panting for

resist the invasion of a foreign army, and he might

to proceed with a deputation to France; but if Ire-

reform? Was this the realisation of popular hopes and Whig liberty? Was this the reward of seven years Iroland the law of leasing-making, which we had retheir efforts to those of the Irish people in reconquering peace amid pestilence, famine, and death? Or will pealed for Scotland, and under which Mair and five the national independence. Though we have been in this be tolerated, as the mind's extinguisher, by those other Scotch patriots had been banished from their France but a few days, we have, nevertheless, seen who are determined to achieve their rights? He sufferings we have endured. We have seen and heard Ministers, but he would again repeat, that he think it fitting that we should have a National Convenenough to feel assured that, were Ireland to demand | trusted it would spur his countrymen to throw off | tion permanently sitting in judgment on Parliament. He assistance, France would be ready to send 59,000 of her the foreign yoke altogether. If he stood alone, he called on Ministers, instead of passing new, to put in would use all the forms of the house to resist the force the existing laws. They had power to put down for several of the illustrious men who formed part of the progress of this monster; he would interrupt its delogation, and he advised them to exert it. Every previsional government, but if he were asked whither passage by every constitutional form, because it was place ought to have its distinct meeting, and should not he had any confidence in them, governed as they are by Sir G. GBEX continued- We offer to the French | a violation of the constitution, and if he stood alone our sincere thanks for their generous sympathy. That and without a seconder, he would now move that it Mr G. Thompson expressed his heartfelt gratification upon her Majesty. As personal notoriety was one of the children.' The hon, gentleman, knewing the sentiments that the proceedings out of doors to day had been chariolent separation from Great Britain; the aim having of M Lamartine, nevertheless writes to Mr Duff, and racterised by peace and order. ('Hear'and cheers.) It thought that this bill would put a stop to them; for the says in effect. We will, if we can, institute a success. Must be satisfactory to every member of that house that man who might reckon upon sympathy as a traitor was thereby the attainment of social order, and that they ful rebellion; still, if we should be worsted in the instead of labouring under the apprehension of couffet and sure of meeting it as a folon. Mr Hume had comstruggle. I promise the assistance of 50,000 Frenchmen. out of doors, they were assembled to-night in peace and | plained that the government had made use of a clause in (Hear, hear.) I did hope that the hon gentleman would quietness. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the people would have disavowed those attempts elsewhere imputed to him, see that the best means of attaining their just rights threatened to bring up a petition with hundreds of thouto seduce the soldiers of this country, the police also, and was by conducting themselves in an orderly and peaces. sentiag the country-he cared not whether by election to insignate that they were disafficted to the Crown, and able manner, by avoiding any conflict with the authori- intend to use the whole of the act, and prevent more that as a body they would rise. (Hear, hear.) I have ties, and by abstaining from any violence to persons or than twenty persons signing petitions. It was clear ments of the people, composed of 300 individuals, they laid that I did not call the hon, gentleman a traitor, property. (Hear.) With regard to the bill now before from the decision of Lord Mansfield, in the case of Lord were acting on the suggestion thrown out by the late il- but I did read that statement made by Mr Duffy to the the house, which he considered to be one of more im- George Cordon, that the clause in the act of Charles lustrious leader of the Irish people, Mr O'Connell, and Irish Confederation. The hon, gentleman draw his own pertance than any that had been brought before the II, relating to tumultuary assemblies was not re such a step became necessary, because the Irish members inference. (Cheers.) He said I called him a traitor, house within the last century, he must say he thought it pealed; but it would be ridiculous to contend that bebecause I read those sentiments. (Renewed cheers,) had been introduced with undue and unbecoming haste. cause Ministers thought proper to avail themselves of -did not constitute a full and great exponent of the The house also drew its inference, and I read that infer- The object of that bill was to render the speaking, that portion of the act they must be supposed to coincide ence in unmistakeable language in those cheers which openly and advisedly, of words affecting the integrity of in all the doctrines contained in the statute. The hon. in one hundred, and formed, therefore, not a true repre- the honourable gentleman received when he said, I the British dominions a felony. He would ware the was called a traitor.' (Loud cheers.) The hon gentle- house not to adopt such a measure precipitately, and to the case of Muir and Palmer bore any analogy to those send to the metropolis of Ireland a body to represent the man has referred to the feeling of the people of Ireland, beware lest by doing so they eunobled felony, and concountry, and with that body he would recommend the but I deny his right to make himself the expenent of the verted what was intended to be a badge of degradation proposed by the government; the cases were perfectly noble lord to enter into early negotiations for the purloyalty of the people of that country. (Cheers.) The and infemy into a badge of bonour and renown. In the distinct. He had felt it necessary thus briefly to explain sure I may say for him, that whatever may be his sentimay be his advised speaking' felonious, no less than nine or ten | was language used in the most open manner, with the wish to appear wanting in respect to this or any other was quita prepared, when he came to that house to-day, and has alluded to a bill, tending, as he says, to withpetition signed by a large body of his fellow-subjects, to be met by these insulting sneers; but they had no draw a privilege from the Orangemen of the north of felonies. It was declared to be a felony to meditate the effect on him. He felt that the Irish would eventually Ireland. Now, I tell the hou, gentleman that a large deprivation of Her Mobesty of any of the honours and Cheers.)

The monster petition was then relied out of the house succeed in their efforts, and that was not a fit subject for portion of the north of Ireland is inalicnably attached to ridically attached to ridically attached to the Crown and constitution of this country. (Cheers) portion of the dependencies of the Crown—to over the Parliament—to include the Crown—to overwase the Parliament—to include the country. tion. If any portion of the Irish Repealers should lend The hon, gentleman may receive such proofs as will con- against the Crown—to exerawe the Parliament—to in-

member for Limerick, but the enthusiasm, the elo-

box, had no effect upon his (Mr. O'Connor's) mind.

they then came forward with measures of foorcion. The from church rates—they had refused any revision of they had refused any extension of political rights to any the voice of the people -which should be greater portion of the community; and, when the people announced their intention to assemble at Kennington to of Ob, ob!') Such precautions were never necessary Russell should be the man to ferret out the law of ms country which was wisely and justly governed. They were not necessary in France (laughter, and cries Charles II., in order to determine what treason and sedition were, and he certainly thought, after the seemed unhappily that they were necessary in the motroable and constitutional speech of the honourable polis of the British empire, and under a liberal governland there existed a great deal of the spirit of the United vernment would have paused before proceeding assured that there was a cause for the discontent which Irishmen. He most ardently desired that the Orange- further with this bill. He would be the first man to led to the adoption of such precautions. The hon, member for Fottingham (Mr G!Conner) would never here been supported by such numbers if there had not been injustice comewhere; all the power and influence of that land had been treated with justice, he asked the which the people suffered at the hands of the legislature,

> the case. They had lately seen the progress of enlightened freedom throughout the whole continent, and the 229 majority, 202. sands would have perished in Ireland. But were the to sympathise with that movement; yet the moment at on the question of adjournment,—syes, 24, noes, 213, Irish always to he beggars at Britain's door? He desire was manifested by the working people of this God, it was a peaceable one. (Great laughter.); Did down with a gagging law. As he understood this bill, if aman delivered his opinions apon governments in the abstract, upon the origin of human governments, upon the purposes and designs of human governments, or ex. pressed his preference in the abstract for a republic as compared with the monarchy, he would be liable to be arraigned as a felou, and if convicted to be trans ported. He hoped the government would see the nove- erain London, and he was informed that persons in high

> sity of striking the words open and avowed spenking? Sir B. Halbafter stating his surprise at Mr Thompson's opposition to the bill, proceeded to make an attack upon Mr O'Condor. He said he did not intend to follow misfortune. He believed, however, that it was perfectly the hon, gentleman who had just sat down through the conclusion to vote against the second reading of this bill. He understood the hop, gentlemen to say that although there were some words in the third clause to which he entertained strong objection, he was ready to Hy (Sir B. Hall) would suggest to the hon, gentleman that he should vote in favour of the second reading, and propose the omission of the words to which he objected in committee. He (Sir B. Hall) considered that the government would have been wanting in the duty they owed to their Sovereign and to the state, if they had not asked for powers to stop the treason and sedition which had lately been rife. (Hear, hear.) The sperch of the hon, member for Nottingham (Mr O'Connor) had been should like to know whether the government had any principles, opposing the government in their attempts | mark-d by great loyalty on the one hand, and by strong condemnation of government on the other. He (Sir B. Hall) had been in this house over since that hop, gentleman was first elected for the county of Cork, sixteen years ago; and he must do the hon, member the hon, gentleman addressed a letter to the 'O'd Guarda' all,-that I would much rather be taken a corpse from amidst that progession (a laugh) than dishonour myself, them. But as to republic or monarchy, let the power behind the throne be greater than the throne itself, let labour select its own representatives annually and ment presuming to attach the odium of its tyranny in its measures to the sovereign. (Hear, hear.) The of the most eminent men in the most enlightened coun-Heldelberg, to a large assembly desirous of an extension

tain that proud position, he (Sir B. Hall) should support the proposition of the gov rament. Mr O'Connon begged to remind the house that the coming from no small authority, and one which this letter of two columns, from which he read two sentences bears, sir, essentially upon the present case; I quote force alone. The two passages which had been read be and which was to be the exponent of the sentiment from the nine thousandth nine hundredth and ninety. (Mr. O'Connor) avowed; they were in accordance with all question as to the National Convention. his writings (hear); and he defied the hon. baronet to nint's of Nebuchadnazzor, the King of the Jews. show that he had ever breathed anything but strict obe-

dience to the law and moral force. Mr Home repeated the objections to the 'gagging' clause of this bill which he had stated on a former even ing. We are now going to re-enact for England and native country. If we passed such a law, we should have the same secret meetings and espionage which we had in the bad years subsequent on the outbreak of the first French revolution. Whilst he said this, he did not

delegate its power to a distant body, The SOLICITOR-GENERAL supported the bill. It was not intended to repress private speaking, but only, top n and advised speaking, recommending the levy of war strongest motives for these treasonable exhibitions, he question. an act of Charles II. for stopping persons who had sands of men; and the government were supposed to member for Montrose was mistaken is supposing that which would come within the purview of the measure view of inciting persons to levy war against her Majesty, or against Parliament, for the purpose of inducing it to wolfare of the state.

Mr Hune,-Will the hon, and learned gentleman state whether open and advised speaking was ever before made a felony? The Solicitor General,-It is treason.

Mr Hunz .- Treason! What statute makes it so ! The Solicitor General. Open and avowed speaking,

Sir R. Inglis, Mr Anstey, Mr Aglionby, Lord Nugent, Mr P. Wood, Captain Archdall, Mr H. Drummond, and

qualified confidence in the government. If ever there was possess it in opposite give measure; and it was inva- of the people to oppose such smeshinations, be could not in France were the result of a similar cause. (Hear, should be a conflict in Iteland, the government hen greates are proposed at the best way to riably the case that there was one proposed in secret clubs

onesse it. From appure this house in all solemnity that | could place no reliance on three-francis of the frish, secure the real interest to, not of the Crown and govern- the just claims of the people to their rights, and had picularly interested in the speedy cessation of such ex-I feel this attempt you are making to coerce the people There was a time when the aristogracy could effect ment merely, but of the areas body of the people, (Loud excited their indignation by a denial of those rights; eitement and such four. The working classes were now , xposed to danger by the excitements addressed to them. present government had refused to relieve dissenters Ought we not, then, to endeavour to put an end to them, and to punish those who hy orging the working classes to breaches of the pence, and to the I vying of war against our institutions, were putting in jeopardy their dearest interests? He then advarted to the staids majestic, noble conduct of the people, and to the attachment and love for their institutions which they had exhibited that morning; it was owing to the respect and confidence which that people ranged in the force at the command of the government that government had been Berlin, Milan, and Vienna. When we contrasted our situation as we now stood, with our situation ag it might have been, had the result been different, there was no of 'Oh!') until a Gu'zet became minister; but it man but must highly value the institutions on which the comforts and the happiness of the people se mainly nant right. Among the Orangemen of the morth of Ire. member for Oldham the other night, Sixt the go-ment. (Renewed cries of 'Oh!') They might rest believe that the libertles of the people would be infringed. depended. In conclusion, he stated, that if he could by this bill, he would not be a consenting party to it.

The borse then divided, when the accord reading way carried by a majority of ATT, the numbers being 452 to 85. On the question that the bill be at once committed, a further discussion arose, Mr Gardaer, after very considerable difficulty, obtained a hearing, and then only after having moved and withrawn a motion for the adjournment of the house against the bill. Mr HUME moved as an amendment that the bill be

committed that day week, when the house again divided -for the amendment 33, against it 230, majority, 197. It was then moved that the house do adjourn, when so further division took place, for the motion 26, against it,

had that day witnessed a demonstration, and, thank country to obtain their just rights the government came mitted on Tuesday at twelve o'click, the house sitting majority, 189; when the bill was ordered to be comspecially at that hour for the purpose. The latter part of the sitting was marked by great excitament, and the house did not rise till half-past one o'clock. TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - FOREIGNERS IN LONDON. - The Duke of Beaurour said, the noble Eferquis (Lansdowne) had called attention yesterday to the number of foreign official situations and other foreigners were now in the metropolis. He hoped this country would ever maintain the character which she had enjoyed as a refuge for those who were driven from their own country by notorious that during the rioes which took place at the whole of his very discursive speech; but he must Berlin emissaries from the French capital were seen onexpress his surprise that the hon, member had come to couraging the people; and in Pealy the same thing had occurred. A strong opinion prevailed, moveover, that such persons were in this country prior to the presentstion of a cetain petition yesterday in the other house of parliament, and he wished, therefore, to know whether, since the repeal of the Atten Act, there was any power in the hands of the government enabling the removal of foreigners, and if such power did not exist, whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps in reference to the matter? There was, also, a society called the National Convention, which never had been recognised by the government, but still the society existed, and it appeared to him that the existence of that society ought to be taken into consideration, and he intention of taking measures to put down that society? (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Landpowns said, that with respect to the first question, he was desirous of giving the most satisfactory answer. There were no provisions at prejustice to say that he had never heard him express any sent, by means of which the conduct of aliens in this oninions which intimated a desire to depose the So | country could be controlled, otherwise than as her Maversion or to subvert the monarchy. He (Sir B. Hall) justy's subjects; but in answer to the question whether it starving multitude not a sing e measure was proposed hon, gentleman as opportunity of avowing or disavowing any step on the subject, he held in his kand a hill which certain opinions which had been ascribed to him within he proposed laying on the table to obtain power for that the last few days, and which were at variance with the purpose. Although it was not necessary for him to preoninions he professed in that house. He (Sir B. Hall) face any application for laying such a bill on the table. held in his hand a paper called the Northern STAR, of he jet hoped, under the peculiar circumstances, and which the hon, gentleman had in that house around with a view to the expediency of passing that bill into a himself to be the proprietor, and in which, so lately as law as speedily as convenient, he might be permitted to English yoke from the Irish people than he would. must do the bon, gentleman the justice to any that, there should exist any permanent law in this country Many hon, members had adverted to the foreign cir. throughout the whole of that letter, he did not tell the prescribing the conduct, or prohibiting the residence of people to resort to other than moral force; but he (Sir any foreigners, other than the usual laws which exist B. Hall) wished to give him an opportunity of explaining with re-pect to all her Majesty's subjects, and I have the meaning of the words he was about to read. The before been instrumental in procuring a modification of the law on that subject; but I certainly am of opinions (laughter), in which he said. 'Old Guards' I have re- that, desirable asit is that this country should, upon all coived several letters warning me of the danger of joining occasions, afford hospitality to all these foreigners, in the procession, but this is my answer to one and whether monarchical, constitutional, or republican, who may visit these shores, and who come prepar d to obey the laws and to act the part of obedieut subj cie disgrace my country, and desert you by remaining away, during the residence they obtain under the favour of the Old Guards, the charges against me by the enemy have law, - whilet I think this desirable, I cannot conceat been numerous, but cowardise has never been one of from myself, when I see the causes now in operationwhen I see the increased number of foreigners in London-when I regard the peculiar circumstances under which they have recently visited this country-when I ruption would burst around them. Did they hope pay them honourably (a laugh), and I do not care know they come under various influences, and those not whether you put the Pope, the Davil, or the Pretender | the accustomed i fluences of pleasure or business, but upon the throne. (Laughter.) Let the people be the influences of a totally different description-I cannot base of the superstructure, and I care not three straws but think it fit that the government should have vested what the figure head may be.' (Cries of 'Hear, hear, in them the power, for a limited time, in certain cases, and 'Oh, oh.') That was not hastily spoken, but de- to compel the departure of any such persons as they liberately written. The hon, member would do well, may think tit, (Cheers.) I am sutherised to state that in addressing great public meetings, not only to instil such is the opinion of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. into men's minds that they should endeavour to attain as well as the rest of her Maj-sty's government, right hon, bart, had risen like a veiled prophet to their rights by moral and not by physical force, but to (Cheors) When I hear it proclaimed avowedly that reply to the treason, as he called it, of the hon. read a short speech delivered not many days ago by one there are a number of these persons prepared to take a part in the internal affairs of this country-above all, traitor; and he may there in have alluded to what I felt quence, and loyalty of an official, thumping that red try in the world, a speech delivered by Mr Welcker at when I hear it proclaimed by a person who would be equally guilty if misleading his follow-subjects in this respect, that there are forty or fifty thousand persons of their rights-a speech in which that gentleman said from a neighbouring foreign nation, prepared and dein substance. 'Do not let us mistake liceu-ef r liberty. "Quarter day." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) (Hear, hear.) Do not let us imagine that because much sirous of taking an opportunity of upsetting the governmay require to be remodelied, all must be overthrown. ment of this country-when I hear those assertions made, (Hear, hear.) Let us take England as our model. She | and don't know the extent to which they are true-but has free institutions, her people have great political privi- when I know there are crowds of persons resorting to which he east to the winds that discoursging reply— when those precedents were not calculated to legos; she alone remains proud and pre-eminent amongst this country, whose motives can't at this moment he the nations of the world, whilst all around her is a accertained, it is, I believe, the duty of the government wrack.' (Cheers.) Desiring to see this country main- and the parliament to stand armed in this respect against any exigencies that may arise. (Cheers.) I desire morely to state the grounds on which I wish to lay this bill on the table; and, if your lordships approve of it, now call the attention of the house to a precedent bon, baronet (Sir B. Hall) bimself allowed, that the I shall propose the reading of it as cond time on Thursday next, and ask your for iships to proceed with it with house will do well to pause before it rejects, it was taken up with recommendations to rely on moral as little delay as possible. (L-ud cheers) The noble marquis was understood to decline answering the second

> The Earl of Malaesbury thought the time was come when foreigners visiting this country should be under eculiar surveillance; but he knew that several foreigners in London, among whom was Prince Louis Buonaparte, had offered their assistance to the government to preserve the peace yesterday. (Hear.)

APPAIRS OF ITALY .- Lord BE WOHLM then moved for the production of certain correspondence between the British government and that of Sardinia. The nobl-lord seized the opportunity to pass in review a portion of the recent events which have agitated Europe, and especially singled out the King of Sardinia and the Pope as the objects of his attack. He then passed on to Paris, and declared that he looked with far more dread at what was passing there than at the events which had taken place in Italy. He entertained personally the greatest respect the multitude, he must confess he felt no confidence in them at all.

The Marquis of Lansbowns would not attempt to follow the noble lord into the various details of his speech, but had no objection to produce the papers in Their lordships then adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met at twelve o'clock. for the special purpose of proceeding with the Crown and

Government Security Bill. Previous to proceeding to business, however, Mr S. O'BRIEN wished to ask the right hou, gentleman the Secrotary for the Home Department, whether he had given directions that the letters of Repealers passing through the Post office should be opened, for he (Mr O'Brien) had that morning received a letter which had evidently been

Sir 6. Gner: I can give the most unqualified contradiction to any such assertion. (Cheers.) No order of the kind has been given or is in contemplation. If the hon gentleman has received a letter which has been opened, I should recommend him to apply to the Patmaster General immediately, and inquiry will be made into the circumstance. CROWN AND COVERNMENT SECURITY BILL, -On the

order of the day for going into committee on this bill, Mr F. O'Connon said, he had already stated his it all the opposition which the forms of the house would permit, and, in pursuance of that notice, he after measures which is believed to be conducted to the now rose to meet it in its present stage. He had already presented a petition, signed by thousands of the people of this metropolis, against the bill, and he knew very well that if time were afforded to the country at large to express an opinion upon it, the table of the house would be covered with similar petitions. (Hear, hear.) And although it had been followed by an overs act, is treason. ('On !' and stated by some hon, members that it was their intention to look for some modifications, and to propose The other speakers in favour of the measure, but some alterations of this bill, he I oked upon it as so several of them with qualifications as to the alteration | unconstitutional in its principle, that he should give upon it in every stage. It was notorious that for from their allegience, he will find himself miserably dis. political questions. He certainly never anticipated that Mr Horsman; those against the motion altogether, Mr many years the principles of the right hon, baronet Osborne, Dr Bowring, Mr Muntz, Mr Bright, Mr J. the member for Tamwerth (Sir R. Peel) had been resistance against the hon, gentleman, and against the would have been so recreate to the principles they proexpression which he pretends to give, of the feelings of fessed when out of office as to project a measure of this
the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman has nature. It was said that this measure was rendered nemissurgement the local project of the contralisation of that power within the House of Commons was to destroy the influence of public metings, public writings, and public speaking outside the House of Commons (Hear, hear) They were perfectly aware that in Spain, for instance, where the elective franchise was limited to about 96 000 of the population (which was

And such must be the state of things in this coun- lutely gnawed the flesh from her dead child's arm. All tr, if the free expression of public opinion was atternsted to be put down. (Hear, hear.) Since the days of the Reform Bill, the system of centralisa- recommended the postponement of any further proceedtion of power within that house, and the virtual ing with this bill until after Eister. The present were suppression of the public voice there, had pro- angry times, and the popular discontent should not be gressed at a rapid tate. And if he needed exasperated. That discont nt was now peaceful enough, any illustration of the deplorable effects of heavy exhibition of the deplorable miles had been examined by the heavy exhibition of the deplorable miles had been examined by the heavy exhibition of the deplorable miles had been exhibition of the deplorable miles be heavy exhibition of the deplorable miles had been examined by the heavy exhibition of the deplorable miles be a second miles be a second miles be a second miles and the deplorable miles be a second miles be a second miles and the deplorable miles be a second miles be a second miles be a second miles be a second miles and the deplorable miles be a second miles be a such attempts to drown the popular voice, he ham's exhibition of yesterday, which had passed over as would ask them to look to America, which they quietly as a Quakers' meeting, all the grand preparations would ask them to look to America, which they quietly as a Quakers' meeting, all the grand preparations had forfeited by their oppression. The people of military and police having proved quite unnecessary.

America presented peritions to that house; their (Oh, oh.) He feared he had hurt the feelings of some of America presented perturbed to; and they had the special constables of the occasion—(laughter)—but remonstrances were not have the principle contained in the he could not help thinking that their enthusiasm had recourse at tast to the principle of the Treas been needlessly wrought up. He repeated his hope that sury and the Secretary of State for the Home De the bil might be postponed until after Baster. partment, viz . that moral power was but a shadow, and that physical force was a substance. America. then, was lost, and from the news which he had recently received from Canada that country also would not preventible statement on the part of the peo would be lost unless they conscuted to yield to the ple of Ireland of the grievances which were felt through Canadians their just political rights. Canada re- out the width and breath of the country on the part of

belled, and Canada obtained its Parliament. Well, all classes. then, when they saw these things-when they saw that, contrary to the promise made at the time of the Reform Bill, that this country should be governed by local inst totions, all power was being centralised in that house-he called upon the really Attorney General, the judges and jury of the land, nical improvements beyond any other country in the world? By means of the electric te egraph. railroad travelling, penny postage, and other improvements, we are enabled to take 2 stand preeminently above all other nations, and was it right that the new and active genius which those improvements had created in this country should be opposed by retrogressive legislation such as this? Was it right that the progress out of that house should be met by an unconstitutional 'base, brutal, and cion Bill against the free interchange of mind would that freedom of expression of opinion which was the blast of England be changed into slavery. and the free voice of England be changed into muteness. Ye should then be placed under the ban and control of the Attorney-General-then the Attorney. General ought to be Prime Minister in that house. He meant no insult to the honourable and learned gentleman who now filled the office of Attorney General, whose talent, sagacity. and elemency, he might say, entitled him to to the highest admiration. His remarks applied to the office it elf; for, under the new law, the Attorthis country, to the system to be created under such a bill as this. (Hear, hear) Again, he repeated. that if such a bill as this had been introduced into

which his ancestors suffered was about to be reproof from the history of yesterday's proceedings, as stated by the right hon. baronet (Sir G. Grey) himself, that there was no necessity for this bill. They had ample proof that the loyal Orangemen of Ireland did not ask for such a bill as this. Above all, he protested against the unconstitutional attempt of then the government would be able to perpetuate it- representative. did not attach that importance to Ministers speaking from that side of the house which he did to independent members speaking from the Opposition and Ministerial benches. He did not place much confdence in the fervid elequence of Ministers, the effect of which they sought to increase by boldly slapping the red box on the table of the house. He cared very little for the big swelling words in which they selemnly proclaimed their intention and determination to uphold, by all means, the dignity and the power of the Crown and their own government. The echo to that was 'Quarter day.' (' mear, and laughter) That was the only constitution which he could put upon it. Provided there was free discussion in this country, he had no objection to monarchy, elective or hereditary. It they passed man would come under its operafor advisedly thinking or dreaming, as had been said by the honourable gentleman the member for the eity of Oxford. He warned those who now supported this bill that they would be the first to smart under its occrations. (Hear, hear.) Honourable Reform and Free Trade agitation, which system fused their sanction to demonstrations whose motto

place on the previous evening. The noble lord to cordial co-operation of the great body of the people shom he refered had stated that one soliceman dispersed the whole of the meeting on Kennington Common. There could be no greater fallacy, ignorance. or folly, than for a minister, in the performance of | had mis-stated his former observation. What he said his duties, to make such a statement. (Cheers) was, not that the government were wrong in making the The fact was that a policeman came to him (Mr | preparations they had done - on the contrary, he said O'Connor) at the meeting, and told him that Meesrs they were right in so doing; but that he thought them Rowan and Mavne wished to see him, as they had a wrong in having created a very disproportionate degree message from the Home Office. Fearing that the of alarm, as compared with the real apprehensions they people might molest the policeman, he (Mr O'Connor said that he would knock down the first man that touched him, and he made them give the po liceman plenty of room. The people obeyed him. and were they, on that account to be met by a jeer ? He cantioned that house not to laugh at the people when their conduct was so perfectly peaceable, it would afford them a bad precedent. He (Mr O'Connor) was not exactly in a state of health to justify his occupying the house any longer in this stage of the bill, and particularly as he had already expressed his views upon it. He protested against a government which mocked Ireland by making it equal with England in its varticipation of punishment, but refased to out her upon the same forting with regard to political rights. After eulogising the speech of the hon, member for Bolton (De Bowring), and that of the hon, member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr G Thompson), he concluded by calling upon the Liberal members to oppose every stage of the bill. Mr Horsman gave his modified support to the bill. Mr Hume said that the present bill was the worst

attack made on public liberty since he had a seat in that house. He wanted to know w ether the words of the clause objected to would affect members of that house speaking in their places; and whether, for words spoken in that house they would be liable to be transported to Botany Bay? This bill was a violation of all e great portion of the liberty of England. He also Grey) whether what had been stated by a cubinet minis. ter in another place was true, that the meeting of Monday had been dispersed by a policeman, or whither they dispersed of themselves? The house might not be aware of the effect which Monday's meeting would produce on the continent. What would foreign governments think of the Dake of Wellington having to be called out, and foot, and artillery, in order to suppress the meeting of an unnecessary alarm; and that they did much mischief he their numeressary preparations. He believed that Col. Sibthorp tendered his best thanks to the govern

ment and to the right han, gentleman the Eccretary o State for the Home Department, for the firmness he exhibited on Monday, and the determination he showed in proposing this bill. He hoped the government would not alter a word of the measure, and he only regretted that it was not ten times stronger. With respect to the hesitation in saying that if that hon, gentleman violated the act in that house he would more that the hon, gentemen be committed to the Tower. Mr Aglioner supported, and Mr GRATTAN opposed mitted this day at twelve o'clock, which proposition was

Mr Retwords contended that so venal were juries in his country, that no man stould be safe from government persecution if this bill were passed, the more especially that convictions under it would shut out the possibility of that appeal to the House of Lords which had remedied the injustice done by a packed jury to Mr O'Coanell and his associates. He appealed to the gallantry of the house to exempt, at all events, the ladies from the operation of the measure. As the bili stood any of the female tea and tract parties so prevalent in Ireland might be indicted for treason or sedition, if the company kappened to turn the conversation upon political matters. (A laugh.) He denied that Ireland was disturbed. There were but two n-wspapers in Dublin which inculcated violence, and in his confident belief nearly nine-hundredths of the population of Ireland repudiated the wild and extravagant doctrines of these two journals. Cork was quiet. Limerick was

quiet, Clonmel, Waterford, Belfast, all the towns of Ireland with large p pulations were quiet and obedient to the law. There was, indeed, dissatisfaction, for there was almost universal misery. In the last eighteen months one willion of human beings had suck into the grave in Ireland from sheer famine, and hundreds were still deing in the same way every week that passed over pur heads. There was but the other day a case in Galway in which a men was charged with sheep-stealing,

that, in the desperation of bunger, the mother had abso-

Mr Sadler supported the bill, as a measure which, while it would tend to suppress the open and scandalous inculcation, by word or deed, of sedition or treason,

Lord Jone Russill atterly denied that the govern ment had manifested any indifference to the physical suff-rings of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He had, indeed, said that it was not the business of the government to interfers between the various relations of social and inpatrictic men on both sides of the house to resist this dustrial life, but he had never put forward any measure, which would consider to the care of the proposition that government did not consider themselves called upon to come forward when meaand to heavy penalties every man of capacity and sures were required to meet some marked physical desmind who should hereafter, by writing or speaking, titution in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He could not have agitate for popular rights. Was it not notorious that said any such thing; such a proposition would have we were progressing in manufacturing and mecha- been total'y opposed to the whole conduct of her Majesty's government. (Hear, hear.) Last year that government had obtained the means from parliament of providing daily relief for three millions of persons in Ireland-(hear, hear)-a step certainly evincing no indifference to the physical condition of that country. In the present year, again, although the poor law had b av placed in operation, the government had felt that, at so early a stage of its proceedings, the attention of the general government might still be needful, and he had, therefore, transmitted instructions from the Treasury bloody' Bill within ! (Hear, hear, hear,) He could to Ireland, that in the event of peculiar suffering macall it by no other name. What was this but a Coer. nifesting itself in any of the unions, whether from actual inadequacy of funds, or from the non-payment at amongst the people of England? It it passed, then their rates by persons able to pay, but ex mpted from payment by the negligence or consivance of the collectors, a report should be made of the fact, in order that means of relief might be considered. He repelled therefore, the suggestion that the government was indiff-rent to the physical condition of Ireland at wholly libellous and calumnious. (Hear, hear.)
Sir D L Evans said that having on a former even-

ing claimed on the part of his constituents the protection of the government against the violent and tumultubus proceedings which were anticipated from the mesting of yesterday, he felt it is his duty to take the firsopportunity that presented itself of thanking minister ney-General would have the power of a Prime fir the admirable arrangements which they had made Minister. But he (Mr O'Connor) was net willing against any violation of the public peace. (Hear.) There to surrender his rights, nor the rights of any class in lever had been an occasion when greater provocation had been offered to the authorities than had been given by the menaces of those persons who encouraged and promoted the proceedings of Monday, and if the whole the house when the noble lord now at the head of city was not now d ploring the effects of those proceed the government was on the Opposition side of the lings it was because the government had done its duty. house, the blood of a Russell would have been (Hear.) At the same time he must say that nothing roused into madress to think that the law under | could have done the inhabitants of London and West minster greater honour than the conduct of the people enacted in the present age. They had had ample generally during Monday. The meeting was now that racterised as contemptible. If it was so, the government was to be thanked for that fact. Again he bezged, on the part of his constituents, to reiterate his thanks to the

Mr Masterman expressed some surprise at the observations made by the hon. member for Montrose, and had the government to tack itself to the Crown by great pleasure in returning thanks to the government for bringing in a bill for the better security of the the exertions made by the authorities to pr. serve the classes. (Hear, hear.) But the government confounded Crown and government. If this bill were rassed, peace is the city of which he had the honour to be a loyalt; to the Queen with obedience to themselves. (Hear

police or whether it had been peacoably separated. He begged to state that the meeting was not forcibly dispersed by the police, but that the police commissioners, acting under the authority of her Mojesty's ministers, proaching the House of Commens or any of the public offices, and thereupon the meeting was praceably dissolved. But, at the same time that he stated this fact he must say that he could not admit the inference for. (Hear.) It was those preparations, and the knowledge that they had been made, which gave confidence to tion, not only for advisedly speaking, but the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of the metropolis, and struck terror into the minds of the disaff cted and promoters of confusion. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more meritorious than the conduct of the great and that circumstance would have its effect throughout gentlemen who supported the bill had carried on the the country. Indeed, it had already, he believed, had some alteration of the law might not be necessary as to a beneficial effect for the telegraph had brought him intelligence that morning that the best off cts had already been produced in the great provincial towns. He, therewas ' Bread or tlood.' Cordially as he now approved | fore, entirely coincided in the opinion that had been of the monarchial system, yet if this bill passed he expressed, that the result would prove most beneficial. should declare himself a Republican, at ail events, not only in England, but also throughout all Europe, He confessed he was astonished by what he had read as it would be manifest that the authorities had respecting a nobleman who had spoken in another been sided in the performance of their duties by the throughout the country. Let a man be observious to

> themselves. Mr Heme said, that both the hon, and gallant member for Westminster and the right hon, baronet (Sir G. Grey) entertained

Mr F. O'Conner said that before any communication had been received from the commissioners of police. and even before the procession started for the place of meeting, it had been resolved that the assemblage should disperse after they had reached K-nnington Common, and that no attempt to have a further procession to the house should be made.

Mr S. CRAWP BD wished to know whether, as the hon member for Carlow had stated, there were, in future, to be no witnesses required to depose as to sedition er treasonable expressions under the bill? Sir G. GREY would answer the question when the bill

was in committee. On the motion that the Speaker do leave the cries of 'divide,' and 'no, no,' were raised.

Mr F. O'Connor said, that as those who premised act faithfully with him in opposing the bill, now cried no to the division, on which the gallery was cleared. For going into committee ... 321

Against it 19-302
In committee, on its arrival at the third clause,

Sir G. GREY stated, that with the exception of the vords now introduced for the first time by 'open and advis d speaking,' the powers given by the bill were precisely the same as these contained in former and exsedition and treason by their speeches; and in Ireland. continue in the commission of that offence even during answered, proved by an act which the people's of their being tried. In order, therefore, to put an end to this state of things, it was proposed to make cases of

offence would not be bailable, and, therefore, the effend- short a period of time. When he heard that the Book, and its antidote on the winds. Look to the ine party would not have the opportunity of repeating his Government had summoned their adherents to state of Spain, with her immense population, and ffence before he was brought to justice. By a temporary come down to the house to make this bill law, he doact of 36 George III., it was provided that, in order to spaired for any one who looked to the government for that cheer presently. Look to the state of France bring any person within its operation, the information the smallest instalment of their political rights. Upon with her immense population, and not 300 000 nust be deposed to by two witnesses, within three days justify that revolt in the eyes of the civilised world? Ou of the time after the expressions were uttered, and also that the person accused should be brought to trial imposition of the Stamp Act and the duty on tea, they amount of representation in the Senate House than within three months of the time when the deposition flew to arms, and finally won their independence. The was taken. A similar enactment ministers were ready people who had come to this house, by their petition, the day, an irresistible thing, admitted no other to insert in the present bill, but they would not recede from the principle of making this off ace felony. After of this country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country and the country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now, as the people of America stood to want of which had caused revolution in other country now. some debate, and a variety of suggestions for alterathe government of England in 1776, and the petitioners tries, and the attempt to stop which would be ineffectively tries, and the attempt to stop which would go still tions, amendments, and omissions, Sir G. Grey said, whos, signatures were appended to the petition were that and advised speaking were objected to, but also the whole wording of the clause, he should move that the dependence. Whilst the words to which he objected remained in this bill he would obstruct it in every stage. chairman report progress, and that the bill be recom-

agreed to. The house resumed, and adjourned shortly before four until five o'clock. At that hour Captain Rushour moved the issuing of the Bewdley writ in the room of Mr T. J. Ireland, whose

election has been declared void. Sir J. HANNER moved, as an amendment, that, inasmuch as the late member had been unseated on the ground of corrupt practices which prevailed in the borough of Bewdley, the writ be suspended with a view to

further inquiry.

On a division, the motion for issuing the writ was carried by a majority of 42—the numbers 89 to 38.

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- Mr JOHN O'CONNELL MOVED commenced by drawing a wide line of demarcation between his own sentiments on this subject, and the wild and mischievous menaces of the Irish Confederation, and then proceeded to declare his conviction that the Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland would be of advantage not only to Ireland, but to England also. and would add greatly to the strength of the empire at large. As at the time of the Union, there was a treaty upon a panic. A certain old lady had got into the suppression of this armed display. It was between the two countries for it, and as the articles of cabinet of the noble lord, and had been exciting him to to have been a day of rejoicing and trithat treaty were subsequently embodied into a separate sets of terror. Nothing could be more despicable than umph, and yet, hear the startling truth, ect of parliament, he thought that the consideration of the manner in which the government put forward the that whereas not a man in that multitude that treaty were subsequently embodied into a separate

tained by injustice-and that it still subsisted in in-

Sir W. Somenville met the proposition of Mr John politically.

Mr Blackall moved, as an amendment to Mr John in each year in Bublin for the despatch of Irish

with tenfold force to the total R peal of the Union.

patient and persevering industry of the Sazons. (Hear. was the perfection of a settler, because on the one side he and on the other side he was incited to activity by the gounion between the three countries. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by declaring that the government could not

nd would not abandon that union. The debate was then adjourned till Thursday. The other orders were disposed . f, and the house adiourned at a quarter to one o'clock. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12-

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The house met at twelve o'clock, and on the question being repeated that the couse to into committee en the Crown and Government Security Bill.

Mr G. THOMPSON rose to oppose the motion on th round that the country were in ignorance of the nature f this measure, and had not had time to express its opinion upon it, although it was one of the worst that had been introduced during the present century. He could account for its introduction only on the supposition that the government were panic-stricken by recent events on the centinent, and had come to the conclusion that her Mei-sty's throng was in danger from the deen sented disloyalty existing throughout the kingdom. If her Majesty had been so instructed, if the royal ear had been so abused, she ought to know that there was no portion of British territory on which she could nut her fact where she would not find a warm welcome at the hands of all hear.) He told them that there was not a cabinet in Sir G. GREY said that he had been asked by the hon. | Europe which less enj yed the confidence of the prople member for Montrose a question, to which he felt it his than the present government of this country. (Hear, duty to give a distinct answer. The hon, member asked hear.) They had stated no ground for introducing the whether the meeting had been forcibly dispersed by the measure. The right honourable baronet had not quoted a single article or spe ch delivered in England Scotland or Waleat - justify him in applying this measure to England; and even in Iroland he had merely read articles would, and whilst they did so eulogise the middle classes, bad alluded. He knew manufacturers who had in their employment hundreds of Chartists; they were trustworthy, they were men of intelligence, they were loval men. Her Milesty's government had not made a concession to their just demands, but had met them with an un-English and unconstitutional law, and sought to deprive them of those privileges which all the governments of Europe of the present day were guaranteeing to their sulij cts. He denied, therefore, altogether, that government had made out a case for this hill He was not here to say that particular individuals: but he denied that government bad any right, by implication, to cast a false accusation dominions, that there was no guarantee that they would not be made the instrument of wide spread operations those in whose neighbourhood he lived; let him be re-

> position than if he had been accused of high treason wanted ffor whom was it wanted, and for what parti cular ends and purposes? With regard to the people of Ireland generally, they were not employing this lan oled on Kennington Common were but an insignificant fraction of the Chartists throughout the country, Where were not the Chartists? You could not travel east, west, north, or south, without finding them. He had never taken a Chartiet aside into a room, that he had not found him as decile and teachable as any other member of the community. Who were the Chartists? The men who made the members of this house what they were - the creators of their luxury—the men without whom the country would be nothing—the men whose value could not be computed with the value of any other class of the country. If he were called on to say which was the most valuable class he should say the working classes. They did not yield in intelligence to any other class of the community They read the speeches of members in this house with as much attention as any one; they weighed the value of every measure brought before it; they were skilled in mechanical arts, and trusted by their employers. The se were the men whom you were branding by the present classes of the country for this bill? Do not outdo Mr. Pitt in his hostility to the privileges and rights of the people. Do not outdo Lord Castlereagh, who never dreamt in the days of the Manchester massacre of intro-

ignorant of its intention, a man might be visited by a passed without giving time to read it. He said that a more monstrous act was never stood in precisely the same relation to the government more in number than the inhabitants of the North American colonies at the time of their declaration of in-

Somerset-house; glery in the mej-stic attitude of the metropolis for a day;
But in these cases We still have judgment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague the inventor. This even-handed justice Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice

To our own lips.' They were alienating from the Sovereign millions of the people by passing such a bill as this. Her Majesty's ministers would take the bill to her Majesty, and ask for her sign manual, and commit her to the act of treason; but although the people were despised by the House for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the legislative union of Commons, and looked upon with scorn, the day would hetween Great Britain and Ireland, and to enable Her | come when they would have that which every man was Majesty to summon her parliament of Ireland. He entitled to—a right to elect their own representatives in

Mr. Osborne very much feared that ministers were ple who at ended that meeting went there with the resuming the course of policy of 1795, with this differ- express intention of having their progression as proence, that the descendants of those men who resisted Mr claimed-and, therefore, if the preparations of the Pitt in his policy of 1795 were now installed in office, government were necessary, the inevitable inference with much less excuse for passing acts which Mr Pitt is, that many of those people would have gone dered not carry into execution. They were trading armed, and that all would have felt banked by the

and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- days before one of his children bad died of famine, and societies and the high burst upon the high burst up preamble of his bill should declare the necessity of such throughout the land. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, di Repeal-that its first clause should enact that Royeni a cunning device, on the part of the Ministers, to put -that a following clause should enact the integrity of the Queen in the front rank, when it was their own the old Irish House of Lords-and that another clause policy which was unpopular. The Whigs of 1795 resisted should recall into existence & House of Commons for the bill of that day; but the government of that day Ireland, with 390 members. He then proceeded as great did not attempt to thrust their bill upon the house withlength to allege that the Union, as it had existed for the out giving the people time to consider it. (Hear, hear) last forty-seven years, was unjust, injurious, and unwise He was surprised the other night, when the hon, mem. that it had begun in injustice—that it had been main ber for Montrose alluded to the case of Muir, to hear him taunted by the hon, member for the University of Oxford, who said he had no sympathy with such a mon or his fate. But what was Muit's crime? The prime O'Connell with a direct negative, and entered into several charge against him was that he had lent a copy of Tom statements to point out the injury which the Repeal of the Paine's works to a third party, and he was convicted on Union would inflict upon Ireland, both socially and the evidence of his servant-maid of having said that he thought a reform of the present system necessary. For this he was sent to the hulks in irons and transported O'Connell's motion, that an humble address be presented for sourteen years. (Hear, hear.) Mr Pitt in 1795 did to Her Majesty, praying her to convene the Imperial not venture to carry such a measure as this; he with-Parliament in future for a certain number of months drew the obnorious clause respecting open and avowed speaking' on the intercession of Lord Grenville. He wished there was some of the old leaven of Wniggism in Mr Maurice C'Connell apposed the amendment, and that house, respectfully to request the Government to called upon the house not reject lightly the appeal to withdraw those words, which, if carried into law, would favour of Ireland the appeal which his hon, relative had assimilate the condition of this country to that of urged in favour of Mr Blackell's amendment, applied was impossible to say what proceedings might not be brought within the province of this act. In the news-Lard Monreru observed that he should deplore the papers of that very day a remarkable case was cited Repeal of the Legislative Union for the consequences which occurred in the reign of Charles II., when it was which it would entail on G eat Britain and the empire held that the destruction of brothels amounted to at large; but continded that, disastrous as it might be to treason. If these words had been law in 1839, the hon. the unity, tranquillity, and safety of the country to which and gallant member for Westminster (Sir D. L. Evans) we belonged, it would be still more grievous and fatal to and that excellent and able man, the right hon, member the best interests of Ireland. But he agreed with the for Harwich (Sir J. Hobhouse), might be sent to N r. views which had been expressed in an article in the folk Island. Even Mr Macaulay might now be accused JOURNAL DES DEBATS, that it was not repeal or revolu- of feloniously writing and sent out of the country for tion that Ireland wanted, but regeneration. (Hear, seven years, because he justified the conduct of the hear.) The people of that country possessed many at. Puritans in bringing Charles I. to the block. (A laugh,) tractive and brilliant qualities; and he would again re- Ha thought this a slavish bill, (Hear, hear.) Circumpeat what had procured censure for him b fore in York. stances might arise in this country which would make it, shire, that he believed there was to be found a greater the duty of every mon to make war on the sovereign absence of theft amongst the males, and more chastity (Cries of 'oh, oh' from several members, and 'hear. among the females, of Ireland than in this country. hear' from Mr Hume). If they shut up the safe y (Hear, hear.) There was greater kindness amongst valve, as it had been well called, which freedom of them one towards the other. But while he paid what speech gave to the people, the tendency of such an un was but a just tribute to their many virtues, he could constitutional measure would be to drive the people to not shut his eyes to their failings; and they wented the secret and armed confederacies. He would direct the attention of the gentlemen of the Fox Club to the lanhear.) He had heard it said in America that an Irish. guage which Mr Fox had used when speaking of the man, when placed between a Scotchman and a Yankee, freedom of the press and liberty of speech. He said, The power and influence of the Crown areso grea l arned from the sobriety and industry of the Se-tchman, that all the liberty of this country is preserved by freedom of speech and liberty of the press; and if those u-headedness of the Yankee. (Laughter.) He believed great barriers of liberty are destroyed, though men may that much the same thing would take place by a cordial speak less they will feel more, and arms will be the only resource left them, either for redress for them. selves or for vengeance upon their oppressors. If such a bill is passed, if such a line of conduct should be adopted, resistance to it would be a matter of prudence. That was in 1795; but he would not go into any comparison with the man who made those observations and the Whigs of the present day: give them rope enough, and that was all they required. (Laughter and cheers.) If hon, and right hon, gentlemen on the Treasury bench disowned these sentiments, let them abandon Brooks's, and immediately become members of the Pitt Club. (A laugh.) He lamented the state of parties in that house. who were just the sort of people who always lasted ongest. At one time they leaned for support on this Lynn was invoked, while the party by whose support and under whose auspices the Whige attained power were completely thrown overhoard. (Hear, hear.) The greatest in sult that could be offered to liberty, the greatest derogation to the rights of property, would be the conduct of that house being in a harry to pass acts of coercion while they held out no hopes of conciliation. (Hear, hear. Unless Ministers were prepared to take the initiative in measures not only with regard to this country, but Ire-land, unless they could check the old woman in the Cabi net, the government of the country would be in the (Ironical cheers.) A noble lord in another place said he country. Was it not well known that the Govern bill was one of the first causes of war with France. The of the subject? He entreated the house-he en House of Lords and the panic-stricken majority of that treated the government—to give the people of this house were pursuing a course which would very probably government of France be likely to say that we had received Louis-Philippe and, his Ministers, but resorted to an alien act in order to keep out those foreigners who had opinions of their own? He appealed to the good the course pursued by the Foreign Minister. ('Oh, oh!" He remembered the interference of the noble lo d in Portugal, and if he got a good opportunity to meddle in there were not certain influences at work that would plunge this country into a continental war. ('Oh, oh!' by a temporary panic; that the shopkeepers would not

> Mr Feargus O'Connor expressed his regret and disgust, that Mr Reynolds had given way to the apneal of the government; but it only confirmed the opinion he had ever stated of the Irish liberals in style and title of her Majesty, and the integrity of her that house, and he repeated it now, that had as even such a set. (Hear, hear.) What, was this one of the remedial measures for Ireland that was to have succeeded the Co: rcion Bill? and with what pomp the Attorney-General and the government told the house, came to take his trial, he was in an infinitely worse that the object of this bill was to put England and Ireland upon a perfect equality, as regards the law This law was either wanted, or it was not. If it were of treason. (Laughter.) Would they put Ireland upon a footing with England, bad as that was in all other respects? No, it was their Poland. Just at a time when other nations were wringing concessions from despots, the reforming government was curtailing the little liberty the British subject had. 'Oh.' but says the noble lord, 'it is clemency, it takes away the punishment of death for certain acts which are now treason, and attaches the penalty of felony to acts which are now sedition; but see the fallacv. the sophistry, and delusion of this affected clemency; it takes away the punishment of death in cases which do not happen once in a century, and it enacts the punishment of transportation for offences of every day occurrence-(hear, hear)-and offences which will be constituted a virtue, and become more the Attorney-General did not try the causes which have led to revolt and triumph in) other countries, and see if the disaffection and di sati-faction was not paralleled in that house. He would not mock even a fallen monarch in his misery; but counsel from the deposed king of the French he would ask him to bear the fact in mind, that the noble lord, and the Attorney-General, whose names cause of his overthrow and expulsion, was the overtood at the back of the bill, answer to the working awing the Chamber of Deputies, oy the voice of placemen, officials, hacks, and pensioners, precisely as the noble lord is now relying upon the subserviency of the same class, to overawe the House of Commons and the nation. He (Mr O'Connor) not only contended for the people's right to remonstrate with that house, and to compel that house to a perable language were subjected to prosecution for the magistrate's warrant, and told be had committed o formance of its duty, but he contended for the same, they were, under the existing law, still able to felony; and when he asked how it was to be proved-be constitutional right of the people to overawe that house if necessary. That house representatives in the House of Commons have should be the xponent of the national will. It had no constitutional right to usurp a prerogative for this description felonious, because in that case, the meditated than a passage of such a bill in so tent for one, leaving its poisen upon the Statute seven years, playing the tyrant for six, and the penionly 96,000 voters, (Hear, hear,) He would answer voters. (Hear, hear.) He would now answer both those cheers. The mind of England untrammelled, the ground of taxation without representation. On the and her opinion unfertered, had achieved a larger standard than the fair representation of all-the (Hear, hear.) ever been found strong enough to secure peace. In The house was not the friend of the peeple in passing it. 1839 and 1840, the law had imprisoned him, and Gather their troops together as they might; garrison law and evidence, without leaving the box, and the consequence was increased hostility to the law, and an increased determination to override its injustice. Well, in 1842 there was a general rising of the nation, and he (Mr O'Connor) was tried, with fifty-pine others, at Lancaster, during eight days. They had a 'just judge,' and a highly constitutional lawyer upon the bench; he explained the law, and showed the legal power which the people possessed. His judgment was imprinted upon the mind of every leader in the country, and, through them, upon the people, and from that hour to the present, now six years, of the bill. (Hear.) there has not been one single political effender tried in England. (Hear, hear) Well, if that precedent was distributed ever too long a period for the Whip government, he would now draw their attention to

Monday's proceedings; and he defied the house to

arrive at any other conclusion than this. The peo-

principles which hen, gentlemen below him on the Trea-

surv bench had so disgracefully described.

triumph, for which we were told preparations were made, this armed multitude, without a walking stick, quietly dispersed, and not a pane of glass was broken. (Hear, hear.)-Well, then, if mischief was intended, or if vergeance was the aim. would they have dispersed with acclamation, and would they have restrained their feelings of disappointment to the most perfect observance of peace? (Cheers.) He would caution hon members in that house again t invitations to loyalty, and scoffings at prace. (llear. hear.) The people had learned their lessons from the Whigs, and if this was to be an ex post facto law. there was not a hulk in her Majesty's service that would be large enough to hold the noble lord and his nssociates-(cheers and laughter)-and amonest whom would stand prominently the hon, and gallant member for Westmin-ter, who had threatened, if the Reform Bill was rejected, to invade London with a hundred thousand fighting men. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He added his testimony to the intelligence, the industry, and the honour of the Chartist body. for that high and just character so generaus'y and nobly paid to them in the eloquent and manly speech just made to its justica. Every reason which could be Russia. Under the doctrine of constructive treason it of his hon, friend the member for the Tower Hamand say, that if industry was rewarded, they would he the first to punish idl ness, and all that they required was a fair day's wage for a fair day's work : and in that noble struggle he would go with them t the death, and he told the house that if he and thousands fell in the contest, for every drop of the martyrs' blood would spring 10,000 patriots to avenge the nartyrs' death. He (Mr O'Connor) had made anin. ff. otual appeal to the landlord-class, who should be the natural protectors of the people, but who were now the foremost to hound the government on in their acts of treason against the crown; and seeing that they relied upon such treason for the unholding of their privileges and their power, the country would no longer rest satisfied with that piebald patchwork opposition now sitting upon these benches, an opposition of shreds and patches; but after the country had reflected during the Easter week these benches would present a marshalled opposition of the middle and the workng classes-(hear, hear, and cheers)-too strong for tyranny to resist, and too powerful for treason to put (Hear, hear.) The Whigs stink in the nostrils of every man of common sense in the kingdom-(cheers)-and having received credit for some influence with the working clarer, he (Mr O Connor) would martial a national mind which would hurl them from those benches in spite of the support of the right hon, member for Tamworth, or of their old opponents, the Tories. What a humiliating position, to see the descendant of Russell relying upon the disciples of Pitt. (Hear, hear) The noble lord might have been a powerful minister if he had acted upon constitution I principles, and the present bill being treason against the Crown-treason against the Constitution—and treason against the people, he (Mr O'Conno:) demanded breathing time for the nation, to allow the people an opportunity of declaring their sentiments. Let them pass this bill, and that which was the safety-valve of the constitution would at once explode; there would be no more safety for the expression of public opinion. Vulgar men would be a lowed to preach throughout the counparty, then on that. On one side the right hon, baronet | try what doctrine they desired; of them no notice the member for Tamworth served them for a crutch, and would be taken; but as soon as any man, opposed to on the other the aid of the noble lord the member for the government, snoke advisedly, they would make the government, spoke advisedly, they would mark him cut their victim. Well; and if they were to fill the bulks with martyrs, he would tell them that for each one of them ten thousand new men would arise eager and willing to step into their places, and to bide the event. It was impossible that they could maintain Ireland in her present position. Some thing must be done for her, and that spe dily. This bill would not put her down-this bill, which he denounced as treason against the Crown and the pergreatest peril. Then wou'd it be necessary to bring in a son of the sovereign. Such a bill he never expected bill for the better security of the crown and government. | would have emanated from a Whig Ministry. They It was with the utmost astonishment he had seen it had now become the most unpopular government that had over possessed the reins of power in this !

> the government, and shake the empire to its founthe present government was, it was too good for dations. Let not the noble lord despise his warning -to be ferewarned was to be forearmed. Mr P. Howard urged the adoption of the amendment of Mr Horsman, giving the court power to mitigate the to a meeting and utter incendiary and treasonable expressions, and the re-ult would be that every person pard labour. Mr Hume's advice to the government was of the bill, and thus avoid the disgrace of precipitation prosecutions of that nature had never been attended with of rights. He had himself headed a deputation of 100,000

ment had the power of selecting the judge and the

jury? What chance, then, was there for the liberty

tion. He protested against a reformed par lament

be organised throughout the kingdem, which sooner

or later should result in a storm that would swamp

numerous, if the present act should pass. But look to I the present day had been raised to power by those very Roburn demonstrations and that unrestrained liberty as it was notorious that the noble lord was taking seducing or bribing the armed forces of the sovereign, and the country was not that Ministers had interfered intemp rately and hastily, but that they had waited too long. Considering the designs which traitors had avowed, he should be ashamed of himselfif, seeing danger at hand, believed to be necessary. After pointing out the difference tained all the other parts of the bill, he was ready to limit the operation of that part of it which related to open and advised speaking.' The measures which the vernment had introduced were introduced under the eep conviction that the peace of this country was worth preserving. The trustof preserving the institutions of this country, its monarchy, and its constitution, were in the hands of the Administration, and it would be its constant endeavour to preserve them. The house then went into committee.

Mr Honsman expressed his satisfaction that the obectionable clauses of the bill were to be in operation for Mr Martin moved that the words in question should be

should have only a temporary endurance, and from i by extending the franchise, which would super sede the necessity of resorting to such a blister as the ime-engrossing observations from other hon. members. He had recently voted against the motion for allowing that dastard Frost to return, which did not look like ly with such men. But while he joined in the further, and he would quote precedent, to prove that the law in England, and tyranny in Ireland, had sentiments, he must say, that he thought the present a most unhappily chosen moment for introducing such a measure as that now before the house. He should much prefer seeing Charlists put an end to by extending the nearly 500 working men-juries convicted against franchise-(cheers)—and giving them an opportunity of occupying their time in sending members to parliament instead of to the Convention. If that were done, he was sure the parliament would never again have occasion to resort to such a blister as this bill

Lord J. Russell, perceiving that it was near six o'clock. moved that the chairman report progress, and ask leave o artinganu. Sir G. Grer sail the only amendment which govern-

ment had to propose was the alteration of part of the third clause, limiting its operation to a period of two years. That amendment would be in the possession of years. That amendment would be in the possession of gentlemen to morrow, and, therefore, he hoped the house would be ready to proceed with the further consideration Colonel Siethorp was perfectly ready to come down at

twelve o'clock, or indeed at any hour, to proceed with the bill; but be agreed with the Attorney General of the late government in denouncing the vaciliation of government, as exhibited by their abandoning a part of the bill. Hear.) After a few words from Mr M. O'CONNELL,

Mr Bright hoped it would be borne in mind that on Monday night, when the government had so large a majority in favour of the second reading of the bill, there was, in reality, a house of special constables. ('Oh!')

He believed that a majority of the members of the house -(great cheering)-had been employed in the conservation of the peace, and were really in a state of considerable alarm. (Loud cries of 'No, no.') He was very glad to hear it was not so. At all events, when government had at their command so large a majority, why

oh!') He would not sanction such a course; but still such night be the consequence. He hoped, therefore, the bill would not be hurriedly pushed through the house, especially when it was considered that the discussions which had token place had already changed the selves. (Hear, hear.)

opinions of many members and even of Ministers them-Mr Mowarr moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to Monday next. ('Ro, no.') He had no desire whatever to give any factious opposition. ('Oh, oh!') It must be admitted that government, that house, and the country, were under great excitement ('No no.') One reason why a little more time should be given for the consideration of the bill was, that when it was brought forward on Friday they had before them this mighty ghost, this mighty bugbear of the Chartist meet-ing, but they had succeeded in laying this ghost, and there was now no reason for this indecent haste. Mr FAGAN seconded the amendment for postponing

the hill till Monday, and proceeded, amidst constant intercuption, to address the house. It being now six o'clock the SPEAKER announced that, according to the standing order, the house must, ad-

The house adjourned accordingly, the effect of which is, that the further consideration of the bill stands as an order of the day, and will have to take its chance with the other business on the paper. (From our Third Edition of last week.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, -FRIDAY, APRIL 7. THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Mr H DBUMMOND: Seeing the honourable member for Nottingham in kis place, I beg to esk him what is the course meant to be pursued with regard to the presentation of the petition on Monday next, of which he had given notice. I have seen in the public papers that it has been a question agitated at a meeting at which that honourable gentleman was present-What should be done in case of this house refusing to receive the petition then presented? I have read the petition myself, and I oclieve there is not one human being in this house that would say 'N.,' to the reception of it. (Hear.) There is no doubt that the petition will be received as a matter of course; and-(Cries of order.) Mr F. O'CONNOR: In reply to the honourable gentle-

man, I beg to say that on Monday week last I gave notice

that I would move a resolution, founded upon the

principles in this patition, as an amendment upon the order of the day for going into committee of supply on Monday next. I now find there is no supply for that night: therefore, unless the noble lord at the head of the government will be kind enough to allow me to bring it forward the first question on Monday, I cannot give the honourable gentleman any answer as to the time when I shall be able to do so. The poble lord is aware that the nctition is one of great importance to some millions of the people; and I ask this from him as a privilege, upon the undertaking that I at least shall not detain the house long upon it. If the honourable member had not put the question to me. I should myself have asked the noble lord for permission to bring the measure forward-a measure upon which, as a matter of course, there is great excitement both in and out of this house. If the noble lord does not grant the indulgence I ask for, then I must look for another open night; but on Monday I shall present the petition. (Hear, hear,) L. r.i J. Russell: I should be very unwilling, sir, that petition so numerously signed, as the honourable gentleman has declared the position be has to present will 32, should not be received, and meet with every consiferacion from the house. I do not, however, think that government should give up Monday to the consideration of the petition. But considering the importance of a petition presented by such numbers of the people, and hat a petition so signed ought to have early consideraon, I shall be ready, having at the same time regard

Mr F. O'CONNOB-I am most thankful to the noble ord. [Hear] THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF

checrs.

to public convenience, to consent that the hon gentleman

shell bring on his motion on Friday next. [Loud

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER. Mr BRIGHT-I wish to put a question to the government with regard to the notice that has been published, outhing the meeting proposed to be held on Monday. I wish to know whether it is intended to refer to both the meeting and the procession, or only to the procession. If the prople may meet quietly it is one thing; if they are permitted, or not permitted, to come through the streets in immense numbers, it is a very different thing. I think, then, there should be no misunderstanding, for disturbance, which every member of this house would be

country breathing time, to give them an opportunity anxious to avoid. Sir G. GREY: Sir. the honourable gentleman asks of expressing their opinions upon the bill. He hesought the noble love not to disprace the high name me if I understood him rightly, whether the meeting as convened to assemble on Kennington-Common, measure. He did not mean to taunt the present si parate from, and independent of, the proposed promen in office with the treatment which he had personally received at their hands. He considered that usen the circumstances under which the meeting was held. (Hear.) If any meeting should be held, for whatit was but right that those who led the people should suffer any penalty which might attach to their posisuch as I have before alluded to—circumstances calcathus stealing a march upon the people; he protested lated to inspire terror and alarm-just terror and alarm -in the minds of her Majesty's loyel and peaceable subagainst the bill, because he was a loval subject, and because he objected to her Majesty's becoming tinged iects, then, I apprehend, it would be against the common law. (Hear) But if the meeting is held, or is conby the disloyalty of her ministry. He could not End language sufficiently s'rong to denounce his abhorvened to be held, for the express purpose of framing out rence of it. If folly or treason were spoken at a to the statute law, to either house of Parliament, to acpublic meeting, the good sense of those present company the presentation of a petition in excessive numwould put the surest extinguisher upon it. He had never allied himself to accret societies, he never | b.rs, then I also apprehend that a meeting identified with would: but let them pass that law on that day, and the procession would come within the provisions of the on that day week hundreds of secret societies would

Lord R. GEOSVENOE put a question to the right hon baronet respecting the meeting, not ose word of which was audible in the gallery.

Sir G. GREY: All I know of the intended meeting on Kennington-common is stated in the notices published throughout England, that such a meeting was convened take my knowledge from the published announcements of the Chartists' Association, signed by three gentlemen. one of whom calls himself 'secretary,' which have not spy might be hired by a wicked and venal minister to go been disavowed by the hon, gentleman, opposite (Mr F. O'Connor), who is considered one of the leaders of that association. In those announcements it is stated that the object of the meeting is to marshal the people for assembling in large numbers—to the number of 300,000 it has been stated—and that physical force may accompany the petition to the door of the House of Commons. Mr F. O'CONNOR: I wish to ask the right hon, gentleman if he has received a deputation to-day from parties who have issued a notice en the subject of the

> Sir G. GREY: I was very much engaged with public business this day when I received an intimation that three entlemen, who stated themselves to be a deputation from the National Convent on, were at the Home-office. They saw the Under Secretary of State, in the presence of the Attorney General and Mr Hall. I was not present, I will read to the house the letter which they addressed to me. (Sir George here read the letter.)

Sir R. Inglis: I wish to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, through his under ecretary, he has acknowledged a National Convention eitting in London. (Ob. ob. and hear, bear.) Sir G. GREY: I have no heartation in answering my concurable triend. The three goutlemen who went to the Home Office were not received or recognised as delegates from the National Convention. I have received a note from the Ender-Scoretary, informing me that the distinctly stated to them he could not receive them in the capacity of delegates from the National Convention,

ng on Kennington Common has been publicly advertised during the last month. I want to know, if it were known by the government that such a meeting and such a procession were illegal, why the people had not information on the subject before this late period? Sir G. GREY: Because I had not the information

which the right hen, gentleman, better informed than he Secretary of State possessed. (Cheers, and laughter.) It was my duty to know, and from information which it was my duty to obtain I did ascertain, that at meetings held in certain parts of the motropolis speeches were made to small numbers of men in which such an intention was announced, in which it was said that upon the 10th or 11th there would be a great demonstration to attend the presentation of the people's petition to the House of Commons. But the first public advertisement I have seen of any such intention is that which now ies before me, which I received the day before yesterday. The Cabinet deliberated upon it, and after their deliberation the notice was published, the nature of which l have stated. (Loud cheers.)

first part of his reply to my question, intimated that I had better knowledge upon this subject than he possessed. I can state positively that I have attended no meetings whatever in relation to the petition which is to be presented to this house on Monday, I hav attended any public assembly regarding it, and I have had no direct communication with the persons calling themselves the National Convention in relation to it, derive my information from a public newspaper, the property of an honourable member of this house. I get it from no other source whatever. I consider that the people are unjustly treated by being lured into the supposition that they can safely assemble in large numbers, and can attend a procession to this house in large numbers also, during so long a period as has transpired since the announcement was made in the public journals,

Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR: I beg leave to state that I have not attended any public meeting in London in connexion with the getting up of the demonstration; though I have attended, as a delegate, the Convention which is now sitting. The hon, gentleman has given me credit for having some influence with those parties. I have had that much influence to show them they should not come down to the House of Commons to present the petition, but go over Westminster-bridge, whereas the last time they marched in procession the petition was brought to the door, and I myself laid it upon the flor of the house. The conclusion, then, which I come to is, that the people have the same right now, when a Liberal government is in office, to avail themselves of a privilege which was never denied to them by former administrations. I declare solemnly, if it had been known before the meeting was announced that it was the intention of government to suppress it, the people would not have held it; but when millions are petitioning for their rights, when we have been told that taxation without representation is and it was, indeed, offored that he had stolen the animal; the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be included by under what circ. Estimated by Letting his bill for accomplishing that Repeal lemands upon the parliament. Why her Majesty was until they were assembled upon the Common for the to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to throw every obstacle in the way of any negative to a small minority to the sm and it was, indeed, via the action of the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why, these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why these: that his the articles for the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances! Why these: that his the articles for the Union would not be inbyt under what circ. Estances!

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I have of the Repeal of the Union would not be inbyt fore I should be sorty to be a party to ge ting up a proussion and then shrink from the cora quinces. It s my intention to attend the meeting. (Hear, hear.) It Splendid Engravings: s my interpret to attend the meeting. (Hear, near.) It symptomic to come down to the H-use of Commons and interpretation to come down to the H-use of Commons with the procession, but the procession will pass ever the procession, but the procession will pass ever the procession, but the procession will pass ever the procession and Meeting on Monday:—Sitting of the National Convention; The Procession; The Meeting on Kennington Common; The Westmineter-bridge; and it will be my duty to use all Bank of England fortified. ms powers, as I have hitherto dene, to prevent the dightest infraction of the peace. (Cheers.)

Sir JAMES GRAHAM: I desire, to say one or two words gords on this occasion. The honographe gentlesho has just sat down has said, and truly said, there are precedents in favour of the coarse which he is atout to take. I understood him, however, to say, that in 1813, when I had the bonour of filling the situation of Home Secretary, that the konourable member for Finsbury, who, at that time, I think, presented a patition most numerously signed on the part of the Char is's, presented it in a manner identical with the p'an proposed to be adopted on Monday next, Algerman Thomps a: Sir, I rese for the purpose of

expressing the astonishment with which I heard the honourable member for Nottingham declars that he had not attended meetings for the purpose of promoting this assemb'age of the people, and that he had no idea of any dispasition to break the peace.

Mr F, O'Connor: No public meetings. Alderman Thompson: D.es the konourable member remember the meeting on Monday night, at the coffee-

house in Cripplegate? [loud cries of 'hear, hear,' in the midst of which.] Mr F. O'CONNOB hastily rese and said: Sir, I went from this house to a ten party of some dozen or so.

that was all. Alderman Thompson: I am aware that it was not a upublic meeting." I have here in my hasd a report of his speech [loud cries of 'read, read,') communicated through a person of the utmost respectability, and on whem I can place perfect reliance, and let the house mark the contrast between the honourable member's speeches in this house and out of it Sir, it was not a meeting of the Irish confederated delegates; and the konourable member said 'they must pat down royalty, and all titles as in France. Ramember the 10th of April. It would be a glurious day.' Such was the speech of an honourable member,

Mr F. O'Couxon-I reptat, on my honour, I declare before God, that I never mentioned titles on the occasion; and to the best of my belief, never mentioned France. It is notorious that I have always been against republicanism. I challenge the ald rman to prove this speech, which has been trumped up. He had denounced more than any other man in the kingdom the American form of republicanism.

Mr HUME said that it was of the utmost impertance for the house not to allow its attention to he diverted lowards what took place at meetings held out of doors, for they were all aware how lisble such proceedings were to misrepresentations. Hembers ought to be more guarded in receiving and repeating such statements. Thr government ought in particular to be very reserved in a ting upon any information save that which they proceed upon affidavit. Sir D. L. Evasshad never yet been found on the side

of those who would restrict public meetings of the people, but he was pound to say on the part of his constituents, the inhabitants of Westminster, that there were circumstances which rendered the contemplated procession of Monday a peculiar case. He could assure the kouse that not only had there been great alarm created at those comparatively small meetings, but also that numbers of his constituents had suffered materially in their business. He concurred with the hon. member for Cockermouth that the hour was come when every honest man-(cheers) -was bound to declare what side he was prepared to take. In that spirit he was prepared to state that he gave his willing assent to the measures adopted by the govern-

Mr J. O'Connert heped his countrymen, particularly such of them as might be contemplating the taking part in the Kennington-common meeting, would not be led away by the hen member for Nottingham. He (Mr O'Connell) hoped they would take the warning given by their best friends in Ireland, and have nothing whatever

Lord J. Russell said: The hon member for Noting-ham had told the house that he did not int-nd that t' is procession should come to the House of Commons; by three persons, who, I suppose, belong to the party in favour of this petition—'We propose that a great metropolitan demonstration shall accompany the people's prayer to the door of the House of Commons. I quite admit that there are occasions when it is unnecessary for the government to interfere, and enforce the strict letter of the law; these are times of singular peace and quietness. But a contrary course must be taken in times of great disquiet and alarm, and I put it to the house whether the present time is not such ! (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentlemau(Mr O'Connor) must know that recent events have raised guilty designs and guilty hopes; and in propertion to these, have been alarm and terror experienced by the peaceable and loyal subjects of Her Majesty. The non, gentleman tells us himself that he is reproached and reprobated, and for what? (Hear, hear.) Is it for any disloyal corduct? Is it for any behaviour worthy of a man or a member of parliament? Is it for expressing his attachment to the monarchy? (Hear, hear.) No, said the hon, member, the political society with which he consorts reprodutes him because he is in tayour of a monarchy and against a republic. (Laughter.) The government have thought that the law is against the intended procession, and feel it their cuty to warn all the loyal and peaceable subjects of her Majesty against it. (He ir, hear.) Now, sir, has there not been sufficient warning given? There are three days before that announcement for holding the meeting, during which interval the hon, gent'eman, and every one else, can reconsider their decision. (Hear, hear.) They may have thought that the procession would not be illegal; they may have thought that it would not be a transgression of the letter of the law, and that custom and precedent would have authorised them in expecting to at such a procession would have been permitted. They now know that the governmest has declared the meeting illegal; they are now aware that the notice of such a meeting has produced terror and alarm among her Mujesty's suijects; and is it not, then, the duty of the hon. gentlemannot to join in such a procession, but to tell them, and he may tell them with truth, that their petition will be received with respect and that a fair opportunity will be afforded for the calm discussion of the pe ple's Charter. Let him advise them and constitutionally in their efforts to have the prayer of their petition conceded, and not by lifeed means endeavour to terrify and overawe the de-

liberations of Parliament. (Cheers.) Sir R. FEEL said, he recollected no act of the govern ment of 1813 which ought to fetter the discretion of her Majesty' ministers. He knew it had been said that there were occasions in former years when processions of the people were allowed to approach the H. use of Commons. But that was only by inculgence of the executive government, The present was the time when the government might properly express its intentions; and, he must say that considering the circumstances of the times, as well foreign as domestic, and taking also into regard the state of the public mind at present, if 100,00 people were to be permitted to parade the streets, it was impossible to foresee the consequences, and, in his opinion, the government had acted rightly in taking the course they had

TEEASON AND SEDITION BILL. - Sir G. GREY then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better security of the crown and government, to apply equally to the United Kingdom, the principal feature of the measure being the substitution of the punishment of trans portation for that of death in cases enumerated in the existing acts, but not comprehending the crime of compassing or designing the death or imprisonment of the sovereign, and the imposition of the penalties imposed by the bill to all such persons as should, by open advised imagine, or promote the said treasonable designs. After some debate, in which the latter Proposition was condemned as a gaggling clause, and subjects, the house divided, when the motion for leave to oring in the bill was carried by a majority of 259, the this bill, and the debate upon it next week.]—The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read a second time after some discussion, and referred to a selectcommittee The Musiny and Marine Mutiny Bills were reported, and the house adjourned.

Heddersfield, April 10th.—In conformity with the recommendation of the Convention, we have this day he'd a public meeting for the purpose of pledging support to the Convention.—Mr Joseph Barker was elected to take the place of the present delegate if

sons. It lasted about two hours, and then dispersed in a pesceable manner. Sheffield.-A great meeting was held here on

Monday evening, in Paradise-squere. Notwithstanding a storm of rain, more than ten thousand persons attended. Mr Councillor Ironside was in the chair. Resolutions, in support of the Convention, were unanimously passed. THE MINERS AND THE CONVENTION - We, the

miners of the Wordhouse Lodge, agree to give one

holden in Usion-equare. Wrl Sowker presided. The incident of aid the oppressed may have an opportung meeting was addressed by Mes. vrs Roberts, Rankin, the election of the convention, and chers. Recommendation of the convention, are requested to be take. The please of the Convention, are requested to be take. The opportung will be or convention, are requested to be three officed or collect sub-criptions for the convention, are requested to be three officed or collect sub-criptions for the convention, are requested to be three officed or collect sub-criptions for the performance of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The provided with books at the above. The place of the provided with books at the above. The prov

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday, April 15th, will contain the following

Portrait of Feargus O'Connor, M.P. E'ection of the National Guard, at Paris. Portrait of the Abbe Lacordaire. British Institution Exhibition: Light of the Cross. Painted by Sant; The Captive. By Fisher. Revolution in Italy: Volunteers Leaving Rome; the Conflict at Filan.

New Church of St. Matthew, City-road.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; New Holland Ferry, on the Humber; Great Grimsby Station : Picture-que Ruins of Thornton College.

The Rock of Cashel.
With Home, Foreign, and Colonial Intelligence; and all the News of the Week.

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PEOPLE'S HALL, LOVEDAY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

OTICE.—At the Adjourned Meeting of Shareholders beld in the Hall, on Wednesday, April 5th, 1848, the following resolution was unanimously passed:— Resolved, That the Share Register Book remain open for Paid up Shareholders only, to sign, till May the 10th, so as to give those Shareholders who do not reside in Birmingham an opportunity of securing their Shares, and also those Paid up Shareholders living in the town, who have not at present come forward.' Ail l'artics not complying by the above date, will forfeit The Committee will sit at the Hall, for issnirg Certifi.

cates, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, from Eight till Ten o'Clock.

None but Shareholders will be allowed to take out shares, by paying £5 Premium to the Society.

By Order of the Committee, John Newhouse, Sec. All Communications to be addressed for John New iouse, 1 0, Court Hospital-street, or Steelhouse-lane, Bir-

ALVA WEAVERS .- On Saturday, the 25th March. Messis W. and J. Drysdale, Boll Mills, Alva, gave notice to the weavers employed in their factory that they intended to reduce their wages from seventeen to forty-one per cent. on the various kinds of goods manufactured by them. The weavers, of course, agreed not to submit to any such reduction without a struggle. In order to enable themselves to con-LOTGHE ROUGH - The meeting of Chartists at this tend successfully against the proposal of the Messrs place on Sur day was attended by about 5,600 per- W. and J. Drysdale, they resolved to appeal to all eggaged in the woollen trade in the district. A pubic meeting of the operatives of Alva was held in consequence, and it was unanimously agreed that the weavers employed in the Messrs Drysdale's factory, should leave the said factory as soon as their webs were finished; and that all those who were working in the other factories would do all in their power to get support for those who would be kept out of employment by resisting the proposed reduction of wages. A committee was appointed to wait on the ability response of the National Convenience was likely to go to describe a server in the Act of th

pectfully, R. Black, local secretary.

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PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

A portrait of the Reforming Pope. Pius IX., has been engraved, and will be issued with an early number of the NORTHERN STAR. It has been copied

THE CHARTER RO SURRENDER

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. VOTE BY BALLOT. NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION. ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS. PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. EQUAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Ministers and Members have been at last frightened out of their inactivity, but, unfortunately, like all panic-stricken people, they have done exactly what they eught not to have done. Things were bad enough before, and they have made them worse. The People of England demanded the practical enjoyment of those Political Rights which the Constitution of this country guarantees, in the abtract, to all its Inhabitants. Instead of listening to their demands, and showing (if that be possible) where they were unreasonable, or their concession inexpedient or impracticable, the Government took a fit of terror, under the influence of which they did their best to produce a civil war in this country; and if the People and their Leaders had not been more enlightened, prudent, and loyal than their rulers, they would, undoubtedly, have succeeded. Lord John has been, on several occasions, led into serious scrapes by believing in the "raw head and bloody bones" stories which are concocted by the remarkably fertile imaginations of the romancists in Printing House Square; but this time he has made the greatest blunder of all. Surely he will in future act like the wise child, and dread the fire which has scorched his finger ends so severely. It may suit the purposes of the Times to deal in unfounded alarms, and to excite a war of classes, but his Lordship may rest assured. that the Minister who can be led by the nose by such councillors, is not far from being ignominiously driven from office, amidst the universal execration and contempt of all parsuch will ruin them both. Their Proclamation was disregarded. Their construction of the law was despised, and set at naught. The Working Classes asserted their right to meet gave to the Upper and Middle Classes a proof of their wisdom, and respect for life and property, which, when the moment of excitement

political freedom, than any other course they thanks to the chairman.

could have adopted. Under pretence of being very lenient, they, in reality, propose a change in the law affecting sedition, which, if it should ever be enforced in this country, would render meetings on Sunday and every evening during the past held two monster meetings in furtherance of the existence in it intolerable. With one hand week. On Sunday evening the following resolution cause, viz, on Sunday afternoon, in Bishop Bonner's they offer a boon of no value whatevernamely, the abolition of Capital Punishments in cases of constructive and other wire drawn definitions of treason, commuting these into all good and true men to do the same for the attaintransportation for life. While, with the other, they aim one of the most insidious blows at the heart of British liberty, that ever was attempted by the worst administrations who have preceded them. At present sedition is punishable with fine and imprisonment. One in this room on the 10th instant, is a tissue of falsewould imagine that these two penalties were hood and slander against the honourable member for quite severe enough for what is, at the best, but a very vague, conventional, and cameleonlike offence. The difference between "sedialderman, who attended our meeting on Monday, tion" and "sound political opinions," we sus- was no less a personage than the worthy alderman pect, can only be accurately explained by the HIMSELF; nor will we believe otherwise, unless the witty definition of the terms orthodoxy and he- honourable and worthy alderman contradicts this terodoxy. Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterostatement. This meeting is also anxious to acquaint terference with the demonstration which was to acquaint doxy is another man's doxy." Anything the worthy alderman that it is the intention of the which the ruling powers for the time may committee to apply to him, on a future day, to aid choose to construe into sedition, is for that us in procuring the Guildhall, to discuss with the held in Barnsley. The people manifested a detertime sedition, and at a period of panic, it is worthy alderman the principles of the People's mination to have the Charter at all hazards. The wonderful with what unanimity judges, coun- Charter.' Mr. Clancy, as chairman of the meeting resolutions were supported by Michael Seagrave, sels, and jurors, can discern dangerous and on Monday, appealed to the meeting against this vile wicked meanings in the most innocent words.

But the Whigs are not satisfied with mere

destroy his influence. Through the medium vacancy that might occur. Mr. Clancy was declared fully impressed with the value and importance of of the Press, he can still speak to the minds duly elected. and hearts of his fellow men, and kindle those sentiments of love for liberty which no brute without a single notice being given; at eight o'clock force can subdue or eradicate. Therefore the the room was filled, Mr. Joyce in the chair. Mr. Whigs—the Whigs, be it remembered—the Bezer read Mr. Smith O'Brien's speech in the house. party whose watchword has been, "Civil and The following resolution was put from the chair and Religious Liberty all over the world"—"The unanimously adopted:—'That in the opinion of this freedom of the Press, like the air we breathe, if meeting the Whigs are determined to uphold at all we have it not we die"—this very party pro- hazards their old system of misrule, oppression, and we have it not we die"—this very party pro-posed to substitute transportation for the wrong, and it is therefore the duty of all lovers of to the Temperance Coff e house, and there and then punishments formerly inflicted for seditious of- liberty to think! think! and silently ask formed a Chartist Association. Chartism is wonderfenders. The period of transportation to be at themselves, how long shall such things be?" Mr. the discretion of the Judge, from seven up to M'Carthy, in a very able and eloquent speech adthe whole period of the offender's natural life! dressed the meeting. Mr. Clancy followed. The In short, they wished to declare that what has gagging bill, perhaps, would be law to-morrow; he heretofore been a misdemeanour in law, shall in would give her Majesty the same advice as the Prince future be felony, and punished as such ! They of Wales gave to his father George III.: 'Sir,' said went further-aware that such an atrocious he, 'I could have saved your American colonies for violation of all the fundamental principles of a shilling! 'How?' said his majesty. 'I would friends of retorm of all classes must unite for the polithe Constitution would be met by one universal have bought a rope,' said the prince, 'and have shout of execration, if they gave time to the hanged Lord Bute and Lord North; and thus would country to express its opinions upon the Bill. I have saved your colonies.' Mr. Bezer followed in country to express its opinions upon the Bill, they most indecently and unconstitutionally good style. Mr. Smythe moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—'That suspended the forms of the House, in order to this meeting views with feelings of indignation the hurry it, if cossible, through several stages in sagging' bill of the Whig ministry, and solemnly one night, and thus inflict one of the most de- protest against this bill becoming the law in this testable and tyrannical measures it is possible country, to conceive, upon the country, without its being able to resist it. But the ancient spirit of Englishmen-thank God !-- is not dead. The from a wonderfully correct and much-admired sta- men who can boast of being the descendants of othing whatever othing whatever other for Notting int-nd that this of Commons; of Commons; of Commons; notice, signed notice, signed seed notice, seed notice, signed seed notice, so the seed notice seed notice, seed notice, seed notice, seed notice, seed notice, seed notice, seed notic Unlicensed Printing;" and the consequence remonstrance, and giving a knowledge of my business, has been, that in spite of a slavish majority when I endeavoured to urgo the necessity of my passing, being found ready to back the Minister in this as I was limited to time, and my return to that time was gross and unwarrantable attack on the liberties of the utmost consequence. All this was to no pur. of the people, a small but determined minority | pose. One penceman raid, Go to the other oringer, have so far prevented its becoming law, and stopped. He replied - Go about your business, compelled Lord John to give way to the extent | you cannot pass here, and that's enough.' Busides all that the obnoxious clauses, as to "open and this, being pushed and shoved from one to the other, advised speaking," shall only be temporary- with the most infamous epithets possible to be vomited that is, for three years. This success should from the lips of any human being. I say, sir, that this encourage the opponents of the Bill to perse- these men-men whom we have to pay out of our hard vere. The disgrace of such a measure being earnings. Well, when I was about to leave this formid made a law, should not be inflicted on the able array, what did I see? One of them whom I country for a day or an hour. It is, as we took to be a sergeant, gave the word of command to know by sad experience, much easier to get a but a great collection of people, in consequence of the bad law passed, than to get rid of it afterwards, stoppege of the bridge. Well, I say, these men ran

> the measure of Whig iniquity. It will not only powerfully accelerate their dismissal from power, but, in connexion with other deeds, arriving there, I found another body of police, and stamp them for ever as the most deadly, as where, after considerable difficulty, I, in company with well as dastardly enemies of the rights and liberties of the people.

Co Readers & Correspondents.

of theres can avail themselves of one ticket. Family ticket made right. Mr C. Connon, Ludlow.—Received. Mr GARNETT, Keighley .- We will pay carriage.

W. CROW .- Not room. TO THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER.—Brother Chartists, -My explanation to your question in the Northern Star of last Saturday week, is, that I have neither reeived nor heard of your secretary's letter until Sun. day last. It appears that your secretary, Mr Ormersker, did duly forward your invitation to me, and directed it to the care of Mr Wm. Brook, Leeds, according to my

request, but it did not reach me or I should have at-tended at Manchester I am, yours truly. ended at Manchester I am, yours truly,
45, Adelaide-street Bradford. Geo. White. E. K., Derby .- We know nothing of the report you speak

MEETING AT LAMBETH.

RESIGNATION OF BRONTERRE O'DRIEN. On Sunday an aggregate meeting of Chartists was held at the South Chartist Hall, Lambeth, to consider the necessary arrangements for the demonstration. Mr Small took the chair. Mr O'BRIEN said -Gentlemen, I was told that I ought not to come here to-night, and was strongly urged to remain away, but I disregarded those persuasions. and refused to act upon that advice, for I was full determined that what I had always been I would ever remain-that I would never desert the people, ties. He and the Times talk as though they and that I would never fail to act up to principles had achieved a victory on Monday. Another which I had publicly avowed, and to which I conside-cd myself unalterably pledged. I have come down to-night for an important purpose-for the prevented him for a considerable time from continuand hold their Procession, and having done so, ing his address.) I have to night to resign the trust were not sincere. I never undertook duties which I was either unwilling or unable to perform, and I will a cordial union between them! That event seems more likely now than it did last week.

Seems more likely now than it did last week.

Seeing that the Convention was composed for The excitement caused by the Times, and the the most part of men from districts in which course which the Government, acting as its the people were in a most dreadful condition puppets, took with reference to the Demon- - many actually starving-hearing from one delegate stration of Monday, has caused the other that the people who had sent him to represent them classes to think and enquire. We do not fear were many of them reduced to the miserable pittance of one penny a day-that in other places men with the result; a result which will be immensely large families could only obtain four or five shillings vention, making a total of ten shillings and three-thought such a reduction of wages, as that proposed will take place on one phase or another of the stirring excitement as the present, a Convention curred.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

was adopted:—'That this meeting consider it the duty of every person to attend the meeting at Kennington Common on Monday; and also recommend ment of their just and inalienable rights.' The following resolution was also unanimously adopted. together with a resolution, that- 'The secretary should send a copy of the same to Alderman Thompson.' 'That the speech of Alderman Thompson in the House of Commons, relative to the tea party held Nottingham; furthermore, this meeting is of opinion that the respectable spy, as stated by the worthy attempt at falsehood; he hoped their president would lay it before a proper tribunal. Mr. C. then proceeded at great length to urge the propriety of But the Whigs are not satisfied with mere going to Kennington Common on Monday; and was followed by Messrs. M. Carthy, Smythe, Williams, convenient writer or speaker in jail, and keep Sharp, Joyce, &c. Messrs. Clancy, Williams, and to excess, and the greatest order and attention was

BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

TO THE IDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. remain among us some recollections of John place of residence—but such was the fact—I need law, and order, and have for our motto and practice, not be allowed to pass over Westminster-bridge to my | vince the public that we are the real friends of 'peace, Milton's glorious "Defence of the Liberty of scarcely say that I was astonished to find that even by the following beautiful sentiment, Liberty, Equality, pose. One peliceman said, 'Go to the other bridges,' is most provoking to a citizen to be interfered with by and therefore we counsel the most determined forward and made use of their weapone, and, as a matand unyielding hostility and opposition to it. | ter of course, whoever got the weight of one of them Meanwhile, whether it passes or not, the went down. There could not be less than from twelve mere fact of its having been proposed, fills up to sixteen innocent men treated in this way, and amongst them was one poor old man. I shall never forget it, he was lifted up and carried away without his hat I then made my way to the Suspension-bridge, and on others, effected a passage over, and made the best of my way home. But, sir, this is not all; in the evening went out to look around ma, and going down Charingcross, I overheard a 'gentleman,' who, from his appearance, I took to be one of the commissioners—at al events, an efficer of some rank, say-" It's a great pity you can't get hold of a dezen of the leaders of this rabble, and split their heads open, and that would frighten the others.' Policeman, 'That's what we vant, but I am sorry to say we can't get an opportu-

> this strain they continued, while I remained within their hearing. I have the honour to remain, sir, Your very obedient humble servant, JOHN STURGEON. 52, Devonshire-street, Qucen-square, April 12, 1848.

> > THE CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-I have been, like many others for a long time, abouring under a great mistake as to the real demands of the Chartists. I have been led to understand that the Chartists generally consisted of men who were too idle to work, and therefore undescrying-ignorant, and no: worth listening to-and delighting in the disturbing of press, induced me to conceive a bad opinion of them; but of late more notice than usual having been taken of at the National Hall, where I heard Mr Skelton and others speak to an assembly, widely differing from the descriptions I had before received; and having perused several numbers of the Northern Star, my eyes were and now it is that I see the justice of their demands, and the error that I, as well as others, have been in is neither looking at, or thinking of, the identical source purpose of resigning a trust. (Here the speaker from whence the calamitous state in which the working was saluted by a volley of groans, which classes of Great Britain are, arises; being a misrepresentation of the people in Parliament, owing to the candidates and electors coming under the head of 'Prodeceived the people. I never made professions which this realm being confined to them alone. And while the pcople (I mean the working classes) have no representative in Parliament, it is clearly evident that their has passed away, will raise them and their not deceive them now by retaining a trust to which I national wants and privileges will be unattended to, leaders high in the estimation of those classes, cannot give my undivided adherence and support. To and their whole interest and benefit passed over in pro-Let us hope that it will prove the precursor to the National Convention, now sitting. I was elected found silence. I subscribe myself to be, one who will

THE LIEN'S WHELP,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE .- A district delegate meeting of the National Charter Association will be held on Sunday, April 16th, at the Patent Slip House, Saxons of their natural inheritance—the land; and Jarrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon. N.B .- The | then invaded Ireland, which they likwise pillaged. secretary begs to apologise for the error in last It was they who had sown the seed of discord, and week's STAR, on the above matter, but begs testate created prejudices in the minds of Englishmen and shilling each, to the support of the National Conshilling each, to the Shilling each, to the Shilling each, to the Shilling each, to the Shilling each, to th

the Bazaar.

Chartist Intelligence.

Tower Hamlers .- This persevering locality has This body has held crowded and enthusiastic Fields, Victoria Park. II. Mander May was called on to preside, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the dense mass who congregated. Addresses were delivered by Ernest Jones, J. Savage, R. Drake, and a Grenadier Guardsman, which were cheered-Also on Tuesday afternoon, on Stepney Green, where there could not have been less than 7000 to 8,000 persons present. The talented and patriotic H. Mander May presided. This gentleman is highly estcemed in this district. Addresses were delivered by Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams and Kirby. Mr Jones and Mr May were cheered as they left the meeting, which quietly separated. There is to be a monster meeting held on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, on Bishop Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park, which will be addressed by Ernest Jones, G. W. M. Reynolds, and H. Mander May.

BARNSLEY, April 10th.—One of the largest meetings that ever took place in this town was held this day, when a resolution was adopted to support the company the people's petition to Parliament. The meeting was one of the most spirited that was ever John Leary, Robert Garbutt, and Bane Gill. John Shaw (the chairman,) was elected delegate to serve in the Convention, should government seize the present delegate. KENDAL - A meeting to petition Parliament for

the People's Charter was held recently at this place, in the Odd Feliows' Hall. The meeting was crowded him there, but that does not silence him or Sharp were then placed in nomination to fill up any paid to the different speakers. The people seemed gaining their rights. The polition was unenimously adopted. Mr Lund was then chosen delegate to the approaching convention in London, for this district. HIGH-WYCOMBE. -- On the 5th instant we held a Chartist meeting in the centre of this town-estimated numbers 1,000—which considering the amount

of the population was a famous gathering. The meeting was addressed by Mr C. Bolwell, delegate from Bath; and W. P. Gaskill, Esq, of Lane-end, fully spreading in this neighbourhood. MANIFESTO OF THE LEICESTER MIMBERS OF THE

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. In necessary things, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.

We, the members of the Association, in public meeting assembled, wish to make known our conviction that the time has now arrived when the real tical and social redemption of our beloved land. The various expedients resorted to by the different shades of reformers having all signally failed to procure that happiness for which they were intended, it now becomes all classes to unite with the millions to obtain the enactment of 'the Charter' as the law of the land, which will secure 'the rights of labour,' and thus render the nation 'happy, prosperous, and free.' We offer no apology for the past, although many, and very grievous epithets have been applied to us,

such as 'destructives, levellers,' and the like, but which we throw back with contempt upon those vile slanderers—the Press; whose interest has been to keep their readers in perfect ignorance of the moral worth and virtue which does and has existed among this class of genuine reformers. But although we offer no apology for the genning 'Chartists,' yet we are not ignorant of the enormities of some of its professed friends; and in order to con-

and Fraternity,' we deem it right to make known the line of policy by which we shall in future be governed. 1st. We are determined to agitate by all legal means to make the Charter the law of the land. 2nd. That we will not be deterred from this righteous oursuit by any grade of reformers, unless they are apable of convincing us that some addition can be nade to our Charter by the adoption of a Land or

Labour schome, superior to the one propounded and earried out by Feargus O'Connor. 3rd. That we cannot afford to part with our leaders -Duncombe, O'Connor, and others, unless men petter qualified for such an impercent trust can be

shawn ta us. 4th. That we are quite sure the 'nation's weal' has been deferred by all grades of politicians in their sectional and desultory novements; and we now do clare, that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the acts of individuals, or sections of individuals, who go contrary to the rules of the Chartist body; and that any individual or section acting contrary to the constitution, will be discountenanced.

5 h. That we are willing to fraternise with al classes of the community upon the preceding conditions, on the bread principle of the 'rights of man. recognising only intellectual skill and moral worth as the true distinctions for public men, without respect

6.h. That shou'd an union take place on the above conditions, we will at once admit in our councils ar equitable number of the property classes to share with the industrious in the regulation of our future movements for the political and social emancipation of our couniry. THOS. BREDHAM, Chairman.

WM. BRADSWORTH, Secretary.

National Charter Association Room, Hill-street. Leicester, March 27, 1848. nity-we can't get a plea for making the attack.' In MESSRS MITCHEL, O'BRIEN, AND MEAGHER. Barnsley.-In accordance with a previous an nouncement by placard, a public camp meeting took clace in this town on Barebones, at two o'clock on Sunday week, for the purpose of adopting an adfress to the above distinguished patriots, whom the Whig government are about to prosecute. A few minutes after the appointed time there could not be less than seven th usand rersons present. Mr John Shaw, an English Chartist, was called to preide. He said he felt a degree of satisfaction, which

he never experienced on any former occasion, to see before him such a mass of Englishmen and Irishmen determined to battle against their common enemiesthe Whig government-who trampled on the sacred rights and privileges of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland. He never entertained any of those national or religious prejudices against his the peace of well-disposed persons. These exparte state- | fellow-man, which had up to the present time miliments, ercated prejudices, and being supported by the tated against the interest of the people; his opinion was, that when an injury was done to any person. the whole people should consider themselves injured, their proceedings, I resolved upon attending a meeting, and act accordingly.-Mr F. Mirfield, an English Chartist, proposed the first resolution, as follows:-That this meeting hail with delight, the fraternism tion of the democracy of this country with the Irish people, who have for centuries been kept divided by opened still wider as to what the Chartists really were; crafty tyrants and hyperitical knaves, in order to forward their own base purpose; that we believe the only effectual means to accomplish the liberties of Great B: itain and Ireland, is by a determined effort on the part of the people of these countries, whose interests are identical to combine together, and take their affairs into their own hands. This meeting therefore pledges itself to use its utmost enwhich I am not in a condition to carry out. I never perty Qualification,' and consequently the government of deavours to create a friendly feeling between the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, with a view to obtain England for the English, Scotland for the Scotch, and Ireland for the Irish. He delivered an excellent address, in the course of which he stated that if the Whig government tried to carry their threats into operation, the Chartists would oppose them to a man.—Mr M. Segrave, an Irish Chartist, seconded the resolution. In the course of his speech he proved that the people of both countries had one common enemy to contend with-namely, the descendents of the Norman brigands, who plundered the

l are so eventful.

Freiand.

(From the Times.)

THE CRISIS. A telegraphic despatch was received at Liverpool on Thursday, conveying orders to have steamers in the Irishmen of London and the friends of Ireland, on readiness on Friday morning to transport the 31st Kennington Common, on an early day—and they Regiment, now in Manchester, from that port to Dublin, where they will arrive on Friday evening. The 71st Highland Infantry, from Glasgow, were also expected in Dublin on Friday night, and will form part of that garrison. 300 stand of arms were, on Friday, by an order from government, deposited in Trinity College, for the use of that corporation. Vast numbers of the students and graduates have enrolled themselves in a defensive corps. PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, with reference to the suppression of the Chartist meeting, followed by the ominous notice of motion by the Hama Secretary, have but helped to fan the flame of excitement in Dublin, and, if possible, to increase the fears of a precipitate crisis. Mr John Mitchel, in a familiar epistle, ad-Her M jesty's Detective General, High Commissioner of Saies, and General Suborner in Ireland, commencing with a reference to the recent revelations before the police magistrates, proceeds:-

warded without losing a post.

Whig that you are, even underetand me.

arm to accurge you and your commissioners, detectives, day evening next.

Fourth.-The Irish people will, by their mildness, Semed hands.

Fifth.—The people of Ireland will continue to cultiwats friendly relations with the people of England, who the destruction and dismemberment of this thrice-acits own people, with all their wealth and resources, ma. terial and moral, to hold, enjoy, and govern the same

As for me, my Lord, your Lordship's humble correspondent,-you have been told that I am mad-a dangerous lunatic, labouring under caesethes scribendi. Do anot believe it : I am merely possessed with a rebellious spirit : and think I have a mission—to bear a hand in the final destruction of the bloody old 'British empire:' the green, carrivorous old monster, that has lain solong, like a load, upon the heart and limbs of England. and drank the blood and sucked the marrow from the benos of Ireland. Against that Empire of Hell a thousand thousand ghosts of my slaughtered countrymen shrick nightly for vengeance; their blood cries conti meally from the ground for vengeance! vengeance! And Heaven has heard it. That bucaniering flag, that has braved so long the battle and the breeze, flies now from a thin in distress: the Charybdis of Chartism roars

'Quamvis Pontica pinus. Svivæ filia nobilis :-she will never flust in harbour more. On the day she

Her timbers are shivering at last-

goes to pieces all the ends of the earth will give three To help this grand work of necessity and mercy is my is a grateful and blessed sound, this cry, 'The people are arming. Thank God they are arming. Young men

feel themselves more and more of men. Like the Prus. Journed. sian students (when this work had to be done for Prus. sia,) they take the brightest weapon to their hearts, and clasp their virgin swords like virgin brides. How long will your detectives, your swearers, your willanous back-stair panderers to the hangman, check this noble passion—this most holy crusade? Think

I remain, my Lord, with profoundest contempt,

Your very obedient servant, JOHN MITCHEL, P.S.—I had some thought of addressing to you an

exposiulation about the packing of our juries next term. I faucied some feeling of decency, or even of justice, znight induce you to give orders that the ordinary but disgraceful practice of the Crown effice should be reversed. I have changed my mind. He who employs a cpy will pack a jury, and I, for one, scorn to appeal for | Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster. anything to 2 min who lays a plot for maisacre. Pack away, then, if you dare. I expect no justice, no cour- Dean-street, Soho. tory, no indulgence from you; and if you get me within help me God, would show none to you. J. M. Speaking of the answer of M. Lamartine to the Irish deputation, he observes:

Well, we trust the idea of foreign aid, until after we last. have begun to do our own business, is at an end. We were sorry to see the Irish Confederates, the other night, esught in a mere clap-trap. We are not going to evening last, a public meeting was held in the Ne'son- the importance of the occasion which had called get 50,000 Frenchmen, nor one Frenchman; and Mr street Lecture-room, to take into consideration the them together, expressing the pride he felt at being Smith O'Brien, to do him justice, never said we were, duties which devolve upon the working classes, at appointed colonel of the large force of loyal citizens, We feer much that 'King Rigmarol' is not yet deat, as the present most important crisis, and to accelerate | called from their homes to protect life and property our poet siegs. But surely, if ever it behaved men to the triumph of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' from the attacks of wanton disturbers of the public look facts in the face, and neglect words which have no The meeting was one of the most important that has peace. Three most hearty cheers were given for the facts under them, it behoves us now.

the fight. Mr Mitchel replies:-

Have we not waited for the aristocracy long enough ? They are still on England's side, and we can wait no longer, moving dishes of skimmed milk. The revoluto either the resolution or memorial:—That the tion must be a democratic one, merely because your gentry, instead of taking a part in it, are resisting, and will be shattered to pleess with the first crash of it. As for the Confederation 'leaders,' they must take their of a most sanguinary civil war, the inevitable result chance; but we had rather upturn the present order of a people being goaded to madness by the oppression new nation, let him speak.

A correspondent of the Nation asks:-

Who are the stoutest men in Dablin! The draymen. Who are the bravest? B lieve me, the draymen. They fear nothing; and one of them would make a whole Confederate club of your young fellows. They live in Confederate club of your young fellows. They live in liament-street, and they were only compelled to de of foot guards; 17th regiment of foot; 1920 disto-making an available force of nearly, 9000 sist from their brutal conduct by their superiors. shoulders and brawny limbs. Look at their great drays sist from their brutal conduct by their superiors. Several of them were the worse for liquor, especially and dray horses. Can you possibly have overlooked a those of the N. division, and used their staves most those of the N. division, and used their staves most power like this in your preparations? I'll go bail for those of the N. division, and used their staves most it, a line of their drays will break any other line you unmercifully; and the shopkeepers were compelled drive them against. Give me the draymen for cavalry, and the coal porters, with Colonel Brown's favourite pikes 'in good repair,' as the song says, and I'll show you a new tactic that will open the eyes of your martinets. Let the Students' Club look to this. I consign

LONDON REPEALERS.

The meetings are crowded nightly, and the greatest interest prevails, as the time for the trial of Messrs O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel draws near. It is in contemplation to hold an aggregate meeting o will be able to show their class legislators that if they were able to muster, on Monday last, 20,000 of Char-Charter, what can they not do for their own 'green

land?' CURRAN CLUB.—The usual weekly meeting of this

the papers; and that I had no objection to your opening publicanism, and the only way to stop the onward all my letters in the post office, provided they were for progress of ultra independence was, for the English ing the police. The mounted detachments were government to grant them parliamentary independence with broadswords and pistols. times g-week. No, my Lord; the young men of Ireland happiness of the other. (Loud cheering.) -Mr for the use of the clerks and officers of that establishand property against brigands of the 'law' and harpies of opened, to defray the expenses of the State prosecu-

protection of the crown. Mr O'Farrell in the chair. 500 ouclasses, and some 2,009 rounds of ball cart- sell-square, and the other points, came up; and, Third.—The Irish people, or a competent numb r of Several speeches of the Confederates at their late r dges. them, will simply continue so to arm, and so to organise, meeting in Dablin having been read, the chairman arose generally from monarchial institutions, and on Monday morning for the mes opolis, under the their moderation, their lave of order and respect for pointed to the state of Ireland, and said, that under command of Lieutenent-Colonel Bell, and the other bibited the following:— Guizot laughed immodeproperty, convince those who live in good houses and 2 proper form of government, such a state of things two field hatteries also proceeded to London en Monwear good clothes that the armament is not against could not exist. Agitation until of late had been of day. The four field batteries had be n taken from them—that your Lordship, and the Prime Minister, and no avail, but if their object was repeal, they must the grand deput, and each battery consisted of three the detroites, have foully belied this nation, when you assist their brethren on the other side of the channel, nine-pounders and one twenty-four pounder howitzer, gave out that 'social order' was in danger, and that where it would soon to obtained; the Irish pe ple with their intrenching tools to cut down palines or pilings and massacre were intended;—that, in fine, the sole enemy seainst whom we arm is the government of England in Ireland, and that no Irishman is our foo.

Where it would soon to obtained; the Irish pe ple with their intrenching tools to cut down palines or barrier and level ditches, and were supplied with an adopted the prosecuted opinions of Messrs O'Brien, ample allowance of every kind of field ammunition. Meagher, and Mitchel, and he, for one, would not Colonel Cleveland, commanding the field batteries, unless he comes forth to maintain that government with shrink from his duty to his fatherland. It was ridis had been re-alled from leave of absence to take the culous to suppose that Ireland could regenerate her- command of the batteries. One thousand of the self by moral farce alone. The government were by Foot Artillery, were kept in readiness to act as inthis time fully aware that there would be no mistake fantry with their rifles, in case their services should ere as deeply sworm to abolish that 'empire' of fraud on the part of the Irish people. He thought before be required. The 62nd Regiment of Foot arrived in and blood as we are. And we and they together, by long that Dublin Castle would be too warm to con-take distinction and dispemberment of this three-acexisted 'empire,' will give the 'three kingdoms' each to said, that Ireland had lost her manufactures through arrived from Chatham on Saturday by team. from the LABOURER:

'Then Brin take courage, the day is at hand, When thy ruler's oppression shall tremble and fall, When Erin's own sons shall possess their own land; And shall make her own laws, still better than all. Yes, Erin's dark night of oppression shall fler, Like a vapour dispell'd by the sun's genials ray, And then, sweetest Isle of the ocean thou'lt be First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.'

under her let the breakers of R peal are a-head, and repealer, who obtained seats on the strength of their were also be under the superintendence of government the curses of the world swell the hurricane that reges live pound qualification, it was time this system officials. round her, pirate and blood-stained slaver that she is, was put an end to. In conclusion, he would beg of filled with dead men's bones, and with all uncleanness, those present, not to debase themselves with drink, from the streets. Not the east important regulation but send the price of their debasement to their own adopted was one for the o ganisation of special conhen explained the principles of the Confederation. cheers, that Mr W. S. O'Brien was in his place that committee, a list of names and addresses of the evening, opposing the measure of the government, constables to be called over and the parish to be with respect to the better security of the crown, and divided into divisions. Different members of the highest ambition upon earth, and I know no better way that the people's petition had been presented and re-committee to take charge each of a division list. to do it than to make Ireland arm for battle. To me it ceived by Lord Morpeth. Mr Reading then went The committee were then to appoint one of their own into a long explanation of the measure for the better | body to take charge of each of the several divisions. security of the Crown, showing its deadly effects on They were then to divide themselves into parties of everywhere in Ireland begin to love the clear glancing of the liberty of the subject. - Mesers Needham, Camp- ten or twelve to act together, one to have the directhe steel, and to cherish their dainty rifles as the very bell, and Spiller, having addressed the meeting, tion of each party, but if sufficiently numerous, there

> DAVIS CLUB.—A meeting of this club was also held on Monday evening, and we regret that our reporter | Hanover square, which, including the out-ward of could not gain admittance from its crowded state. Pimlico, is, after Maryletone, the largest in London, It is most cheering to know that at no period were assembled on Saturday in the yard attached to the the Irishmen more keen to their interests than they i workhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, for areat the present time; nor will Englishmen forget | the purpose of making arrangements for the preser their conduct in fraternising with them in time of vation of the public peace on Monday. The special

Meetings for the ensuing week :-SUNDAY EVENING .- Green Man, Berwick-street, Oxford street: 'Druid's Arms,' Greenwich; Temperance Hall, Wapping; 'Viotory' Newonham-street, Edgeware-road. Monday Evening .- Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-

street, Soho; Working Man's Temperance Hall WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.—Assembly Rooms, 83

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- The adjourned debate your power, I carrest you to show me no mercy, as I, so on this question will be resumed on Sunday morning next, at the Working Man's Temperance Hall, Carteret street, Broadway, Westminster.

ever taken place in Newcastle. The speeches were Queen, the constitution, and their colonel, after A correspondent of the United Inishman com- of the mest stirring character, and were received which the assemblage dispersed. plains that the movement is too democratic, and that thousands are thereby deterred from joining in the fight. Mr Mitchel replies:—

by the multitude with applause, especially when the wrongs of Ireland were pointed out; which was done in strong, glowing, and forcible language. A memorial to the Queen, demanding immediate Repeal of the Union, was carried unanimously, there not being a dissentient voice in the large assembly, present frightful condition of Ireland, which in times past has been the theatre of aristocratic tyranny, and which is at this moment on the verge are the necessary consequences of class legislation.

DISGRACEPUL CONDUCT OF THE POLICE. - From a Correspondent.—On the return of the people from the Common over Westminster Bridge, the police droye the people through Bridge street, down Parto cry out 'shame.' On saveral occasions the superiors were compelled to let passengers pass over the bridge on business, and the next moment they were stopped; in fact, there appeared to be but one opinion—that the police were anything but disciplined on this occasion, they were more like over-

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

GREAT CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION. We shall commence our account of the ever-memo-

rable proceedings of Monday, April 10th, by giving from the daily papers a statement of the tist Repealers on the common, in support of the PRODIGIOUS PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT

club was held on Sunday evening, at the Green | narching orders and were commanded to proceed to nistration of the poor law fund, and they regulated, an early hour; and the Thames police, in addition to well-I told you plainly that spies and informers would that made the Beresfords so notorious-and that danger was apprehended. The other disposable mi. the petition to which ever bridge their movements that you would be told the very worst of it, if not write the epitaph over Emmett's grave. (Loud their quarters in the Admiralty, and mounted guard the worst, every Saturday, regularly, in cheers.) There was a great cry in Iroland for ro- at the gates, two sentries doing duty.

Well, you did not believe me; you did not, unhappy dence. Lord Byron had truly said, that the union of The various public buildings were nut in a state of the two Parliaments looked something like the shark | defence. Somerset-house had over each of its gates | Will you give ear to me, then, at length? I am about swallowing its prey. Englishmen could now see a formidable revolving cheveaux-de-frize. The most to tall you all that is going on, and all that is in contem- that while Ireland got nothing by the Union, they active exertions were made at the Bank of England. were losing by it. He was proud to see the union In addition to those connected with the establishment First.—The Irish are providing themselves, just as between the people of the two countries, and let them | six bundred of the pensioners were sent for its profast as their means and opportunities enable them, with take care that disunion did not destroy it. But it must tection, as well as a troop of artillery, and a good weapons of various kinds, for which they have conclived a be preserved in its entirety. He was a Chartist, supply of provisions. A vast number of sand bags sort of divine passion; no bolier ferrour since the crusades knowing that it would tend to establish the rights of were deposited on the roof, and the open space before hes; possessed any nation of men-nottered houses, asyon, labour. He was glad to see that there was only one it was crowded with spectators for the greater part of through your reptile spies, give out—not to attack 'person of property,' as your Queen's Prime Minister days to property,' as your Queen's Prime Minister days to property,' as your Queen's Prime Minister days to fraternisation with his brother Englishmen. They have adopted at the construction of the day. Similar measures were adopted at the shortly before nine o'clock, the deputation returned, and a Fand of music, preceded by the Mag of 'The must learn to understand one an ther better, and thouse; for the other and a fand of music, preceded by the Mag of 'The must learn to understand one an ther better, and thouse; for the General Pest-office, large body of persons, made their appearance, and the clarks and officers of that entablish. arm for a nobler enterprise; they arm to defend person Glass then stated that a subscription list had been ment, all of whom were swern in as special constables. A large quantity of Ball cartridges were supplied. the 'government;'-they arm to make social order tion in Dublin .- Mesers Dunn and O'Mahoney then At the Mint and Custom house every precaution was possible, and to secure to industry its just reward; they addr seed the meeting, which was adjourned to Sun- taken; over the gates of the latter a chevaux de frise de. The procession then for med and defiled up the arm to scourge you and your commissioners, we have a sides-de-camp, butchers, and stranglers, forth from the this club was held on Monday evening, as the Work- mirally downwards, had been sworn in as special this club was held on Monday evening, as the Work- mirally downwards, had been sworn in as special constables, provided with staves, and with more de-THE HONEST JACK LAWLESS CLUB -A meeting of raits at Charing-cross, from the first Lord of the Ad- which it proceeded to Commercial-street, through Second.—The Irish people are busy organising them- ing Man's Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westmin- constables, provided with staves, and with more de- street, to Finabury-square. Every court and alley selves in sections' and 'classes,' and appointing their ster. The Hall was crowded, and considerable structive weapons for offence or defence. On Satur- contributed its quota to swell the numbers of the officers, so that each man may know his left hand and anxiety was displayed as to the progress of the go- day there were received there for distribution among procession as it passed. On reaching Finsburyhis right-hand comrade, and the man whose word he will vernment Coercion Bill, for the better security and the other departments 500 mu-kets and bayonets.

All the steam vessels complete at the ports were band, the whole returned by Crown-street to Bish. openir, my lord, fearlessiy, zealously, with passionate proceeded to address the meeting. He called their ordered to be held in readings for service at a opegate-street, and from thence through Fenchurchardour, with fervent prayer, morning and evening, for the attention to the present state of Ireland, and im- moment's notice, to convey troops to any quarter street and Wing William street, over London ardour, with fervent prayer, morning and evening, for the attention to the present country, with fervent prayer, morning and evening, for the attention to the present country, with fervent prayer, morning and evening, for the attention to the procession, and then the necessity of renewed exerption.

Bridge, to the Elephant and Castles: At this point two field batteries left Woolwich on Saturday another body joined the procession, and the whole ranked in battle error, and when those arms may wreak tion. — Mr Geoghegan on being loudly called the whole the wrange of Ireland in the denrest hearts' blood of her for, came forward, and in an able and choquent morning, at cleven o'clock, for London. The three then proceeded to Kennington Common. The banspeech, dwelt at great length upon the evils that troops. including the rocket service, left the garrison ners of the Irish party were the newest and hand

the Union, and instead of Irishmen being engaged At the Tower on Saturday a large number of workprofitably at home, they were compelled to come to imen were ergoged in making preparations and addi England to work at a starvationiprice. Mr F. O'Con- stional arrangements. At the several garrisons round nor had said, there werefive million acres of unculti—lithe Tower, the guns were examined and placed ready vated land in Ireland, which if put into cultivation, for instant service, and barroadec and strong timber would have preserved the lives of all those who had work were put up behind the battlements for the perished the last two years from famine. He hoped purpose of streagthening the stone work. The whole the day was not far distant when Ireland would be of the troops in the Tower were to hold themselves in able to regulate her own affairs, he would read a verse | constant readiness for marching, at a moment's notice, with their respective officers.

The several docks-St Katharina's, London, East and West India-were closed, all the labourers having, for several days past, been sworn in as constables. The City prisons were guarded by the military, as also the county gaols. The churches were converted into temperary barracks. The electric delivered over to the sile charge of the covernment. They had been awfully deceived by the new fledged The stations in all parts of England and Scotland

The omnibuses and cabs were generally withdrawn green land, to assist their relatives.—Mr M'Sweeney stables. The c mmissioners in that regulation recommended the authorities to have a place for as-Mr T. R. Reading informed the meeting amidst loud sembling in each parish, and on the meeting of the apple of their eyes. They walk more proudly—they several persons were enrolled, and the meeting ad- might also be a leader for each party of thirty or orty, composed of the smaller parties.

The special constables in the parish of St George's, constables of the parish, which amount to about 3,000 persons of all ranks, were then separated into three divisions, the colonel-in-chief was Field Marshal Lord Strafford. The Earl of Delawarr was appointed captain of the 1st division; Admiral Bowles ward division of Pimlico. It was next decided that each of these divisions should be divided into eight Cawdor, Sir E. Cust, General Fox, the Hon Captain tuted for them. Stopford, Captain Ingle, Colonel Ingle, the Hon. Captain Rous, Sir W. Burgoyne, and the Hon. Captain Duncombe. These subdivisions were thea More than one hundred persons attended on Sunday divided into sections of twenty five men, to have a sergeant at the head of each. The arrangements having been completed, Lord Strafford advanced in REPEAL. - NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - On Friday front of the assemblage, and addressed them upon

> the commissioners of police and the other civic au- mense number of persons were scattered about. adopted.

removed to Bushey.

The military force (exclusive of the artillery and Cholsea and enrolled out-pensioners) in and near London was as follows:-Royal horse guards; 1st and 2nd life guards; 12th lancers; 7 battalions

THE CITY. At a very early hour there presented in the City

vidences of the interest taken in the intended meeting at Kennington Common. Hundreds were observed passing on to the immediate scene of the meeting, and hundreds were likewise to be observed at the different stations appointed to be most strictly attended to, attracted, no doubt, by the military arrangements,

Keys in Gracechurch street, the Royal Exchange, complete disposal of Mr Harvey, and as they every now and then from the more enthusiastic por metropolis, the following on Saturday received mustered at the several places of appointment they tion of the spectators, was a square banner with the marching orders and were commanded to proceed to were immediately marshalled into bodies of 100 each, following inscription in black, on a white ground, to suffication, and numbers went away that could the 12th Lancers, from Hounslow; the Grenadier the command of captains and sergeants of their own boards to suffice the command of captains and sergeants of the command of captains and sergeant not gain admission. Mr Bayly (Englishman), was Guards, from Chichester; the Coldstream Guards called to the chair.—Mr A. W. Hyde dwelt at great from Windsor; the 63d, from Chatham; the 62nd length on the glavious union of the English and Irish from Windsor; the 63d, from Chatham; the 62nd called to the chair.—Mr A. W. Hyde dwell as great from windsor; the 63d, from Chatham; the ozna length on the glorious union of the English and Irish from Winchester; the 17th from Dover. The year constables marched in large bodies to the three people.' The line of route taken was Southampton frians-road, we observed that nine-tenths of the shops people.—Mr T. M. Wheeler (of the Chartist Execu- manry and militia staff of the surrounding counties bridges, and took up their station there in immediate row, the north side of Bloomsbury-square, Southpoople.—Mr 1. M. where for the Unartist Execution and in readiness for action at a communication with the metropolitan constables, who campton-street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Holborn, -Mr T. Reynolds denounced the conduct of the middle class to the working millions. He said, they possessed, to a great extent, a power over the minished. Spithcad, and other naval stations, together would proceed with their petition from Kennington Common.

Were an under arms and in readiness for action at a sommunication with the metroponical combinators, who attended at each in great numbers. As, from previous friars-bridge, Blackfriars-crad, and thence on by the communications, it was inferred that the Chartists Elephant and Castle to Kennington Common.

KENNINGTON COMMON. dressed to 'His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, ters, by having the franchise, the jury box, the admi- with the dockyard men, were kept under arms from Common to the House of Common over Blackfrians Bridge, that station was the point at which the most siso, their own parochical taxes—the whole of which | their other duties, were directed to keep close watch | formidable resistance was contemplated. It was gene. power they exercised against the sons of toil. A day over the mercantile marine, lest any of them should rally believed in the City that the government had of retribution would come. They had betrayed the be induced to fraternise with the Chartists. The determined, at the latest Council, to offer no obstacle In the first letter which I did myself the honour to ad- trust they had reposed in them .- Mr R. Crowe said, heavy gun batteries were ordered to be brought up whatever to the assembling of the people at Kenningin the Histories which I do I will be with John Tavern, Kennington Church, Surrey Gardens, and posted at the points where to Common, or to their progress from thence with Horns Tavern, Kennington Church, Surrey Gardens, be of no use to you; that we meant to abolish their Ireland had sufficient power in herself to regain her litary force, cavalry and infantry, were dispersed might indicate their intention to pass over, but that trade—that the movement, then about to commence, nationality without resorting to foreign aid. Ire—throughout the metropolis, but their stations were it was resolved that every resistance should be offered should be, in all parts, open, public, and aboveboard; land, from her present position, would soon be able to kept a secret. On Saturday the marines took up to any greater number than ten of the petitioning body going over any bridge, such resistance to be left in the contents at Kennington Cross. first instance to the management of the civil force, At none colors the ground be the military to be called upon in the event of the inadequacy of that power, for which purpose most formidable bodies of cavalry and infantry were stationed in the neighbourhood of the bridges, but out of the sight of the people, under the special command of Gen.

> Brotherton. STEPNEY-GREEN.

The pre-concerted hour of assemblage at this point way eight c'clock, but up to nearly nine the Green was occupied only by numerous groups of workingmen, it having been thought necessary to send a deputation to the Convertion to inquire whether any charge in the arrangements had taken place. were there joined by vast numbers of the Chartists of that neighbourhood, bearing other banners with the inscriptions of 'The People's Charter and Mo Surren. der,' 'The Chartist Land Company of Whitechapel,'

Spitalfields, Thurch street, Sun-street, and Crown. square, the Chartists from Clerkenwell-green, Rusforming one vast procession, headed by the Stepney somest. A flag irranother part of the procession ex-

The persons forming this procession seemed anxious liceman or soldier was to be seen throughout the square, a most magnificent body, amongst whom whole of the route from Stepney-green to Finsbury-imarched the body of shoemakers, the West End number of women, wearing the tricolour, walked in preceded by a banner, purchased by the apprentice the procession.

This was the rallying point for the district of Finsbury. Nine o'clock in the morning was the time the Chartists of this locality.

The Sappers and Winers, at the Tower, were busily employed during the day in throwing sand bage upon that part of the fortress near the western entrance, and along the whole of the lower ramparts facing the river. The gates were kept closed throughout the day, and no person was allowed to enter excepathose who had business to transact within the fortress. Double sentries were also placed through. | called, out the entire building ...

At ten, sounds of music were found to proceed from a small band which marched into the square, ollowed by many thousands walking town abreast,. he majority of whom were journeymen shoemakers. They bore no weapons of offence or defence. Scattered throughout the procession were men bearing mall banners, on which were inscribed various telegraph station in Lothbury, bekind the Bank, was derives and mottoes; amongst the latter were, The Charter and No Surrender,' 'The National' Land Association, &c. There were also caps of liberty, fastened to the ends of bundles of twigs. The proession moved in the most regular and orderly manner from the square through Crown-street, Snntreet, Bishopsgatt-street, Gracechurch-street, to London Bridge, where, contrary to the fears and expectations of many, not the slightest resistance vas offered to their passage over the bridge.. Indeed there was neither there, nor in any other part of the shole route from Finabury-square to Kenningtoncommon, the appearance of a soldier or policeman-In Bishopsgate-street there certainly was a small knot of special constables lodged in front of a large building, but as even as the Chartists observed them through the railings which intervened between the constables and the street, they raised a cheer, and continued to proceed rapidly on their way to the meeting. The shopkespers on this side of the water appeared to have great faith in the peaceable and orderly conduct of the procession, for, with the exception of two or three in Gracechurch-street, not a shop window was closed during the whole of their progress from Finsbury-square to London Bridge By the time the procession reached Newington Causeway, the number of those who accompanied it on each side was as great as the procession itself. At twelve o'clock the procession reached the comdistricts of the motropolis.

THE WESTERN DISTRICTS, &c. The whole of these districts, from the earliest hour of the morning of Monday, exhibited considerable of the 2nd; and General Doyle of the 3rd, or out excitement; owing not only to the passing of nume was made, to stop the procession by physical force. rous groups of those who were gathering together for He would take upon himself to implore the people to the purpose of proceeding to the meaning, but also to take that course, so as not to bring them into collision sub-divisions, headed by captains. The captains of the assembling of the masses of policemen and special with the authorities, and he would afterwards impeach the subdivisions of the lat and 2nd divisions were the constables, the latter of whom had begun to take the Ministers for having stopped it. If the govern-Duke of Leeds, General Robins, Viscount Cantilupe, duty in relief of the former even on the preceding ment had forbade the procession, he would ask the Carl of Harrowby, Mr Stokes, Lord Ashley, Lord night, and were in the morning universally substi-

The Knightsbridge Barracks, were kept closed, but, on the occasional opening of the gates, it was perceived that they were crowded with troops, the regiments usually stationed at Hounslow and Windsor having been brought up. On reaching Hyde Park Corner it was found that the gates were shut on both sides of the road, and at the triumphal by questions relative to the Charter, such a party arch, under the Duke's statue, was stationed a guard of Grenadiers. From that place to Trafalgar-square, the passing to and fro of the special constables and the arsence of police displayed the precautions which were taken and the apprehensions which induced first appeared, and thence down to Palace yard the great cause into the hands of pickpockets and the Home Office, where he had an interview with Sir moving, and compelling the crowd to move, the George Grey; the result was, that the aldermen of streets were kept clear, and there was nothing that told this by Mr Alderman Humphrey in the House of the different wards met at the Mansion House, could be called a mob anywhere although an imthorities having been sent for. The result of the Each of the bridges was strongly defended by an tion enough among them to act temperately, and not

RUSSELL.SQUARE. Russell square, the centre of the north-western

district, was named as the most convenient place of rendezvous for the advocates of the Charter, resi-

armlets, upwards of 2,000 of the younger and more oient Irish harp was emblazaned in gold, and under active specials were selected by the Aldermen and neath the words, 'Let every man have his own placed in direct communication with the City police country. This section of the procession was loudly and again subdivided into twenties, and placed under Every man is born free, and God has given men

The police and special constables, the former amounting to 6,000, and the latter to 8,000, were so distributed and located, that while ample and speedy protection could at any time be afforded where it was required, none of those forces were seen at the place of meeting. We were given to understand that the and the gardens of the Philanthropic Institution were severally occupied by military, and that upwards of it was resolved that every resistance should be offered | twenty omnibuses laden with policemen from Greenwich and other neighbouring towns deposited their

At nine o'clock the crowd began to collect in the precincts of the common, and about an hour afterwards the surrounding thoroughfares were densely crowded. Shortly after, the different Chartist associations

banners. They were loudly cheered as they entered on the common. Among the Bags we observed the American and great number and variety of tricolours. The procession was divided into thirty sections, each directed and controlled by leaders who ranged them six of the congregated thousands already assembled upon

began to assemble, accompanied by bands, flage, and

the part of the police, if such should be attempted. (From our own Correspondent.) At twenty minutes to e'even o'clock we found Trafalgar-square entirely Alled with police, the people from the steps of St Martin's Church, National Gal lery, &c., being quiet spectators; vast numbers of was erected. The entire establishment of the Admi- lane, from the Green to the Whitechapel-rozd, along arms and staff in hand. At a quarter to eleven meeting. The centre of the common was occapied police, the bridge being placarded with papers bear leaders. As the cars advanced into the centre of the accompany the petition to the house, and every every minute became more dense and who rent the

> police, military, or artillery. APPEARANCE OF THE COMMON.

On our arrival here, we found every height, whence it was possible to obtain the most remote view. rowded to excess; the windows of every house overnoking the common were crowded with elegantly dressed females, who appeared to be anxious spectabegan to arrive. The first we observed was that of the Tower Hamiets, a magnificent cortége compileing some 30 000 persons, and such was their conduct, o behave themselves in a most orderly manner; not peaceable demeanour and firmness, that a police inweapons of offence and not more than two or three-spector complimented them thereon. Next came walking sticks being perceptible. Not a single po- the great western body, which started from Russell. fixed by the Convention for the gathering together of with the English Chartists, had a splendid banner. mounted with the barp of Erin, and inscribed,

freland for the Irish.' PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTEDN. At nine o'clock Mr Reynolds was voted to the citair, the usual chairman, Mr M'Grath being engaged on business relative to the petition. On the name of Mr Bronterre O'Erien being

Mr M'C. RTHY saidthat he understood Mr. O'Brien had resigned, and he wished to know when lie attended

issued from the government.

Mr Dorle then rose and announced that he had this morning received an official communication from Scotland-yard, in reply to one which had been for and around the common alone, whilst all the streets warded to the Commissioners of the Police on the and avenues-leading thereto were one dense mass of preseding night, announcing a change in the route of their procession. This communication, after acknow edging the receipt of the letter alluded to, stated that the contemplated procession would on no account be allowed to take place. The petition, it was added. might be presented in the usual way, but no procession through the streets would be allowed.

Mr WEST said he had expected some communication f the kind. He was glad to see that the Commissieners had not endeavoured to put a stop to the Mr Frances O'Congon said he was labouring under

severe illness, but should consider himself a most improper leader, it he shrunk from his duty at such a moment, or if he had said anything which he had oc casion to retract. Had it not been for the felly of demonstration, and it would have been the grandest thing of the kind ever seen in England! Now, he would wish the Convention to put themselves into the place of the government, and say whether if they had heard that an armed demonstration was to take mon, and mingled with the gatherings from the other place, they would not have felt it their duty to meet it, and endeavour to prevent the peace being destroyed? He had told them all along that he would intention of endeavouring to preserve order-and it was his intention, if any attempt at physical force people not to hold it. He would ask them not to sully and he stopped the business in the House of Commons would be raised as ultimately to compel the govern ment to give the Charter. After repeating the difficulties he had gone through for the people, Mr O'Connor said he was prepared to ask the meeting, in windows on the leaders of the movement. He was and others. He hoped there was firmness and resoludeliberations was not allowed to transpire, but it was immense mass of police and special constables, and at Jeopardiae their cause—for if they lost his (Mr. understood that the most decisive measures were Westminster (down to which there was one uninterrupted array of police), there were upwards of might not easily obtain another one to take up his 600, with a regiment of cavalry, and six pieces position. More than that, if they got into sollision The meeting then broke up, and proceeded to form

THE PROCESSION OF THE DELEGATES. About five minutes to ten, the Convention started To this followed a second ear, drawn by six herses,

were occupied at the several stations in preparations, the motto 'Divided we fall.' The 'Emmett Bri. sion proceeded by John-street, Geodge street, Totten to carry their instructions into effect. Apart from gade' displayed a silk banner of crimson, white, and ham-court-road, High-street, St Giles, and Broadthe innumerable special constables who assembled at green, with the inscription, 'What is Life without street, into Holborn, where it stopped for a few mithe various wards, under the Aldermen, and the Liberty?' The banner of the Confederates was nutes at the offices of the National Land Association, the various wards, under the Alderdien, and the Association, greater part of whom were provided with staves and formed of green silk, fringed, with orange. An antito take up the National Petition, which consisted of live large rolls of paper of nine or ten feet in circumference each. The petition being lashed on to the car, the procession proceeded on its way through under the Commissioner. This latter body had recheered as it emerged into Holborn. Banners and
under the Commissioner. This latter body had recheered as it emerged into Holborn. Banners and
Holborn, Farringdon-street, and New Bridge street,
coived instructions to take up position at the Cross
screamers with various inscriptions suitable to the
lin which the first policeman was seen), to Blackoccasion were borne by the crowd. That which friars-bridge. On crossing the bridge, we observed and Bridewell Hospital, which were placed at the attracted the most attention, and elicited a cheer a body of two or three hundred pensioners down on the steamboat-pier, who were loudly cheered by the people. An equal number of police (not one displaying his staff), were stationed in line, immediately on the carriage crossing the bridge into the Blackfriarspolice, with cutlasses by their side, were found stationed by the side of the road. Up to the Blackwere opened, but from that point they assumed a cession proceeded on its course by the London-road and Kennington-road, to the Common, the multitude being much increased at the Elephant and Castle by large bodies of men, who appeared to be waiting for its arrival in the various points of which that wellknown hostelry forms a distinguishing centre, and at the time of its arrival at the Common this portion of the meeting could not have been less than thirteen thousand or fourteen thousand strong. On the car turning is to the Common, a most imposing sight met the eyes of its occupants, large bodies of men, variously estimated at from eighty thousand to one hundred fifty thousand, were wheeling and marching about in all directions, and the colours of the various trades' unions floating in the breeze, a brilliant sun adding to the coup d' ail. On the cars entering the Common, about twelve o'clock, they were immediately surrounded by large masses of the people, who most vociferously cheered Mr O'Connor and the

petition.—(From the Post.) (From the Times)

At the Elephart and Castle a cheer was given, and from this point along the Kennington-road to the common the crowd presented the appearance of a moving mass of upwards of 10,000 persons. It proceeded in silence until the cars arrived within sight men deep round the greater part of the common, thus the common. The delegates were now surrounded men deep round the greater part of the common, thus by an enthusiastic crowd, and received with deaf-protecting those incide from any sudden incursion on the police if such should be attempted the police if such should be attempted. his brother delegates acknowledged by waving their iats. The scene which burst upon the view of the delegates at this point was certainly grand and imposing. The procession of the various trades and societies which had already arrived were drawn up in military array at the outskirts of the common, with special constables were patrolling Ceckstur street, their several flags and banners, and also formed a Charing-cross. de., with white bands round their line, through which the cars advanced to the place of we found the approaches to Westminster-bridge, by a vast assemblage, many of whom were soon seen Surrey side, guarded by a strong detachment of hurrying in rapid motion 30 welcome the Chartist ing the inscription, 'No procession will be allowed to common they were surrounded by a crowd, which stable vard or other commodieus place en route to the air with their shouts. The Irish Confederates and common, appeared to be filled with either specials, many of the trades processions remained in file wherethey were drawn up, either as if expecting the cars to proceed to some other position than that which they eok up about the centre of the common, or despairing in so large an assemblage of hearing the oices of the speakers.

Here'a person approached the car and addressed Mr O'Connor with a message from Mr Mayne, one of tors of the scene. Eleven o'clock had now arrived, the Commissioners of Police, requesting to have ar and the processions from the various parts of town in erview with him before the commencement of the proceedings. Mr O'Connor and Mr M'Grath immediately allebted from the car and accompanied the bearer of the message to the Irons Tavern, which: was occupied and exclusively engaged during Monday by the police authorities, military officers, and othersinterested in the proceedings of the day. The rumour immediately spread like wildfire that Mr O'Connorhad been arrested, and this report spread throughout square, and from thence to Kennington Common. A Men's Men alone exceeding 800 persons; they were the metropolis in an incredibly short space of time. We believe that Mr Mayne announced to Mr O'Conlads in the trade, made of silk, inscribed, 'Cord- nor that the authorities would not object to the wainers, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. The glo-rious bands of Irish Confederates and Repealers, would not be permitted to pass over the bridges, that: who had turned out to exhibit their fraternisation the government were prepared with means of preventing it from taking place, and were fully detera rich green silk one, with an orange border, sur mined to use them if necessary. Finally, that if the procession was persevered in, he (Mr O'Connor) must take the responsibility of the conseanences, whatever they might be. Mr D'Connor at once consented to abandon the procession. Mr O'Connor and Mr M'Grath hereupon returned to the delegates' car which they had left, amid great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, and, a considerable concourse of persons having assembled around this car, although forming a small propertion of the entire number up in the common, the proceedings of the day commenced.

Having quoted from the Times and the Post, we The Secretary (Mr Dorle) said that they had no may now state for ourselves that the assemblage notice of his resignation officially, and he had not at. | was a grand and imposing sight, we heard the numtended since the day before the proclamation was bers variously estimated at from two hundred to five hundred thousand souls, from our experience of huge assemblies, we should say there could not be less than a quarter of a million persons present, on human beings.

THE MEETING. On the motion of Mr Claux, seconded by Mr

Mr Down was appointed president of the meeting amidst very vociferous cheering. He said, - Men of London, this is one of the most glorious sights that I ever had the pleasure of witnessing. (Cheers.). This is such a sight as must make the heart of every true demograt beat with joy and exultation—which meeting. At Kennington Common they would give this great metropolis are in favour of the common such instructions to the people as would prevent them rights of humanity. (Londicheers.) This is a sight such as was never witnessed in this vast metropolis before. Eriends, you have elected me to preside over you this afternoon as chairman. I can only say simply as a Chartist, that Ilthank you for the confidence which you have reposed in our command; Ii some persons out of the Convention-and a few in it am than sful for more reasons than one; but, espe-—there never would have been any opposition to their cially, I am thankful that the working classes begin communication, and it would have been the grandest to see that they can do their own work themselves. (Cheers.). Friends, I need not ask you to be peaceful: in your conduct this day. I need not ask you toconduct yourselves with the greatest propriety; for, recollect that on your good conduct this day, on your peacefulabut firm demeanour, depends the success of one of the most glorious causes ever agitated by mans (Cheers.) Mr O'Connor and the other gentlemen in attend the procession, and he would do so with the this magnificent van have come here for the purpose of doing their duty to the people who have sent them. The men in thit van represent the people over a great extent of the united kingdom. In that van before you there liss a petition signed by nearly. 6,000,300 of people, proving beyond the possibility of successful refutation that we represent the working men at least. The delegates of the people will dotheir duty, but they will expect you to do yours. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'We will.') Mr O'Contheir cause, by taking one great step in a wrong his own opinion and advice, but the opinion and advice advice, but the opinion and advice adv direction. They could not expect to get the Charter | nis own opinion and direction. They could not expect to get the Charter | vice of the gentlemen composing the National Conthat day, but he did anticipate that the Ministers vention, and, without taking up any more of your would be compelled to grant it if they proceeded in a right course. Suppose there was another Convention time, I beg leave to introduce to your notice your right course. Suppose there was another Convention true friend and champion—the champion of the rights of humanity—Mr Feargus O'Connor. (Lond cheers. Mr F. O'Connon, M.P., then came forward amid

deafening cheers, which were taken up from those samediately around the car and re-echeed by the the name of courage, the name of justice, in the name crowds in the outer circles over the whole common. them. In Trafalgar-square it was that the police of God, not to hold the meeting, and thus throw their He bowed repeated acknowledgments, each courtebody of the force were chiefly concentrated. Along secundrels, and give the government an opportunity ous gesture being the signal for a new exert of up-In the city upwards of 70,000 persons were sworn the Strand, also, there were strong bodies of them of attacking them. He then proceeded to state that proparations had been made for shooting from certain were industriously told that I would not be amortised. Along of attacking them. He then proceeded to state that proparations had been made for shooting from certain were industriously told that I would not be amortised. you to-day. Well, I am here. (Greek cheering.) Commons, and he had also received it from the police I sat, on may way here, on the front, seat of this car, and although my life was threatened if I anpeared as I now appear, my hand does not tremble. (Cheers.) You all know that for a quinter of a century Lihave been mixed up with, this democratic chance; but we had rather upturn the present order of a people being gooded to madness by the oppression of a people being gooded to madness by the oppression of ordnance; added to which, there were, of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world bles were removed from the palace. The whole of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world bles were removed from the palace. The whole of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world bles were removed from the palace. The whole of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world bles were removed from the palace. The whole of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world bles were removed from the palace. The whole of the passed that evening, without discussion, and the Charter would be lost for an indefinite again. The royal carriages and horses, and other value.

The royal carriages and horses and other value. neves shrunk from taking my share of :all the responsibility. (Land cheers.) When I was asked in the House of Commons on Friday, w. hether or no I About five minutes to ten, the Convention started from the hall, the procession being led by a car, that neighbourhood. In the programme of the day's proceedings issued by the delegates in Convention assembled, it was announced that the cord-vention assembled, it was announced that the cord-wainers, bricklayers, and others favourable to the movement would assemble in the square at nine o'clock, there to j in the 'Irish Contederates,' and having formed in procession, move on masse to the place of meeting. At nine o'clock punctually the place of meeting. At nine o'clock punctually the street, carrying banners and wearing rosettes. The street, carrying banners and wearing rosettes. The hody filed into the square in excellent order, and street ten, the Convention started from the hall, the procession being led by a car, it had always sought the lion's port ion of the poputerode dorses, in a larity, I would not shrink from 'encountering now tended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' I have always contended for your rights, in and out ten, 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Against Parliaments,' 'Vote by Ballos,' 'Equal Electoral Districts,' 'Ni have always ought the lion's have lion's f would attend this meeting to-day? I replied, that as s abhed to the heart than resign my proper place at the head of my children.' (Shouts of 'Bravo!') took up a position close to the rails, extending from containing the principal regarders of the Convention, Yes, you are my children; these are your horses, nets. Let the Students' Clab look to this. I consign plined on this occasion, they were more like overthey fint to the to me to work it out.

In the same paper there appears the following:—

A Cleric' informs us that the hordes of British solidist in our metropolis have increased the open, public immerality, to a frightful degree. And he adds, that immerality, to a frightful degree. And he adds, that immerality, to a frightful degree. And he adds, that immerality is a frightful degree. And he adds, that the hordes of the Students' Clab look to this. I consign the doubt, by the military arrangements, took up a position close to the rails, extending from containing the principal morabers of the Convention, to others of shopken and the reporters of the Done were matters of curiosity, to others of shopken and the reporters of the Done were followed by the men of the West-commodation was given by the delegates; the front is and the reporters of the press, to whom every and the reporters of the Done were followed by the men of the West-commodation was given by the delegates; the front is and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the West-commodation was given by the delegates; the front is and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the West-commodation was given by the delegates; the front is and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the West-commodation was given by the delegates; the front is and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the West-commodation was given by the delegates; the front is and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the Convention, Keppel-street to Montague-place. Shortly and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the Convention, Keppel-street to Montague-place. Shortly and the reporters of the Bank fortifications were followed by the men of the Convention, Keppel-street to Montague-place. Shortly and the reporte "A clieff informs at the the hordes of Drittes are the mercoglis have increased the open, public immurally, to a frightful degree. An he adds, that Phase decree of any third degree. An he adds, that Phase decree of a contraining of the secondary courses of foreign and his suite delayed Liver in the client of the contraining with vice defining their residence there. As, that is one of the secondary courses of foreign and mistance of the secondary courses of the client of the mann is Legion. A client summy, which are principal on an addition to this, at each crare of the building, musted batteries, bullot prof, were small survey and the course of the cou

APRIL 15, 1848. For good and orderly and citizen-like conduct (n) less to attempt, peaceable men as we are, a collision. | tound themselves trapped on this side of the water, | B.H. of Rights! Vainly did we remenstrate; the governthis occasion. (Cheers.) In my place in the house, I told the Ministers that they need not be afraid of my counsels, and that they need apprehend no folly on your part. Well, they have not, though they threatened us, interfered with this meeting on Kennington Common. (Cheers.) That is one great and glorious step achieved, and, as I have alranny, rises only to march onwards with renewed strength. (Much applause.) And now that I have carried into practical effect that social principle for man's regeneration, enabling him who does not wish to work in the artificial labour market, to obtain land of his own where he may struggle for himself. and not for others, and where there are none to step between him and the fruits of his industry, is not Chartism better worth contending for than ever? (Cries of 'Yes. yes,' and cheers.) Then, seeing the results I have in store for you, viewing the consequences which must inevitably follow from such a demonstration as this, let me, with the confidence that I have preserved order, go down to the house to-night to oppose Sir George Grey's treasonable bill, for which I have declared, if no other man comes forward, I will impeach the go fall those of the same opinion to hold up their hands. vernment. (Great cheering.) You, my friends. will show them we are Chartists, not pickpockets. and that we will not jeopardise our cause by a single act of wickedness or folly. (Cheers.) We, at least, have had our meeting. (Cheers.) The government have taken possession of all the bridges. You know that I have all my life been a man of tition against that bill, and enable me, in presenting it courage, of firmness, and of resolution; but how to use the strongest language I can command against should I rest in my bed this night if I were con. it. (Cheers.) And while you are doing your own scious that there were widows awake mourning for work, don't forget poor Paddy. (Loud cheers.) My husbands slain? (Hear.) How should I feel if I family has suffered enough in this cause. My father thought that by any act of mine I had jeopardised | was tried for high treason five or six times, and was the lives of thousands, and thus paralysed our cause? in prison for seven years of his life. My uncle is now (Hear, hear.) How, I ask, would you feel if you in the 50th year of his banishment, and is about to were conscious that you had been parties to my death? What would be our trouble and our sorrow, how great would be our loss! These are the tion have received an intimation that the police will have never, for fifteen years, spent a day on my own not appear to understand why they were prevented month. The country must be prepared to support the not let the procession pass the bridges, where they guard the ground, the Executive have decided that you shall not be brought into collision with an armed force. These cars will not be allowed to children, I love you, if possible, more than I ever pass, the flags will not be allowed to be displayed. The Executive, therefore, will, as a deputation, take the petition. I will go to the house to remonstrate against this hinderance. I will present your petition, and I will make your voice heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheering.) I ask you, under these circumstances, through good and evil report, to stand by me to-day. (Cries of for the better protection, as he terms it, of the Crown We will.') Will you obey my counsel, and follow and Government of the united kingdom. This meamy advice? ('Yes, yes.') I will remain among you as a hostage, for, so help me God, I will not desert your cause until life deserts me. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) You must, however, bear in mind the great responsibility you impose upon a stranger in your country. (A Voice. - You are one) of us.') You must not forget the charge devolving upon me. I have spent, in your service, six sleepless nights; my breast, at this moment, is like a coal of fire, and I could produce a certificate from a physician to certify that it would be better for me if I were at this instant in bed. But I knew where my is to say, when a man is hung in this country there place was, and I am here; and now let those who will take my advice, and act like prudent and sensible men, yet determined to have their liberties and to see the Charter the law of the land, hold up Ircland. I doubt very much whether the little man, their hands. [The appeal was readily obeyed, and who is not strong enough for his place, will 'monster'show of hands on all sides of the speaker strengthen his position by followed.] The petition, be assured, shall be taken one of the foulest, most unjust, and most disgracedown, though not with the procession; for, if we ful measures ever proposed to parliament. (Cheers) resisted the government, we should only afford them cause for censuring us; and, so help me God, I will die upon the floor of the house or get your rights for you. (Great applause.) I will strive for your liberties and for the proper privileges of the people; but I will maintain the peace. Large as my family dressed suffences from other parts of the common, is—and you are all my children—! do not wish to! miss one from the human feast. (Cheers.) I love you better than I love my own life. I have given you proof upon proof of this. I give you my days and my nights; last week the cause was threatened with poverty, and I proffered to the Convention all a view of addressing the Irish Confederates and Dethe profits of the Northern Star to carry out the movement. (Cheers.) Will you, then, hazard the life of an individual, and so ruin your hopes? Will you not rather arm me by your conduct with strength to resist the government plan to shed human blood? Will you, when I have such kindness least enthusiastic portion of the crowds upon the in store for you, be untrue to yourselves? You common. Permission having been obtained for the see (said Mr O'Connor, calling attention to the deputation to speak from the balcony of a window car) how labour feeds its horses. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.) Capitalists ought to feed their labourers—they are fat enough, and they are fed with the blood that is in little children's bodies. (Cheers.) I had some fears this morning that you might be led astray, but now your voices re-assure me; had been taken down from the mast at Liverpool; this pain has gon- from my breast. I breathefreely again, because I am confident in your sense and in tist friends in the assertion of the great constitu your wisdom, and in your resolution to carry this tional right now at stake. (Cheers.) The governcontest to an early issue. (Cheers) Good God, ment must recognise the rights of the working my friends, how great will be my power when I rise in the house to ask, 'Where is the shop-lifting?' (Applause and laughter.) 'Where has been the danger to life and property?" I will say there never was so peaceful a demonstration in any country under such circumstances. (Loud cheers.) I have received letters innumerable from all parts of the coun- and had borne it with exemplary patience. They try entreating me not to allow the safety of the move- had been crushed down, and had shown a majesty of ment to be risked by any folly in the metropolis. If you want to kill me, my life is at your command, earth. A great agitation was going on in Ireland, but to others I will not surrender it without a struggle. (Great applause.) Then there is another thing I wish you to remember—I don't think you could well spare me just now. (Cheers and laughter.) I O'Brien, Mr Meagher, and Mr Mitchel, for their will go on with you, steadily and peacefully, but gallant conduct, (Great cheering.) For, although resolutely. I will present your petition to-night; he, as an Englishman, looking at the aspect of poon Friday there will be a debate upon it; and no. litical affairs, would be sorry to see Ireland separathing can prevent our success if the people do not fed from this country, which would then fall down to destroy themselves by intemperance and folly, the position of a second or third-rate power, yet, if (Cheers.) You may well imagine that I, who have suffered so much for you—that I, who, if beggared thining it. (Cheers.) Had Irish ambition ever had a in my eld age will be content to go from door to fair chance? Had not the best and brightest spirits door among my children, established on their own of that country been kept down and deprived of adlland, will not shrink now from rendering you further vancement by the determination of the English aris. service. The whole of my day, the half of my night, | tocracy to place only its own scions and placemen in is sacrificed to you, and it gladdens my heart, makes office? A better behaved class than Irishmen in amy blood hubble, and swells my veins, to find so iglorious a response as you now give me in your obeidience and your confidence. (Prolonged applause.) Het those of you who think that the Convention large numbers. Their cause was benefited by numthave acted wisely in preventing the flow of blood- | bers, but would be injured by the least outrage; and sshed among the people hold up both hands. [The he exhorted them to consider themselves as special ssaggestion was promptly and enthusiastically res- | constables for the preservation of order, and to dis-Iponded to.] I am glad to see this display. I am perse after the meeting in a peaceable manner. That ggiad that you need no fugleman, and that you are so was the way to show that they were a quiet and orwell disciplined. Hear your leader—hear your derly people, and that they could be trusted with ffather:—If you see a man breaking into a shop, do rnot stop to hand him over to the police, but knock That stop to date and order of 'We will.') Do not tion that both England and Ireland must and should Het it be said that one wrongful act was the act of be free. The government had taken possession of 22 Chartist. (Hear, hear.) Odillon Barrot was at- the bridges-but the people would not give them a ttacked for not having dispersed the meetings he chance. Their friends on the other side of the water cealled, and I myself blamed Mr Cochrane lately, had acted the same wise and patriotic course in that, having led the people into danger, he failed to Dublin on St Patrick's day. Whether Protestants ought to be adopted, but, before sitting down, he gget them out of it. There is, therefore, a precedent or not, their oppressors had had to keep Lent, for in the case, and I come now to disperse you. You they had had no flash to feed on. (Laughter.) Let although they had for a time been suffered to coerce them to day have the same dish. If Lord John yet they had lost the hearts of the people; and when will not walk in procession. You must go peaceably Russell or Sir George Grey would not take this the time came that they found themselves opposed to tto your homes, and to show that I am careful of the sign of the times, God knew what would be their the governments of Europe and America, who were lilives of all here, as these horses will not be allowed next determination. (Cheers.) The members of the cross the bridges, I will give them a gala day, the Convention would take their stand boldly and people for support in defence of the government, they ming). and let them sleep to-night at Greenwich. (Cheers fearless! y upon the constitution so long as a shred of would reply, 'No; defend it yourselves. You re-and laughter.) I will not forget Ireland in the con- it remained, and let the ulterior results rest not fused the rights of the people—the people will no

sisiderations of to-day. I look upon freland and the Luglish cause as I view England and the English cause; and I hold, after the demonstration of to-diday, and the petition which is to be presented, that diday, and the petition which is to be presented, that they was what they were determined to have.

The summand and let the unterfor results rest not upon the heads of those who violated the rights of the people—the people will upon them, but upon the heads of those who violated the rights of the people—the people will upon them, but upon the heads of those who violated the rights of the people—the people will upon them, but upon the heads of those who violated the constitution. They would ask for the Charter for England and Repeal for Ireland, and governments expressed by those who had preceded him and that was what they were determined to have lead to no practical result, he felt it his dut litt will be impossible to withhold from Irishmen (Loud cheers.) their just rights, justly demanded. (Loud cheers.) II now breathe freely again, and may God desert me said the Irish Confederates had presented to the men bbut I will read the government a lesson in citing of England an admirable example of discipline and Twour courage and your resolution, but in telling them order, which they would carry into any other strugalalso of your love for order, and your respect for the gle. The corrupt daily press would say, that in Idam. (Cheers.) The police, I am now confident, abandoning the procession they had retreated; but they only retreated, as the ablest generals had done, will be unable to take you at a disadvantage. Do mnot, I say in conclusion, dishonour the Charter, and though I be stretched on the rack I will, if neces- a party to calling upon the people to come to any Exary, smile terror out of countenance. (Cheers.) Go meeting unarmed, to be put down by brute force. won, conquering and to conquer, until the People's (Cheers.) The government had taken military pre-CCharter has gluriously become the law of the land, cautions against their own people, for proposing to WMr O Connor closed his address amidst most enhold a public meeting and procession, of so murder-ous a character, that if the French had landed at susuffering from severe bodily pain, and was evidently Dover, and were in full march for the metropolia, they could not have been more extensive or complete. exexhausted with the effort of speaking.]

marrives at the House of Commons. (Cheers.) You measure which present ministry had disinterred, Lord W. Russell marrives at the House of Commons. (Cheers.) You may be a foliable to convince the government of our pacific intentions, and sountry. (Cheers.)

Including a foliable to any other there was such a variety of present ministry had disinterred. Lord W. Russell was act to the scaffold, and lost his head for the motion, and sountry. (Cheers.)

Including a foliable to any other the motion or by bloodshed. Higher, hear.) Recollect, that I am what is called the motion of the Ministers in that I have not should be continged to continue the motion of the ministry had disinterred. Lord W. Russell was act to the scaffold, and lost his head for the motion, and expressed in gat the impenchment of the Ministers in that opinions from parties all equally capable of forming a judgment on the matter, it was difficult to arrive at to inspire the motion, and expressed in gat the impenchment of the Ministers in that opinions from parties all equally capable of forming a judgment on the matter, it was difficult to arrive at to inspire the motion, and expressed in gat the impenchment of the Ministers in that opinions from parties all equally capable of forming a judgment on the matter, it was difficult to arrive at the motion, and expressed in the motion of the motion, and expressed in the motion, and expressed in the motion of the motion of the motion opinions from parties all equally capable of forming a judgment on the matter, it was difficult to arrive at the motion of the motion, and expressed in the motion of the motion, and expressed in the motion, and expressed in the motion of the motion

We have, however, gained one point, We have beld and prevented from returning with the procession, ment persisted in its arbitrary, despotte, and unconsti our meeting. That is sufficient to ratisfy our honour unless they were prepared to dispute with the armed tutional course. England then has to mourn the space and we won't damage our success by any act of rash force in the possession of the bridges. (Hear, hear.) tacle of an unarmed and peaceable people, assembled to folly. I trust you will listen to the advice of Mr There was not a possibility of doing that with succession to Parliament. O'Connor, and disperse quietly, not to give up the cess unarmed. Never again would be consent that being stopped by the command of an ex-crable agitation—(cheers)—but, on the contrary, to await the people should be brought out of London to K-n- ministry, the result of presenting the petition and the debate thereon on Friday next, and that you won't spend the not be on that side of the bridges the government day a procession repaired from the Convention Hall to ways told you, Chartism, when struck down by ty- intervening time in apathy, but that our meetings should find them. The government were passing a Kennington Common, where a quarter of a million vohere and elsewhere may grow more tremendous everday. We must have numerous meetings, between this and Friday. (Cheers.) We must show our force day after day, and if the House of Commons reject our petition we will memorialise the Queen (Cheers.) We will have another gathering larger than even this-(cheers)-and our prayers shall be

Mr O'Connor here gave instructions that the waggons should remain in the neighbourhood until they were again wanted, and that the horses should be taken to the same stables at which they were put np last night. He then said,—I now go as your ambassador to Sir G. Grey at the Home-office, to tell him that you were determined not to come into collision with the armed force this day. I call upon (The show of hands was given accordingly.) But, my friends, there is to be a petition against the bloody-minded bill which has been brought into the House of Commons by Sir G. Grey, and some of the gentlemen around me will address you on that bill (A voice.-' No more petitioning.') You will pehe made the first President of the Republic in France. account, but all for yours. (Cheers.) You have more than repaid me for the sacrifices which I have made on your behalf, and, by heavens, my did before. [Great cheering followed the close of the van, and, having made his way through the crowd, left the common.]

Me T. CLIRK then presented himself, and said. I have a petition in my hand which I call on you all to adopt: it prays the House of Commons to throw out the infamous bill which Sir G. Grey has introduced sure comes perhaps naturally from a Russell administration, but it is an insult to every liberal and intelligent Englishman. We propose to effer this bill every legal and constitutional opposition. They have been speaking plain in Ireland lately, and suggesting that Lord Clarendon ought to sail to England and leave the Irish to manage for themselves. and for these declarations, coupled with the direct intimation that England had governed Ireland hitherto with brute force. Sir G. Grey is going to do justice to the sister country. He is going to assimilate the law of treason in England and Ireland; that shall be power given to hang another man in Ireland. And this is the only assimilation in the condition of the two people which is contemplated; this is the great Whig measure for the pacification of this bill. It is Mr Kypn seconded the motion, which was also supported by Mr REYNOLDS, and after a futile attempt on the part of a person named Spurr to interfere with the proceedings, it was carried unani-

Messrs M'GRATH, WILD, and EDMUND Jones, ad-

amidst great applause. THE IRISH CONFEDERATES

During the delivery of Mr O'Connor's speech. denutation of the delegates, consisting of Messrs Reynolds, G. J. Harney, and West, left the car with mocrats who were drawn up at the south-eastern boundary of the common, headed by a handsome green flag, containing a harp and the words 'Irish Confederation.' 'Let every man have his own country.' An audience, which at one time numbered many thousands assembled here, and were not the overlooking the common,

Mr DALY said, he was glad the Irishmen in the metropolis had taken this first great step of identifying themselves with the body of the English democracy. (Cheers.) His friends had advised him not to bring the Irish flag to that meeting, because it but they were determined to stand by their Charclasses in England, as they had been compelled to recognise them in France and elsewhere. He berged they would give a warm reception to their friends who formed the deputation.

Mr REYFOLDS said, he was delighted to see the Chartists of England fraternising with the Irish demorrats. Irishmen had suffered from long misrule, spirit not surpassed by any nation on the face of the and, if it had the voices of the majority of the peomight be that was proposed to be obtained. They did not know how much be admired Mr Smith the will of the Irish nation was that they would have a Estimality of their own, they were right in ob-England did not exist, and it was therefore madness position which prevented them from being good citizers. He was delighted they were there in such

self-government. (Cheers.) Mr West congratulated the Irish Confederates on the display they had made and on their determina.

Mr G. J. HARNEY, editor of the Northern Star. to come again, perhaps, in another shape and another form. This he said that he would never again be Mr. E. Jones, having been introduced by the chair
Mr. E. Jones, having been introduced by the chair
We be seen introdu Mr E. Jones, having been introduced by the chair.

mman said, Mr Chairman and respected friends, in the the words of Wellington at Waterloo, 'Up, ministers of peace called upon the soldiers to remember the people. There will be more than 6,000,000 signatures to your petition when Mr Feargus O'Connor when Mr Feargus O'Co

nington Common. If they ever met again it should law by which such men as himself and Mitchel were taries of freedom were assembled. An intimation was to be liable to be transported. It that were the fate that was descined for Mitchel that should be his fate to re-cross the river. We found that we were caught in too. (A Voice. - They shall transport us all.') Eng. a trap, that the bridges were closed against us, and that lishmen must regenerate this country, or the hour was not far distant when France and the United by warlike preparations on a scale so vast, that it ap. all parts of the country. States would for ever overwhelm this country. If carried respectfully to the foot of the throne. (Great | the sower of England were to continue to be based to besiege the metropolis. upon injustice, the somer it perished the better. He loved England, and would have her to be the home of the happy and the free. After exhorting the people to return home peaceably, Mr Harney proposed three cheers for Ireland and Repoal, three cheers for Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher, three cheers for the Charter and No Surrender, three cheers for the fravernisation of the English Chartists and Irish Repealers, and three cheers for the glorious French nation. All these demands were responded to by tremendous cheering, and the meeting quietly dis-

About a quarter to two o'clock, (the delegates having previously separated,) three cabs were drawn up on the common, and the bales of the National Petition placed within and upon them, properly secured. The members of the Chartist Executive Committee accompanied the petition to the House of Commons, and the cabs drove off at a rapid pace, no attempt being made to follow them. TREACHEROUS CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

So soon as it became known that the meeting on Kennington Common had separated, strong bodies of p lice were drawn up in three divisions across the long as it lasts, to organise the people for the second and road, at the Surrey end of the bridge, and in advance of them another division and the mounted police were employed to clear the street as far down as My brother is Prime Minister and Commander-in- Stamford-street, all approach to the bridge being for work, and we devote ourselves heart and soul to the Chief of a Republic in South America, and I think upwards of an hour entirely prohibited. This was interests of those who have placed their confidence in us, that I have not disgraced my name. (Cheers.) I not effected without some blows. The people did The National Assembly will meet on the 24th of the from passing the bridge, and frequent collisions be- resolve of that-the people's parliament, We protest tween them and the police followed. Occasionaly the police constables used their truncheons with murderous effect upon the heads and bodies of such means at our disposal the elightest infringement on our as were within arm's length. Great numbers of the rights and privileges; and we proclaim our firm resolve crowd were driven down Holland-street and Stam- to devote our lives, if necessary, to the glorious aim of to the soil by the operation of the commercial policy oppose that bill. (Cheers.) Now, then, he declared, this speech. Mr O'Connor then descended from ford-street, and by degrees the bridge and a considerable portion of Blackfriars-road were completely cleared. Similar collisions took place at Westminster and other bridges, the police acting with their usual brutality.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11TH. The Convention met at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, at their hall, John-street, Fitzroy-

Mr M'GRATH filled the chair. Mr E. Jones moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a report of the proceedings on the previous day, at Kennington Common, with a view to present to the public a correct and faithful state.

ment. This should not only be placarded over the metropolis, but be sent to every district throughout Mr Ashton, Mr Adams, Mr Reynolds, Mr Fuzsell, Mr Kydd, and Mr Tanner, supported the motion, which was opposed by

Mr Cuffar, on the ground of the unnecessary expense which would be incurred to carry it out. A considerable discussion followed, but eventually the motion was carried, the vast majority of the delegates declaring in favour of the prudential proceedings of the previous day. Mr Ernest Jones and two day, when, overpowered as I am with pain, I shall reother delegates were appointed a committee to pre. sist it to the utmost. Last night till near two o'clock, pare the address, and withdrew for that purpose. IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr CLARK moved that this Convention forthwith appoint a committee of three of its members to prepeachment of her Majesty's ministers for their fligrant violation of the constitution in employing an unconstitutional armed force to aid them in preventpetition, and by the disposition and array of their brute force provoking a collision between the peobility of plunging the nation into a civil war. In supporting his motion. Mr Clark observed that if the procession had proceeded as had been originally intended, the blood of the people would have been shed by those who battened, and fattened upon the people's hard earnings; and it was clear that the foul and infamous government that now ruled the realm intended yesterday, on the slightest protext, to have shed the blood of an unoffending people. nious press that the Convention had acted a cowardly part, because they had not given the government an opportunity of mowing them down, and his calumny was set forth in a leading article of the that capacity. Morning Chronicle of that day, is a spirit which through the streets of the metropolis. On the contrary, the fact had been that fifty-two unarmed de- the Convention. legates had put themselves at the head of an untaken had disappointed the government, because it cheers.) had deprived them of their anticipated pleasure of shedding the people's blood. For their conduct he held that the government deserved impeachment, and it was the duty of the Convention to call for it. (Cheers.) With these views he submitted his mo-

Mr W. Dixon seconded the motion, and remarked ple into a collision with an armed military or police

Mr Ed. Jones expressed the satisfaction he felt at the manner in which the mandates of the Executive Committee had been obeyed yesterday by the immense masses of the people which were congregated

Mr Harney rose to support the motion that he might record his satisfaction of the manner in which the Executive had carried out, by their discretion, London to hold a meeting, and though he would not meeting, he certainly would not go to one without being properly prepared to defend himself. (Cheers.) The press, which was formerly the palladium of liberty, had become influenced by gold, and there was who had not been heavily paid to write down the had by its writings prompted the government to form their procession unopposed yesterday. (Cheers.) It was a curious fact that the act which Lord John Russell was now using against them was an act passed to put down his own ancestor, Lord William Russell. (Hear, hear.) Lord John Russell boasted that he belonged that he belonged to a house of plunderers, and, until by Battersea Bridge. they got rid of their Church property, there never would be found a patriot among them. He was not convinced that Lord William Russell was a patriot, and they now found Lord John making use of an act of parliament, passed to put down his own ancestor for taking up opinions which perhaps he had not honestly adopted, to put down those who, honestly maintaining them, were determined to carry them out. He thought the resolution proposed by Mr Clark would tell the government, through their reporters, prepared to attack them, and they called upon the

as he thought the adoption of the motion could would be followed by hundreds and thousands of duct of the Convention, and the Executive Council, lead to no practical result, he felt it his duty to others on the same subject. move, as an amendment, the previous question, Mr Cuffay seconded the amendment.

Mr Kypp supported the original motion. He contended that that which had been held to be good in it, they would never apply to the Houseat all. France ought to be held good in England, and the manifesto proposed by this resolution would assert

supported by Messrs Baldwin, Wild, Donovan, and Wilkinson. The debate, however, was interrupted by the return of the committee appointed to prepare cause would be delayed, if not lost for ever. It was a report of the proceedings in reference to the Kennington Common demonstration on the preced
| Kennington Common demonstration on the preced| Kennington Common demonstration

If the revival of an act passed in the time of a normal was and a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was an act passed in the time of a normal was act passed in the time of

Yes, fellow countrymen, such is the fact! On Mon tion conveyed to us that no procession could be allowed peared as if a hostile armament of 200,000 men were about

Under these circumstances we felt ourselves con strained to embrace one of these twe alternatives; either to bring an unarmed people into collision with an armed authority, in which they would have had to pass the bridges, manned by armed and mounted polic-men, guarded by troops, commanded by riftemen concealed in the adjoining houses, and backed by artillery; or to leave the odium on the government of having prevented, by a sanginuary prohibition, the exercise of an undoubted right. We chose the latter course, and we now leave the

country to judge of the relative position of the Convention, and a government that can only uphold itself by an armed infringement of the British constitution. Fellow Countrymen! The first victory is gained The courage of the men of London has been testeddespite the government prohibition, they came together in such numbers as the metropolis has never before wit-

nessed. Their devotion has been proved by the fact that they unanimously seconded the resolves of the Convention, and not one act of violence or insult on their part bad sullied the honour of that glorious day.

This has been the first step; let the country prepare far the next. The duty of this Convention will be, as more decisive effort. Courage and perseverance, and we shall conquer. Not an hour, not a day, must our energy abate. We solomnly pledge ourselves to the great against the illegal tyrauny of the government. We declare our determination to resist by every honourable establishing the People's Charter.

Onwards and we conquer-backwards and we fall The vile calumnies of the press and the tongues of prejudice, impute to us evil designs against life and property. We repel the foul charge. We rebut the atrocious accusation. We will protect life and property to the u'most of our power, and while we assert the rights of the industrious classes, we will not infringe those of any other section of the community,

On the metion of Mr E. Jones, the address was adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated, the only dissentient delegate being Mr CUFFAY.

Tuesday. My dear M'Grath. I can just find time enough to write a few lines, as my chest is in great poin. Of all the bills ever proposed that of Sir G. Grey's it. Wohad, I think, five divisions. I moved the second reading that day six months, and we meet at twelve toand from twelve to-day perhaps until two to-morrow delight. The disappointed may mourn over our resolve. I am not only prepared, but I should feel proud, to take ing the people from proceeding orderly and peacea. all the responsibility of accuring the Charter and the bly through the streets of the metropolis with their people's lives. If a policeman in disguiss or a footpad the Convention, ask them to allow me to aprak their the werst. Don't be foolish, for God's sake .- FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

> After some further routine business, the Convention adjourned at the usual hour. AFTEROON SITTING.

On the business being recommenced, a deputation was appointed, on the motion of Mr Curray, to at-(Hear, hear.) It was stated by a base and calum- tend a meeting of Messrs Mandsley's men, who, a few days since, had refused to be sworn in as special constables, with a view of coming to a resolution not to deal with those tradesmen who had acted in

The Chairman read communications from Kingneither reflected credit upon its author nor on the ston, Hythe (with £10), Hulme, Rending, Manchesnoble lord who was said to be the proprietor of that ter (with £7.). Bradford, Sheffield, and a number of The article stated an untruth when it al. other places, stating that at public meetings held at leged that the Convention proposed to proceed armed those places, resolutions were unanimously passed. pledging themselves to abide by the proceedings of

Mr F. Mirrield stated that he had received a letarmed people. (Applause.) The course they had ter to a similar effect from his constituents. (Lond

THE PETITION. Mr CLARK complained of the speech of Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords last night, as misrapresenting what took place yesterday, in saying that the people had been dispersed by the police alonewas in the highest degree improbable. He was sure he would never be a party to lead an unarmed peo- from the high character of the noble marquis, he would not have made such a statement if he had government. not believed it to be true, though the fact was they dispersed the meeting themselves without any interference from the police. The noble marquis also stated that the petition had been allowed to be taken was not true: but he only mentioned it that the Lord Chancellor might know, through the medium | her husband, and on her replying in the affirmative, of the government reporters, the sort of people they she was told that her services would be no longer reto Kennington Common yesterday they were totally the first cab, with Mr Doyle, and a portion of the dealing. unarmed. He would never consent again to leave petition inside, was allowed to pass Vauxhall Bridge say that he would ever be a party to holding an armed too large to go inside of the cabs, were strapped out the districts, and not be agitated in the Convenside. He accompanied one, and Mr M'Grath the tion. other, and on arriving at the bridge they were stopped by the police, and two persons, with white

ribbon hung at the button hole, calling themselves manot one of the dastardly scribblers who maligned them | gistrates, whose conduct was most unbecoming and ungentlemanly. He (Mr Clark) told them that he working classes. (Cheers.) Unless the venal press claimed the right to pass, as he was conveying the these preparations—unless they had played upon the magistrates not only asked him who he was to talk fears of the shopkeepers, the people would have held of having a right to do a thing, but told him, firstly. Chancellor would tolerate such language in a magistrate, therefore, he called attention to it. The re-

IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTERS. - ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr Adams begged to support the motion of M Clark, as the ministers, by their Bill of Sir G Grey, had proved themselves traitors to the cause of liberty, to the people, and to the Crown, and ought to be speedily brought to justice. Mr Francis supported the motion.

Mr CUMMING was in favour of the amendment of idle, useless braggadocio, as their demand that Mi nisters should be impeached would only be received by a sneer. He felt they would only be laughed at if they carried such a motion as that of Mr Clark. Dr Hunten supported the original motion, in opposition to the opinion of his colleague (Mr Cum-

Mr Stevenson followed on the same side, impeachment being a constitutional method of hurling from country and the people at large on their noble, couraments expressed by those who had preceded him, yet | tone to the opinions of the people, and their petition | England expressing the gratification felt at the con-

Mr Leagn, said it required no great discernment A long discussion, of a very warm character, ensued, in the course of which the original motion was supported by Messts Baldwin, Wild, Donovan, and supported by Messts Baldwin, Wild, Donovan, and scorn. He implored them never to allow any diviwhether it would be a bloody one he did not know. organ of Louis-Philippe, the parsons, and the semp-He cordially supported the resolution, though he stresses—had estimated their numbers as never ex-

Mr Lund proposed to withdraw his amendment, many such halls could be built upon the Common but Mr Cuffay, the seconder, objected. Mr Lower and Mr M'Carthy supported the motion, the latter speaker contending that it would now be impossible to create disunian between the working classes of England and Ireland. The people

vere determined to have their liberties. (Cheers.) Mr WALTER aupported the motion of Mr Clark;

mined to have their rights. (Hear.) resolution of impeachment would be seen by the peathe vile proclamation of the government had been backed ple, and followed up by hundreds of petitions from

> Mr CLARK replied, and stated that the manly beartached no more importance to the petition than was visedly, or published anything which could be conto be effected by its presentation to the House of Commons, he would never have wasted the paper on which it was written; but its presentation to the house would cause their pinion to be heard all over

the kingdom. (Applause.) The Chairman, in putting the motion, read a letter from the 'Washington Brigade' of ladies' shoemakers, expressing their confidence in the Conven-

The amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried with few dissentients. Mr Graham moved the thanks of the Convention to the Executive Council, for having dispersed the meeting on Monday, which was carried unani-

STATE OF THE WORKING CLASSES. Mr Kypp, in bringing up a report for an address to the people of England, stated that they were in deep distress. owing to the commercial policy at present adopted in England, by which foreign manufactured articles were brought in at reduced duties, while the raw material had a heavy duty. Thus, while the poor man had to pay a high price for sugar, tea, coffee &s., the rich had cheap musical and he maintained that the Throne ought to be do, to the actriment of the home manufacturer, the support of a corrupt nobility. He was now no, this was a subject that deserved the serious at- Sir George Grey's bill, which he would to the death, tention of the working classes, to endeavour to obtain a proper system for protection of labour. They had a board of Trade, and they had a Board of Control, but strange to say, while they busied themselves with of the country.

to unite for the purposes mentioned by Mr Kydd, was ob's! and laughter' with which perhaps that imthen adopted, and a report brought by Mr Clark, relative to the election of the proposed National Assembly, being postponed for consideration until tomorrow, the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH. ALIENS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

On the sitting of this body this morning, Mr CLARK called attention to a conversation that sary, to exclude aliens from this country.

Some conversation then took place relative to the THE NORTHERN STAR.

liberties which they were seeking to obtain. Mr Mirrin seconded the motion. Mr Cuffar proposed that the offer should be

After a short conversation, in the course of which unanimously, Mr Cuffay's amendment not being se-

SPECIAL CONSTABLES AND THE NEWSPAPERS. Mr Stevens made a report from a meeting held a Lambeth last night, at which it was resolved not constables, and to withdraw support from all houses taking in the WEERLY DIPPATOR and the Times. IMPEACUMENT OF MINISTERS.

Mr Wilkinson reported from the committee appointed to draw up the petition for the impeachment of Ministers that they had not yet done so, wishing to have the opinion of Mr O'Connor as to its le-EXCLUSIVE DEALING.

be aggressive, but conciliatory, and he should oppose any resolutions relative to exclusive dealing. Mr Ernest Jones begged to say that it was not intended to apply to parties who were sworn in to delend their own property, but against parties who vo to make a slaughter on the people assembled in defence of their rights.

Mr Cuppay thought that they ought not to be squeamish on the matter. The shopocracy carried out exclusive dealing, and a tailor in St James'sstreet had discharged two men who attended the down to the house without interruption. Now that meeting on Monday. His wife was asked if the Cuffay who attended the meeting at Kennington was ployment though willing to work. But, when the had in the commission of the peace. The petition quired; therefore, they ought not to complain of the Charter became law, every man would be employed the proceedings of yesterday. When they proceeded it will be recollected, left the Common in three caba; resolution come to by the meeting for exclusive who chose to work, and therefore the idler should be punished. He would not go further, for when

Mr Ennest Jones suggested that such questions without interruption, but the other portions, being ought to be left to the sense of the people of

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr Lund moved :- That a committee of seven be appointed to manage the financial affairs of the had hitherto been paid by the delegates deputed to stating that he ought to have received on Thursday attend them, which he considered was not justice. last the national petition from Halifax with 47,000 He also thought that the expenses of the delegates signatures, but from some cause it had never yet for travelling to and fro between London and the come to hand. places they represented should be equalised from the that he should not pass at all, and secondly, that he fands of the Convention for the future. He had no was a d-d ass. He did not think that the Lord personal interest in the matter, as he considered his time of attending the Convention, according to the instructions he had received from his constituents, sult of the interview was, that he was compelled to was at a close when the Potition was presented, and, to a house of patriots. but he (Mr Harney) considered make a detour of upwards of two miles, and go round at all events, he would not be able to remain in Lon- present a petition on the subject. don after this week.

> Mr Graham seconded the motion, which, after a few observations, was unanimously carried, and the

committee appointed. SIR GEORGE GREY'S BILL AND THE CHARTER. Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR here entered the room, and was received with loud cheers, at the conclusion of which he rose and said he would address them for a few moments, as he was going to attend Mr Lund, considering the motion of Mr Clarke as his place in the House of Commons to oppose the Illustrated Whig Treason Bill-(Laughter)-for that was the name he had given it in consequence of the by 14 to 12. Attorney-General having told Mr Actionby that there was no necessity for the insertion of certain words, as they must be judged of by illustration.

He had only a few minutes to address them; and, in the first instance, he begged to congratulate the vention. on Monday last. in not having brought the people into collision with Mr TATTERSALL supported the motion, and stated the authorities. They had on that day gained a triclamation was contrary to law — (Cheers) —and he Mr Ernest Jones reported to the Convention the knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address:— knew it would be laughed at in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address in the House of Comfollowing draft of the address i

and the irrefutable conclusion he arrived at was that there were between 400,000 and 500,000 people. present. (Cheers.) And what could they think of a military man who could estimate the meeting at not more that double what the hall they were then assembled in could contain? Now he would speak for, however contemptible they might appear to the to them of the nature of the Act of Sir George Grey, government, or however Mr Hume might talk of which they had been told would go through computting down their Convention, they were deter- mittee on Monday last, and become law on Tuesday. He went down to the house, and moved that Mr Glenniton supported the notion because their it he read a second time that day six mouths, and at last they divided whilst he was askeep; and that day he was going down again to oppose the bill, and, if he stood alone, it should never become ing of that assembly, (the National Convention) had the law of the land if he could possibly help it. won the respect and approbation of nine-tenths of Now, he would tell the meeting what was the nathe thinking population of England. If he had at- ture of the hill. It was this, that if he spoke adnected with any subsequent act of other parties, he would be liable to transportation. (Oh, oh.) That was the way a Whig government wished to put down the constitutional right of meeting, in which they were supported by a corrupt House of Commons. He was one of those who were guilty of speaking bolder in his character of a member of parliament than he was in his capacity of a demagogue-(Cheers)-and he had declared to the house that, if ever this bill became law, he would joimediately declare himself a Republican. (Cheers.) He believed there was a constitutional principle that would enable him to bring forward a measure once in every year, and he would do so, if this bill was passed, for a Republic. He saw by some of the

newspapers that that sentiment was met by 'Oh! oh!' and a laugh, but he did not hear them himself, and other papers said it was met by 'Hear, hear. Now he had always contended for a monarchy, subject to that power behind the Throne—the people. boxes, cheap work boxes, cheap mahogany tables, based on the affections of the people, and not on Whether they ever obtained the People's Charter or again going to the House of Commons to oppose and he said it advisedly, for after twelve hours in the House of Commons yesterday, and ten hours the day before, his physician had recommended him to have the question of imports and exports, they never looked a blister on his chest, to be blooded, and keep his into the condition of the Libourer, who was ground bed, but he would not do so while he had strength to that if the bill did become law, he would to-morrow The report, which called upon the working classes impeach the ministers, notwithstanding all the 'Oh! peachment might be received. The ministers supposed they had achieved a triumph over the people on Monday, but if they had it would prove only evanescent, and he should not be astonished if, ere long, they found the Queen, in imitation of a King of old, exclaiming 'A special! my kingdom for a special!' (Cheers and laughter.) It was the had taken place in the House of Lords last night, re- folly of their own people (the Charlists) that Mr Doyle acquainted the Convention that he had lative to its not being the intention of the govern- had led to the chance of a collision on Monreceived a letter from Mr Feargus O'Connor, which went to interfere with the National Convention; and day, for if strong language had not been used

it was important that he should lay before them to a Bill proposed to be introduced to give the ge- on the part of some of those connected with them, without delay. The letter was in the following vernment power, where it might be deemed neces- there would have been no resistance to the procession. But out of evil sometimes came proper means of supplying the various localities with good. They had had their meeting, he (Mr O'Concopies of the address of the Convention agreed to nor) had sat in the front seat, though he had reis the most demaable. Transportation for speaking yesterday, which resulted in a resolution being car- ceived hundreds of letters stating that his life was what a middle-class jary may consider injurious to the ried to send a copy to each town from whence dele- endangered. (Cheers.) And he now could see his cause of speculation and labour !- rest assured that is gates were sent, in order that the local councils way clearly before him. He would never advise might distribute them in the way they thought best, them to bluster, threaten, or deal in moonshine, but he would tell them they must be wily as ser-Mr Fussell moved a resolution to decline the pents, cunning as foxes, mild as lambs, but deteroffer of Mr O'Connor, to give up the profits of the mined on lions (Cheers). Though he was then to the mined on lions (Cheers). NORTHERN STAR for the support of the Convention, mined as none. (Oncers.) Indugit he was businessed that they had had no hostile collision on Monday, legates and find them necessary funds for carrying on he was determined that the folly of other men should legal, and may at once be laid by the heels. I have read the purposes of the Convention. He considered that not again place him in a position with the they ought not to impose on the generosity of Mr people whereby their lives might be en-O'Connor; and if the localities could not support the dangered. He said, that the Irish people Convention properly, they were not worthy of the had gained a greater triumph by the moderation of the Chartists on Monday, than if 200 or 300 of them had been sacrificed through the conduct of accepted for three weeks, in order to put them in pickpockets, and by which their cause would have been damaged, if not irretrievably ruined. He (Mr O'Connor) had twice saved the cause by his conduct; it was stated that the Convention would have no ob. once in 1839, and now again! (Cheers.) When minds holdly in the House of Commons till they know jection to receive a donation from Mr O'Connor to. Mr Smith O'Brien opposed the Treason Bill, the wards its general expenses, the motion was carried Minister laughed, but Guizot laughed when he was told he would be impeached, that minister was not indeed impeached, for when he was wanted he was not to be found. He was non est inventus. (Laughter.) By their conduct on Monday last to deal with parties who had been sworn in as special they had greatly strengthened their cause, and there never had been heard such a debate since there had been a House of Commons as would be heard on Friday night upon their petition, and he was happy to say that several honourable members had told him, that in consequence of the conduct of the people on Monday they should vote for the Charter. (Loud cheers.) He had looked with great anxiety on the result of that day, and no one could guess

Mr TATTERSALL having drawn attention to this what his feelings would have been had he missed one of his children from the feast the following The Chairman said, that their policy ought not to morning. He had always said that he could reform the drunkard, that he could reform the liar, by kindness, but he never could reform the cruel man, and he thanked God that he had never in his life inflicted punishment even upon a dumb animal. luntarily took upon themselves the office of constables (Cheers.) And it would be his great boast when the Charter became the law of the land, to say that they had gained a bloodless victory. (Cheers.) Mr Shaw said, they had been careful to draw the Then would his head be crowned with laurel, and line between those who defended their own property every one would be living in his own cottage, tilling and those who put themselves forward to support the his own field, and enjoying the fruits of his industry without diminution, while every idler would be whipped through the streets with a fool's cap on his head, they would come forward with greater alacrity than now to defend the state. In the present state of society, every man who was idle ought to he as well fed as the man who was at work-(cheers)-because they were not able to obtain em-

> away to think of the women and the children, and, if he became too excited, he should be unfitted for the discharge of his duties in another though not more important place. (Loud cheers.) Mr Ernest Jones wished to inform the hon. mem-The expense of attending meetings | ber for Nottingham that he had received a letter,

he got upon this strain his feelings carried him

Mr O'Connor then refired amidst loud cheering.

IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTERS. Mr WILKINSON stated that he had consulted Mr O'Connor on this subject, and that that gentleman said. 'Leave it in my hands.' At the same time it would not, he believed, be illegal for this meeting to

A motion being made that the report be received Mr Whreler moved that the committee should draw up the proposed petition, that the country might see the arguments for the impeachment, and that they report to morrow morning. Mr Fusieut suggested that public meetings should

be held for the purpose. Mr ADAMS seconded the amendment.

Mr Cuffay moved that the voic of yesterday be rescinded. The amendment having been seconded, the vote was put, when Mr Wheeler's motion was carried

MEETINGS IN THE COUNTRY. Mr HARNEY and other gentlemen reported from Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Darfield (near Carlis'e), and Oldham, stating that meetings had been held and resolutions carried to support the Con-

THE SIMULTANEOUS MELTINGS. Mr Lund said, that though he agreed in the genti- peachment would have this effect, it would give a (Cheers.) He had received letters from all parts of Office who refused to take blunderbusses into their hands, had been deprived of their situations, and that a great number of other persons throughout London had been sworn in as special constables only to save their situations for fear of starvation-though

if they were never to apply to the House of Commons, except when they thought they could do any good by of the proclamation forbidding it, because that prowas glad their triumph had not been sullied by any order to be prepared for the rejection of the petition, manifesto proposed by this resolution would assert to see that the government must either give way or that principle. He cardially supported the motion put down the rising spirit of the people; and he for the impeachment of the present unconstitutional ministry.

was glad their triumph had not been sullied by any folly of theirs bringing them into collision with the that delegates be sent to various parts of the cougarmed soldiery; for had the sword been once fleshed, and they had tasted the blood of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people, the lings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the people. try to prepare the people for the simultaneous meetings to be held on Good Friday for the election of the National Assembly, which would be called to-gether if the prayer of the National Petition was not granted, a committee being appointed to select the delegates and the districts to which they should

Mr M'Canthy seconded the motion.

Several delegates having spoken in favour of the motion, in the course of which Mr Adams said that it was clear, from what the Marquis of Landsdowno said, that the government

pstition-and had not got funcs for any other pur-The motion was carried with one dissentient, and the committee appointed.

THE CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Mr Cuffar rose to move that a delegate be appointed to sit up stairs daily, to enrol members of the National Charter Association, there being many persons who did not know where to get enrolled. Mr CHILDS seconded the motion, knowing that many of the middle classes were willing to join the

movement, recing that they were endeavouring to obtain the rights of the people peaceably. Mr WHEBLER thought that it would be better to entrust some other person than a delegate with the

After a short conversation the word 'person' was substituted for 'delegate,' and the motion for providing for the enrolling of the members of the Charter Association, and to receive denations in support of the cause, was carried. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A report of the committee for dividing the country into electoral districts was read, by which it was proposed, that the delegates to the Assembly should be elected from places with which the Charter As- with greater enthusiasm. He believed that the sociation was in communication, there being 100

Mr Apaus contended, that in order to have a fair representation in the National Assembly, it must be based upon the number of the population of the various places, and he therefore proposed, that it be an instruction to the committee appointed to divide the to Ireland, should be Messrs Leach and Kydd. country into electoral districts upon the basis he had mentioned only.

Mr Cochane seconded the motion. Mr Donovan moved that no such instruction be

given to the committee. Mr En. Jones seconded the amendment. Mr Cunning opposed the motion of Mr Adams. en the ground that many places with large popula-

One or two other speakers having expressed their opinions in favour of the resolution, the Convention zdjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING. The CHAIRMAN announced that he had received communications from Allos, Leigh, Macclesfield, Liverpool, Bingley, North Shields, Stalybridge, Southampton, Carlisle, Exeter, Clitheroe, and other piaces, at which resolutions were carried in support of the views of the Convention. THE DOCKYARDS.

Mr HARNEY stated that it had been reported by the newspapers that on Mr Ward and other gentlemen waiting on the working men at Woolwich dockyard they unanimously resolved to support the government, as special constables, against the Chartists, but yard at Deptford had refused to do so, and expected | port the motion. to lose their situations in consequence. The Times A long discussion followed, in which Messrs G'en-had suggested that the special constables who had nister, Mirfield, Dixon, Fussell, Stevenson, Wild, shown their levalty should have a feast at the expense of the aristocracy in the Easter week. Now he wished it to be understood that if the Chartists ob- ming, Shirron, Francie, and Graham took part. trained their object they intended to put the working The majority of the speakers supported Mr Leach's men in such a position as to have a teast every day. and that at their own expense. He hoped if the loyal hen of Woolwich dockyard was invited to the Easter feast that the brave men of Deptford would also be

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. The adjourned debate on this subject, and the subdivision of the country into electoral districts, then took place; and various delegates baving spoken for and against the amendment of Mr Adams.

Mr Granam moved that the Convention do name certain towns to send delegates to the National Assembly, and that any other town containing a certain number of inhabitants be at liberty to send a delegate, so as to make the Assembly the representatives of the country at large. Mr MIRFIELD seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that each county should have a proportionate number of large majority. delegates, according to the number of its inhabitants, the Executive having the power of fixing the election | Mr WILKINSON. ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

Mr Kypp gave notice of a motion to the effect that, having sitnessed with feelings of admiration the growing spirit of fraternity, and that the recognition James Bronterre O'Brien, to request him to assign of the great truth that all men are brethren must ever a reason for his long absence, or to attend to his be conducive to the permanent peace of England, this duty. Convention protest against the bill proposed to be introduced into parliament by Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, for expelling foreigners from the thores of this country for political motives, as despotic in principle, and in opposition to a wise, enlightened, and statesmanlike international policy. UNITY OF ACTION.

Mr Dixon proposed a resolution, to the effect that some steps should be taken to bring about a unity Lausdowne.' of action among all the parties deputed from this Convention to advocate the cause of the Charter at public meetings. He believed that a great deal of Mr Shibbon rose to move an address to the trades rabid nonsense had been sponted during the last six calling on the n to adopt the People's Charter Any weeks, by which their cause had been damaged; and one looking back to the hietory of Trades' Unions, they should not go on allowing one gentleman to ad- would at once see in what way social amelioravocate physical force and another mo al force at dif- tions have been effected by them. He believed if ferent meetings. They were about to send delegates the trades' unions would take up the matter, it into the country, and they should have a unity of would strike terror into the hearts of tyrants. action among them, by keeping out of view both phyformer, if it should ever be necessary, to chance. At the suggestion of Mesers HARNEY and WHEBLER,

cause weuld be damaged. THE HIPDLE CLASSES. Mr LEACH moved that the Convention disap-

proved of any resolution condemnatory of the middle classes as a body, knowing that there were thousands sible, and gain their support in carrying the meagures which it is the object of the Convention to for-

Mr Cochrane seconded the resolution, feeling that the interests of the middle and working classes were

Mr Edward Jones supported the motion, contending that without the assistance of the middle classes they could never attain their rights. The working men could not obtain their rights without that assistance. ('We can, we can.') Then why had they and Donovan took part. not done it? They had been trying for twenty years, but they had always reviled too much the middle classes to bring about a union between the two alteration in his motion, it was carried unanielsssis, and they ought now to endeavour to bring about conciliation.

Mr Krap supported the motion, though he contended that it had been the fault of the middle classes that a union had not been sooner brought; body of trades' delegates consisting of four hundred

Mr Dosovan supported the motion, though he be-lieved they (the working classes) could obtain the Whig government, and read a copy of a bill is-Charter for themselves, because he loved unity sued by the men of Glasgow, denunciatory of the among all men and was anxious to promote it. Messrs Adams, Tattersall, and Harney baving addressed the meeting, the debate was adjourned. A committee was then appointed to draw up an

address to the working classes relative to the simultaneous meetings, and the Convention separated. THURSDAY MORNING-APRIL 13.

Mr WILKINSON was called to the chair, pro tem. in consequence of Mr M'Grath being detained on business at the Land Office. The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Paisley, at which

every large meeting had been held. Resolutions to support the Convention were passed. Mr Walter read a letter be had received from Kidderminster, announcing one of the largest meetings that was ever held at that place. Resolutions passed to use every means to obtain the Charter and support the Convention. Mr Cumiss read a similar communication from

ADJOURNED DEBLIE ON MR LEACH'S MOTION. Mr I'. CLARK said, Mr Leach wished to have a nation to hold the meeting on Monday next, notmen had said the middle classes were now coming round to us from the pressure of the times, this was equally true of a portion of the working classes: he principle than from any question of expediency. However, he would rather have the support than opn of any class He honed to se

classes for the obtainment of the rights of all. Mr WEIT aid, he could scarcely understand what Mr Clark had been driving at, he said we must not give up one jot of principle, yet we must lay down some line of policy to obtain the middle classes. Mr Clark, too, had said, the working classes, especially the trades, were not with us,-now he (Mr West) said they were, if they were not, what business had that Convention there? (Hear, hear.) The United Trades were with them, and many of the middle cisses were with them. Sure he was that the middie classes would find Chartism reduce rates and

taxes, and relieve their burden; he would do any- the representative of half a million of people. thing but abanden their principles to obtain a union. (Loud cheers) Mr Petris would support Mr Leach's motion.

Mr Bolwell having requested leave of absence, Mr Wheelen suggested that the present detate signid be adjourned, to give place to the report respecting the missionsries. Mr Wheeler's suggestion was adopted, and he then brought up the report recommending the sending out of twelve missionaries | Monday, it would not be the first sacrifice made to and proposing their districts. Mr Fossell moved that the report be received.

Mr Tarressau, said, he thought it would have been better for the delegates to have gene to their Cwa district : Mr Dix is thought it could be arranged between

the delegates, as to the districts they would go to, in would be carried by horses. (Laughter.) Mr Leacu moved :- That the missionaries have

a meeting together, and make arrangements with the committee, and report again. He Tarressall seconded the motion.

Mr Kydd said, he would rather not go to Ireland s recommended in the report. Mr CLARK said, he did not think a case had been made out for delegates going to Ireland, he would therefore move that that portion of the report be left

gates to the National Assembly. After some discassion. Mc Cuffay's motion was carried.

Mr Wheeler moved. That a deputation be sent to the Confederates in Dublin. Mr M'CARTHY seconded the motion. Mr Kypp moved :- 'That the citizens of Ireland

the National Assembly.
Mr Cochrane seconded the amendment. Mr WHIELER withdrew his motion in favour of

Mr Lzach had much pleasure in supporting the motion now before the house. He had been in Dublin for a short time as a Chartist—a proclaimed Chartist, and never did he see princip'es received people of the two nations were now firmly united. to disunite us. (Loud cheers.)

The motion of Mr Kydd was then sut and carried Mr Wheeler moved:- That the two delegates

Mr M'CARTHY seconded the motion. Mr Krop consented.

Mr CLARK suggested that Mr M'Grath should be added, thus sending an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishmaa. Mr Whereer consented, and the metion was carricd with acclamation.

A letter was read from Merthyr, stating that the tions centained comparatively few of the working snowfell like a January day, but that, notwithstanding, a large meeting had been held, and that they were enthusiastically in favour of the Convention. The further consideration of the report was post-

> poned, and the discussion on Mr Leach's motion re-Mr Reynolds supported the motion. The government had alarmed the middle classes, but the peaceful disposition of the people had disabused their minds At three immense establishments-Messra Clowes's, Maudsley's, and Rennie's, the men had refused to act against the people. There were men of wealth amongst the Chartists—he had a large establishment, and God knew he would have no

sor imble for property-(loud cheers)-nor would any of them. (Great cheering.) Mr Liohiowler said, from letters he received from Bradford, he perceived the middle classes were they had forgotten to say that the men in the dock- coming over to Chart sm, and hence he would sup-

ton, Graham, Hitchen, Walter, Smith, Child, Com-

Mr Cuffay moved :- That this Convention having heard that a considerable portion of the middle classes are desirous of joining the Chartist movement, hereby resolve to receive them with great cordiality. Mr Cuffay showed several indications of the mid lie class coming round to the great principles of democracy.

Mr Child seconded the amendment.

Mr LEACH in reply said, he had put his mot on on high ground, the equal right of all, and he was pleased at the opinion that prevailed in its favour. Mr Marsden a-ked, did Mr Leach disapprove of any res lution that had ever been passed, as regards

the middle classes by the Chartists? Mr LEACH thought this not the time to rake up past differences. Mr Leach's motion was then put, and carried by a

Mr Warson obtained leave of absence, as did also The Conference then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr Wilkinson resumed the chair.

Mr Francis seconded the motion. Mr LEACH opposed it.

The motion was lost. ALIRS BILL. Mr Kypp 'noved, - That we have witnessed with

satisfaction the coming feeling of fraternity, and acknowledging the great truth that 'all men are brethren,' denounce the Alien Bill of the Marquis of The motion was seconded, and carried unani-

Mr Buckey said, it had been frequently said sical and moral force, leaving the adoption of the trades has nothing to do with politics; if they had no t, of this he was surc-politics had a great deal to do with trade—(hear, hear,)—and it should the motion was withdrawn, as likely to provoke a be borne in mind that there was at the present mophysical and moral force discussion, by which the ment a body called the 'United Trades;' to these, especially, as well as to the others in general, he would appeal.

Mr West said his own opinion was that the trades in general were essentially Chartists, and amongst all of them was poverty-still there were some much above the general body of the people who are better paid than others-but he was glad to find that equally tired, with the working classes, of the the better paid were now inclined to lift up those that present system of misgovernment, and anxious to were down, and to those we should appeal to take part get rid of the oppression, and the Convention consi- in the National Assembly ; and he, for one, would not ders it its duty to conciliate that class as far as pos- give a farthing for the Charter, unless it produced a social change, and it was necessary that an address who so faithfully represented them in Parliament. no observation, but stated that they attended in should be issued, and that a committee be appointed (Loud cheers) And that they would be prepared to consequence of having seen the proclamation

without delay. Mr ADAMS moved an amendment :- That the trades are a portion of the people, and it was therefore inexpedient to appeal to them as trades, to send representatives.'

Mr Munphy seconded the amendment. A discussion followed, in which Mesers Stevenson, Kydd, Linney, Walter, Jones, Cochrane, Ashton,

Mr Adans withdrew his amendment, And Mr Shinkon having consented to make a slight monsly. Messrs Shirron, Walter, and Marsden, were ar

pointed a committee to draw up the address. Mr Adams read a letter from Glasgow, from persons, denouncing Sir George Grey's bill, and its Whig 'Star Chamber' measures. The reading was received with the most veciferous cheering. Mr T. M. WHEELER said, he had a report to de-

liver, relative to the districts, and the missionaries appointed to attend. Mr Stevenson moved, 'That the Convention adjourn from Saturday next, until Monday, April 24th.

The motion was seconded. Mr Cuffay presumed, that unless a previous resolution was rescinded, this question could not be

Mr Wild said, this was not a vote of dissolution but of adjournment. Mr Wheeler brought up an amended report concerning the missionaries, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned for the evening.

(From our Third Edition last week.) FRIDAY MORNING-APRIL 7th. Mr M'GRATH took the chair at nine o'clock.

Mr T. M. WHEELER moved that the Convention should is ue a proclamation declaring their determi-

Mr CHILD also supported the motion. Their in-

tentions were peaceable, and if disorder ensued, the consequence must fall on those who created it. Mr Adams said, he felt it his duty, as the representative of a large body, to support the motion, and and say, 'Ouward, men of London.'

Mr J. Shaw said, he also represented a large conat government prosecution than otherwise. (No, no, from Mr West.) Lie said yes—as he believed it was calculated to bring the question to an issue. Mr Stevenson said, he must support the motion.

They had been deputed to perform a duty; and were the whole members of this Convention destroyed on class legislation. They, the delegates had as great Russell, or Lord Clarci don. (Hear, hear.) Mr R. COCHEANE als supported the motion.

Mr WEST said the police notice said only ten persons should carry a petition; why, their petition Mr Bolwell said, the people did not wish to play at soldiers, but they wished to make a peace tele, moral, and vigorous demonstration; but, should the government resist, it would be for the people to say what steps should be then taken.

Mr Warson said, when he came here he counted the cost, and he found it his duty to support the motion. He would go to that demonstration let the

consequence be what it may. (Cheers.)

Mr Wilkinson repeated the opinions he had given as atrocious. Having read the article, he declared as atrocious. Convention to declare the editor utterance to yesterday. He was deemed weak yestorday, and to-day he declared his determination to of the Times a base calumniator. (Cheering.) Mr Cuffar said, he would move that that poract with them, and attend the procession; and if Mr Reynolds moved, That a deputation be desapy gentleman had any doubts about him, why let patched to Sir G. Grey, to acquaint the government tion of the report relative to Ireland should be struck out, and that the Confederate body be writthem put him into the front rank. ten to, to know if the Irish would wish to send dele-

loud cheering. Mr O'Connor, in reply to a question from Mr Cuffay, said no motion for an adjournment over the government ar once, and place it in their the Easter holidays had been made in the house; on hands. the contrary, they would have plenty to do. (Hear, should be respectfully requested to send delegates to hear.) He looked to their discretion and prudence and, although he had told them yesterday he had great private and public business, he had put that aside to attend to the more important business of this Convention, and he should attend the procession on Monday. He had told them in the house, last night, of the precedents for procession -- the Reform Bill, Dorchester Labourers, and the Seamen. and in reply he was taunted with the ex-pressions used out of this Convention. He was pleased to learn that they had agreed to conand that it was out of the power of the government tinue their sitting until such time as another Con-

vention was elected. (Hear, hear.) He had been taunted with turning the agitation to pecuniary account. From this day forward he put at their disposal the whole profits arising from the Nonthern STAR, which was no mean weekly amount now. (Tre- the people,' and said, if they knew the awful state of mendous cheering.) He alluded to the motion for the people in the cotton, iron, silk, or other trades Frost; Williams, and Jones, and said, the numbers which were getting worse, he thought they could were less then on a former occasion, when the same not act as they now acted. Whole families had to motion was submitted by Mr Duncombe. He had exist on less than four shillings per week, and there received a letter from Mr Duncomte, setting forth were not less than 200,000 persons in three the necessity of taking care that he was not prevented | counties of the north and midlands, out of employ. on Monday from submitting his motion. He found | ment; and he asked, was it surprising that in such a the government had placed no order on the papers for state of things, discontent and disnifection prevailed? had given notice that he would submit a motion to the house to-night to strengthen the government. He be lieved it was for closely allying sedition with treason. Hoshould be in his place to night to meet it. (Cheers.) It was our duty to be determined, prudent, and courageous. (Great cheering.) There was in this day's Morning Chronicle an article stating what a He wished the government reporters to tell the gogeneral officer said to Lord George Gordon, about vernment this. If Lord John Russell would receive house for the people. And in that same article they Russell and other ministers, to lay the real griealluded to a speech of his delivered in this hall, relative to the land as a means of employment, should the Charter be obtained. Was it too much to say that the came, to be printed, announcing his determination to lion of the National Petition. be present on Monday; and, come what may, he wo ld not abandon the people. (Cheers.)
Leave of absence was then given to Mr Doyle, who

had to proceed to Snig's End and Charterville, to pay the mechanics, and labourers, &c., engaged at those places. Mr Doyle assured the Convention he would be back on Monday. Mr Kydd sa'd, the Chartists were a quietly disposed pe ple, but when, as he knew, hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men were starving in the manufacturing districts, he wendered not that

a state of great excitement prevailed, or that some strong language might be used. (Hear, hear.) Respecting the talking of 'carrying arms' on Monday, he could say, he had attended two large meetings, and had heard no such statements made, and consequently no such statements responded to, but on the contrary, he had heard starving people tay :- we will keep the peace. (Loud cheers.) He knew the Chartist feeling better than Sir George Grey or any Mr O'Connon read a letter he had received from

a person who had been a spy in the employ of the government, and who had placed a petition in his

Mr Ernest Jones said, he felt indeed proud of being a member of the Convention. For his part Keep peace and order-march back quietly-and Keep peace and order—march back quietly—and only defend yourselves, if you are attacked. Those words every delegate, he believed, was ready to event of our being unjustly attacked, we call upon you and

carry into effect.
Mr Charles M'Carthy said, that the body he reresented would attend the procession on Monday; they had no intention to go armed, they certainly wished peace, but were determined to proceed, and proceed peaceably. (Cheers.) Mr FRANCIS said, his constituents wished no vio-

lence to be used. He should go to the procession, and if the police interfered allow himself to be dragged off.

obsolete.

on Monday to do his duty. (Cheers.)

(Loud cheers.) giving liberty to the people. (Hear, hear.)

did they require? (Hear.)

Mr Shirkon supported the motion, Mr Bucker said, they were here the representatives of the working people of England, and he believed that the people would hear of the proclamation

people to go forth, despite all the obstacles that might be placed in their way; hence he supported the prostituency, and he must confess he was rather pleased position, and would attend the procession on Mon-Mr Cumming supported the motion. His constituents had themselves held meetings in despite of

opposition. He would attend on Monday. Mr TATTERSALL thought Monday would prove whe ther they should have their wishes. The CHAIRMAN said, he agreed with Mr Cuffav class legislation. They, the delogates, had as great no retreat. We must and shall hold the procession on Monday next. If they wanted an argument

> It was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to dre up hor modamation.

Messra T. M. Wheeler, Dr Hunter, and Mr Walter, were appointed to that office. Mr G. J. HARNEY asked permission to read an article from the Times of this day, which he described

that they have no intention, and never had, to make Mr O'Connor here arrived, and was greeted with an armed display on Monday. He did so, being wishful to place the government decidedly in the wrong, and he thought it would be well to go to the head of

> Mr T. CLARK seconded the motion. Mr Cuffay opposed the motion . Mr OCCHBANE said, he was aware the government

knew that the assertion made in the Times and elsewhere was false, but nevertheless, it would be good policy to send the deputation. Mr EDMUND JONES supported the motion.

Mr G. J. HARNEY supported the motion, but wished the government to be informed that they had resolved to hold the procession—peacefully and

Mution carried. Messrs Wilkinson, Reynolds, and T. Clark, were

appointed to the deputation. Mr J. Westrose to move- 'That deputations be appointed to wait on the several members of the government to lay before them the awful condition of Monday; but, however, he would take the carliest He wished deputations to tell Lord John Russell opportunity to bring it forward. (Hear.) Sir G. Grey that the lives and property of the people should be protected, as well as the lives and property of the rich. So long as such a state of things existed all the bullets and bayonets in the world could not put down discontent and disaffection. Government was led astray by false reports. Mr Tremenheere, the government commissioner, had given in false reports. running his sword into his heart. Of course this was them, they would be happy to wait en him. He there intended for him and others who stood up in that fore moved- That a deputation be sent to Lord John vances and state of the people before them.

Mr Bolwell seconded the motion. Mr Ennest Jones moved the following resolution land would afford the people a support three times as - That the people of Great Britain and Ireland be large as that obtained per week by the weaver, who requested to hold public meetings on Monday next. could not obtain more than 54. 6d. per week. (Cheers) the 10th instant, for the purpose of pledging their He anticipated a stormy debate on Sir G. Grey's support to this Convention; that the result of such motion to night. He, at any rate, should be found its meetings be forthwith forwarded to the chairman of opponent. (Cheers.) He had been taunted with not the Convention, and that the said meetings adjourn being up to the mark, but this morning, prior to to Wednesday next, the 12th instant, to hear the recoming here, he had caused a letter, signed by his own | port from the Convention, relative to the presenta-Seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr Ennest Jones moved that printed circulars to this effect be forthwith forwarded Carried.

The Convention then adjourned. Not only the body of the hall and galleries were crowded this day, from the opening hour, but large crowds continued assembled outside.

AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr HARNEY informed the meeting that, in addition to the truncheons which he spoke of as being made at Portsmouth, one man in London had got an

order for 30 000 staves. (Groans.)

Mr Walten then brought up the proclamation, in answer to the police:--THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE INHABITANTS OF LONDON.

Fellow Men-We, the members of the National Convention, now assembled at the Scientific Institution, John approved of one or more; but, as street, Fitzroy-square, composed of delegates from all parts of Great Britain, having seen a proclamation issued by the Commissioners of Police, stating that the procession advertised to take place on the 10th of April is contrary to a statute passed in the applicancy residence. government, and who had placed a petition in his hand, demanding remuneration for his services. He (Mr O'Connor) was about to present that petition. (Hear, hear.) procession, and call upon the inhabitants of London to as-sist by their presence in vindicating our mutual rights, we have also observed with indignation the statement in under a mask, they (the working classes) would lose he begged the Convention to dismiss from their minds the thought of an attack—that proclamation was a mere device to frighten them. With regard to strong language, he had lately attended more meetings in London than most of those present, and the larguage he had used and heard used was sion will be an unarmed, moral demonstration: that we the countr generally to throw around us the mantle of

Friday, April 7, 1849. (Signed by all the Delegates.) This proclamation having been carried by accla-

mation, The CHAIRMAN announced the return of the deputation from the Home-office, when-Mr REYNOLDS rose amidst perfect silence to state the result of the interview. He stated that in em. formity with the instruction received from the Con-Mr G. W. M. Revrolds said, it could not be said the had no stake in the country from his business, he thought, paying as he did, £120 per annum rent, but he should go to the procession, but he should go to the procession, but he should he should go to the procession, but he should net council, but that the Under Secretary, Sir Denis not recommend the taking of a stick or even an Le Marchaut, was there, but was particularly enumbrella. The act now recalled to life, said that saged at that moment with the Attorney-General. only ten people could meet to petition; itwas a most | The deputation handed their cards to the person in unreasonable one, and had justly become almost attendance, and observed that they would not detain him for more than a few minutes. Eventually they Mr Thomas Clark said, he and his colleagues of the were shown in, and found Sir Denis Le Marchant, Executive contended the honour of the first rank on the Attorney General, and Mr Hall, the chief magis-Monday. He read from the Chronicle of this morn- trate of Bow street. The deputation represented to ing the paragraph relative to 'Stabbing' leaders, them that they attended from the National Convenand hoped the Convention and people would throw tion. Sir Denis Le Marchant replied that he recogthe mantle of their protection around Mr O'Connor, nised no such body. To this the deputation offered pay all due respect to his exhortations, that peace, issued by the police commissioners, imputing order, and moderation should characterise all their certain objects and views to the Convention. but that the Convention utterly repudiated and Mr Asron said, a person of the name of Moore deprecated the idea of congregating an armed ashad pleased to put himself in correspondence with sembly, or of conducting an armed procession in any the Daily News, and assert that no such man as Mr part of the metropolis; and the deputation expressly Aston was known. Now he begged to state, that he stated that no body deprecated outrages and disturb was elected at a duly convened meeting, and that he ances more than the members of the National Conhad fairly represented them. Mr Moore was an vontion did; but they begged to assure Sir D. Le employer, and he a journeyman, hence Mr Moore | Marchant, that under all circumstances the proceswould not know him. He would be at Kennington sion would take place, and that they should adopt such measures as they thought best calculated for the Mr Lightswhere said his constituents were in a preservation and maintenance of peace and order. starving condition; thousands of families existing on To this Sir D. Le Marchant said he did not think less than 1s 4d. per head, per week, and hence he was sure that a change must take place, or these people would die of starvation, therefore, he dared toon stated that they considered the proclamation not shrink from doing what he considered to be his issued by the commissioners of police was calculated duty. The work of murder was now going on, and to create disturbance, and to lead to aggression—whatever was done, at less, could only accelerate it. that they considered they had a constitutional right to meet to petition and to carry their petition to the confidence, and then suggested acts and deeds of an cate it. Mr Wild said, it would have been far better that House of Parliament. The Attorney Genera obthe government should have issued a proclamation served, 'Surely your petition could be presented by declaring that they were preparing such measures as would have the effect of filing the stomachs, and under the English constitution the people had a right iving liberty to the people. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Divon said, this was an important era in our that right was to be regulated by numbers, then it proceedings; yesterday was the day of words, this of action, and it was our duty to state that we would not submit to illegal dictation. Sir George Grey gave notice, that to-night he should come down D. Le Marchant, who had exhibited throughout with a bill for increased powers. Why, sedition was greateoldness and self-sufficiency, said, pointing to bill, but talked with great courtesy on the People's just what they pleased to make it, and what more the two gentlemen who were with him, 'This is the Attorney-General, and that Mr Hall, the chief Mr J. A. Fussell said it was their duty to go on. magistrate at Bow street. He (Mr Reynolds) re-Mr Donovan said, he did not think any discussion plied that he was aware who those gentlemen were, was required, he came here to do his duty, and was being acquainted with their appearance. The Atdetermined to do it. He had received a letter from a middle-class man, of Manchester, stating that a meeting of the middle-classes would be held this evening to see what was to be done. The traders and other bodies had resolved the Charter should become the law of the land. A meeting man to be done to be do become the law of the land. A meeting was to be Mr Wilkinson reiterated that which the deputation

> National Convention to wait upon you, beg to inform you that the National Convention never has advised, and that it utterly repudiates the idea of, an armed assemblage being called together, or an armed procession taking place; and we, moreover, assure you, on the part of our selves and the National Convention, that we shall entirely We, therefore, availourselves of this opportunity peace. We, therefore, availourselves of this opportunity to assure you, on the part of the National Convention, that the procession for the purpose of presenting the people's petition to the House of Commons will take place on Monday next, when, should any disturbance occur, it certainly will not be provoked nor encouraged upon

> tatement made by Mr Raynolds. Mr Harney moved that the report of the deputaner in which they have discharged their duty.

sumed; but was interrupted by

Mr WILD, who suggested that a deputation, conisting of two delegates, should be at once appointed to wait upon Mr Feargus O'Connor, at the House of Commons, and request him to ask Sir George Grey whether he had received the communication left for him at the Home Office by the deputation, and should have the opportunity of electing our should have t whether he had received the communication left for whether he had any observation to make upon it.

The suggestion was immediately acceded to. The motion for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the government for the purpose of laying before them the real state of the working classes was then agreed to.

Mr Ernest Jones postpoued his motion concerning national tricolour until this day. On the motion of Mr HARNEY, a committee was appointed to report concerning the electoral districts and delegates for the new Convention, so that in the event of the present Convention being moved down in the streets of London, or swept into Newgate, there would be others to take their places. (Great

At five o'clock the Convention adjourned. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8. The body resumed its sittings to-day, Mr M'Grath

again presiding. THE MINISTERIAL MEASURE FOR PROTECTING THE

CROWN AND THE GOVERNMENT. The names of the members having been read over, and the minutes of yesterday confirmed, Mr Feargus O'Connor spoke of the new measure tor the protection of the Crown and the Government. which it was most important should be duly considered, for a more monstrous measure had never been proposed by any Tory Government since the days of George III. It professed to be a measure of leniency, for it proposed to relax the law in those cases of treason which were difficult of proof, and portation for life; and they also proposed to make words advisedly spoken and written felony, and liable to the same punishment. Lord John Russell explained that to mean any act that would be compassing the death of the Queen. Now, he (Mr O'Connor) contended that no prosecution could be maintained for such a crime until the act occurred; and if such a thing should take place six or eight months after a speech was delivered, some astute lawyer might find sufficient in a speech reported by a policeman or respectable solicitor, upon which to hang an indictment and there would be no possibility of answering it. In other countries they were extending the liberty of the press, while here they were about to circumscribe it. Ministers told them it was a most mild law, and hat its object was to protect the peaceably disposed itizens against the attempts of the evil-disposed, who created confusion and alarm. The real object diers, police, and specials. of the bill, he believed, was to apply it as a Coercion

that they would give equal measures to both countries. If he thought it was the intention of one of the Charist body to do anything that could bring about a collision with the authorities, he would be the first to oppose their meeting. He might mention that Sir De Lacy Evans claimed protection for his constituents, who were alarmed, and their business injured, by the demonstrations of the people. Mr Wakley reminded the gallant officer that in 1831 he to'd his constituents that, if the Reform Bill was refused, he would put himself at the head of 100 000 men and march to the palace and demand it; but now that the Whig party were in power they appeared to see with different eyes. He could not see why the government should mix themselves up with the erown, as by the constitution, the crown and the people ought to be equal. (Cheers.) If they had the Charter they could not have a bad Sovereign, but without the Charter it was very possible to have a non on Monday morning, particularly, after Lord bad government. This, he could assure them, that John Russell's declaration last night—'That the peing on the subject of the Charter, and many members had told him that though they did not approve of the whole of the principles of the Charter, they Should the occasion arise, there would be plenty will abate one of these principles, those members were determined to bring forward the portions of which they did approve themselves, so that, in- Harney would withdraw his. and otherwise which they now possessed. Once more begging them not by any act of theirs to break any working their way to the attainment of the object ney's motion. for which they were banded together, he hoped that

cheers.) Mr WEST said that a deputation had been yesterlay appointed to wait upon Lord John Russell, and point out to him the real state of the working classes. John Russell, explaining their business, which met with Mr O'Connor's approval, the deputation shortly after retired to wait upon his leviship.

Weakness if there were division; he, therefore, begged that the Convention would pass this unanimously, so that the government reporters might not say there was division. Mr Reynolds wished to know whether Mr O'Connor thought there was any chance of any portion

of the Charter being carried this session. Mr O'Connor said that it was impossible to answer very strong party, in favour of Triennial Parliaments. (Cheers.)

Mr WBIT, and carried.

Mr O'Connon said it was intended to read the bill G. Grey a second time on Monday, and probably into custody on Monday morning, and hence he canding orders would be suspended to allow it to would support Mr Clark's amendment. easthrough a committee, and perhaps passed. There could be no doubt of its speedily passing through the favour of Mr Clark's. Lords, and it would become law in the course of the

some measures to endeavour to mitigate, if they could not stop, Sir G. Grey's Bill. He believed that if deoutations waited on the principal liberal members of prevent the bill then passing the second reading, time | royal town of Kensington. might be obtained for getting the opinions of the resolution.

Mr Donovan seconded the motion. A long discussion ensued, which resulted in the

motion being carried, and the Convention adjourned

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr M'GRATH resumed his chair. Mr Ennest Jones said, a paragraph from a letter he had received, set forth that policemen attended conversation, and insinuated themselves into their of England, and he thought they should recipro-

Mr Wear reported that that he had attended at the Home-office, but had not been able to see Lord John Russell. Mr TATTERSALL reported that he had waited on Mr

Sharman Crawford, who said he would oppose Sir George's Grey's Bill, and he would support the National Petition, and the People's Charter. Mr PETRIE reported that he had seen Roundell

Charter. Mr Ennest Jones said, he had seen Lord Morpeth who received them courteously, and advised them to wait until they had seen the bill. That it would not give much increased stringency to England,

Mr Linney had seen Mr Thornley, the member He was in favour of some points of the Charter.

was in favour of four points, and said, it was introduce a bill, as then they would be better able to discussif: As regards the bill of Sir George Grey, if he found it of the nature they anticipated, he more than 5.000.000 nersons, unwards of 300 yards should decidedly vote against it. Dr Hunter said, he had seen Mr Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh, who would not pledge himself to get

did not see the deputation yesterday, was solely caused by his being engaged from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. Mr G. J. HARNEY wished each delegate to communicate with his constituency to name some person

to fill his place, should they be absent against their wills on Tuesday morning, their credentials to be the handwriting of the delegate now sitting, backed by the Chartist Council of the place for which the delegate ant. They would meet and proceed to the tion to the Home Secretary be printed, placarded presentation of the Petition—peaceably and legally about London, and circulated in the country, and -simply desiring to show that the men of the prothat the thanks of the Convention be given to the vinces sympathised with the men of the metropoles members of the deputation for the satisfactory man. in their desire for the People's Charter; their desire being simply to obtain justice for themselves, and to do injustice to none.

Mr Warson cordially supported the motion, Mr Donovan said, he should move an amendment as he thought it was nothing more nor less than da potism, and he would not think of doing anything the sort, and hence he would move that in the ever

The amendment being seconded. Mr T. CLARK moved, That the simultaneous meet ings have the election of successors in the event

the contingency alluded to. Mr Curray seconded it. Mr T. M. WHEELER supported the motion Mr Harney; these were extraordinary times and da

manded extraordinary means. Mr Reynolds said, he would also support the ma tion of Mr Harney ; no vacancy should be left for single moment, in the event of a contingency arising it would not be a despotism, because it would i liable to the confirmation of the people.

Mr John Wret said he would support the motions Mr Harney. It was our duty to show the govement that, were they to take the whole of the press members, there would be a similar number to take their places-ay, or others should it be required. Its could not, for the sake of humanity, believe that the reports spread, that the government intended to en gage men to go into the ranks of the procession, on Monday, to create a riot that the government m ghi have an opportunity to mow es down-he repeated he did not believe any such assertions, but that the procession would go off quietly and peaceably.

make them felony, liable to the punishment of trans- | wrong in anticipating an onelaught; such discussion right had the government to make an onslaught moved as an amendment, 'That this Convention has no right to anticipate an onslaught or the arrest of the members on Monday next.'

Mr Cochrane seconded the amendment. He be. lieved, were the government to attack and slaugh. ter the people, so much sympathy would be evinced, that they would not continue their governmental functions an hour afterwards.

Mr CHARLES M'CARTHY should support the proposition of Mr Harney.

Mr WM Dixon rose to support the motion of M. which they promised Ireland? to which they replied gency arise; but, with Mr Adams, he did not anticipa e any opposition to our peaceful meeting, He had done nothing worthy of either bonds or death

> added, to which Mr Cark acceded. thought Mr Clark's the right mode of proceeding. Mr Borwert did not think it right to prejudge the

government, and would support Mr Adam's preposi-Mr Jones (of Liverpool) said, he thought the advice tendered by Mr Tanner, that they simply should write to their constituents, and wait their reply. Mr LEACH said, he could not have such an apprehension that they were to be blown away by canthis time they would have a full, fair, and calm hear- tition should be treated with respect,' and consequently he thought Mr Adams's motion the best. Mr TATTERSAL did not like either of the motion.

> Mr Adams and Mr Clark rose to express their willingness to withdraw their resolutions, if Mr MrJ. NES, on the part of Mr Harney, could not

Mr Shaw said, he could not agree with any of the propositions, they were all uncalled for. Mr Kypp said, it was all nonsense to talk of prejudging the government, had not the government that moral influence over them by exclusive dealing issued a proclamation doing away with the right of meeting? Had they not been ordering the militars to practise street firing, and caused all the physical link in the chain by which they were gradually force feeling that existed? He supported Mr Har-

Mr Ernest Jones in reply—for Mr Harney—said, some honourable member would move that he have Mr Harney had experienced imprisonment, and leave of absence for the remainder of the day. (Loud hence that allusion would not fall on him; and he (Mr Jones) had no desire for martyrdom. As to being undemocratic, he could not conceive how the proposition could be called so. The government were now prepared to crush us; and it would infer A letter having been drawn up to send in to Lord | weakness if there were divisions; he, therefore,

> The CHAIRMAN said he thought Mr Clark's resolution was the one that from its simplicity recom-

> would support Mr Clark's amendment. Mr Adams, by consent, withdrew his motion in The question was then put,-fourteen voting for Mr Harney's, and twenty-eight for the amendment

Mr Jones said he had received one thousand sigthe House of Commons to ask them to endeavour to natures from the town of Dartford in Kent. One organise such an opposition for Monday next, as to thousand signatures were also received from the

> Churchill-it simply said he came from a democratio society in France, who effered their sympathies with the parties meeting here. Mr Child said, they were not here as conspirators ;

the sitting of the Convention, in plain clothes; that derstanding. The gentlemen came simply to offer they rose as the delegates rose; got if possible into the sympachies of the men of France with the men

of sacking French aid. (Hear, hear.)

stood him, but in the virw statedby him he concurred, and would withdraw his, and second Mr Clark's motion The motion was then put, and carried unani-Tue Conference then adjourned till Monday

suppressed. Association was tormed.

to the House of Commons, the main body passing over Westminster-bridge. All persons are to be un-

armed, and any attempt at disturbance immediately

branch the accounts were brought up and received, and a vote of confidence passed to Mr W. Hosier as secretary, and the following officers appointed : Mr D. Haines, scrutineer; Mr H. Holloway, and Mr A. Taylor, auditors.

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Office, in the Same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, EEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westerminster,—Saturday April, 18th, 18th.

held in Smithfield, Manchester, on Sanday next: had already expressed, that the Convention intended now that place was capable of holding 100,000 persons, and he had no hesitation in saying that it would they should exert themselves. Sir D. Le Marchant good feeling exist amongst all classes. Some gentle- withstanding the foolish proclamation of the government and notice of the police. Mr Curray seconded the motion, and asked that all then told the deputation that as S r George Grey was Mr ERNEST Jones asked for liberty of absence not there, the best thing they could do was to comapplause should subside, and that all steps should be would rather have the support of men from love of taken coolly and deliberately. for Mr O'Connor, in order to enable him to at- municate their object in writing to him. The depu-Mr G. J. Hanney said Mr Donovan had alluded warded a letter to Sir George Grey, which during police notices or proclamations were not law. A law must emanate from the three estates of the realm assure them that nothing the evening was read by Sir George Grey in his place sary that something should be done for the people. but the most profound respect prevailed in their in the flouse of Commons. This letter the deputakings, Lords, and Commons-and hence, he set at breasts for the rights of Englishmen, and they would | tion left at the Home Office, and then took their dedefiance the police notice. He contended that prorefrain from attending the procession for reasons he parture. (Cheers.) ple had a right to live. They were willing to work need not state. He wished no armed men to surand live; but they were not willing to work and Home Office, half past two o'clock, p.m. Sir,—We, the undersigned delegates, appointed by the starve. Neither would they.

> Mr Walter said, he was sent there to obtain the should the government break the law, it would be the duty of the people to uphold it. He said this as Peor 's Charter, and he thought it the duty of the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the duty of the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the day next to create disorder, or to endanger the public the day next to create disorder.

> > that we had arrived at a point from which there was against class legislation—they had it in the proclamation issued that morning. He had never recommended the going armed to that procession, and he never would, but let the people fall into orderly procession, and then if they were attached, let slip the dogs of war, the blame would not be theirs. The motion was then put and carried.

our part.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servante.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS, T. CLARK, J. WILKINGON. Mr CLARK and Mr WILKINSON corroborated the

Mr Baldwin seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. The debate on Mr West's motion was then re-

pared with successors.

Sir George Groy's bill deferred. Mr Stevenson had soen Dr Bewring, and he would vote for the Charter, and against Sir George Grey's bill, and regretted that deputations had not at an early period waited on members, and then so much prejudice would not exist. Mr B LWELL said, Lord Duncan said Sir George Grey wishedit to be understood that the reasen he

Mr Ernest Jones rose to second the motion, and said, it was the duty of this Convention to be pre-

Mr Kypo offered an addendum to the motion. Mr Jones, on behalf of Mr Harney, accepted it. Mr Adams did not ase the slightest necessity for any bravado; they were pursuing a peaceful-a legal -and constitutional course. He thought they wen was calculated to provoke feelings of hostility. What The question had yet to be decided in a court of law whether we had or had not the right, he, therefore

Mr WILD said, a court of law had been mentioned. but he believed the only court of law the government would try would be Kennington-common—the sol. Bill to Ireland, and meet the cases of Messrs Clark, and said, he always considered it was well for Mitchell, Meagher, and others. The Government us to act consistently, and hence, he said, let the diswere asked if these were the remedial measures trict have the power to send a man, should a contin-

> yet. He had simply said, openly, that he intended to do his duty. Mr GRAHAM suggested the words, 'or at some public meeting as soon after as may be,' should be Mr Linney said, some gentlemen appeared wishful to have a taste of prison. He had tasted it, and he

ng and ready to take our places

mended itself to them. There were times when they were not able to adhere strictly to democracy, that question, as some were for Universal Suffrage, but those times had not yet arrived. Mr Clark supome for the Ballot, and some, and he might add a posed that the people who sent you here should have the right to elect your successors. Why it it had been said we had no right to anticipate any interfe-Mr Cuppay moved for leave of absence from the rence,—we certainly had reason to anticipate it; or Convention for Mr O'Connor, which was seconded by why this training of soldiers? this making of policemen's staves? He anticipated that their government might take some members of the Convention

Mr CLARK thought that they ought at least to take of Mr Clark. Several delegates declining to vote. Mr Clarke's amendment was therefore declared to be carried.

Mr Churchill placed a note in the hands of the people upon it. The speaker concluded by moving his | Chairman, offering the sympathies of a body of Frenchmen, but the Convention declined to receive MR. REYNOLDS said he held the credentials of Mr.

they simply met here to obtain political and social The Chairman said, there seemed to be a misun-

Mr Thomas Clark moved :- 'That the sympathies of the men of France be received and duly reciprocated.' He could understand that his friend Mr West, meant that they should not appear desirous Mr John West said Mr Clack had rightly under-

morning, at eight o'clock. The following arrangements for the procession were concluded by the members of the National Convention on Saturday: - The whole of the eastern although it would increase the powers of law in districts of the metropolis are to assemble on Step-Ireland. Lord Morpeth then asked him what they intended to do on Monday. He told his lordship that divisions are to muster on Clerken well-green by he was not in a position to answer, unless he would remine o'clock; the western divisions are to muster in nine o'clock; the western divisions are to muster in cognise him as a member of the Convention. He did Russell square by nine o'clock; the south division, so, and then he told him they intended to join the including Lambeth. Southwark, Ritherhithe, &c., in procession; that they intended to go peaceably, and that they should be themselves ready to give any one wich and Greenwich assemble on Blackheath; Chelses, Pimlico, &c., in Belgrave squareat nine o'clock. The who e of these divisions will march from their sepafor Wolverhampton, who was inclined to wait. rate districts, so as to arrive at Kennington-common He was in favour of some points of the Charles.

Mr Stevens had waited on Mr Jam's Clay, who tition placed on a car drawn by four horses, capariwas in favour of four points, and said, it was necessand will pass by the Elephant and Castle, down the Blacktriars-read, over the bridge, along Farringdon-street, Holborn, Oxford street, Regentstreet, and Parliament-street. Here a deputation more than 5,000,000 persons, upwards of 300 yards in length, and considerably more than two owt., up

> Sagniston.—A meeting was held here on Monday evening, when a branch of the National Charter Coventry. - At the quarterly meeting of this

BIRTH. On the 5th instant, at Brempton, the lady of Thomas Price, Esq., Manager of the National Land and Labour Bank, of a daughter.

Street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the