this point, and

Secondly, I will prove that the whole

At that hour there was a fuller house than " As well may the lamb with the tiger unite. one usually sees, and there was all but a una- The mouse with the cat, or the lark with the kite." nimous desire that Mr Hume should proceed. It is customary to bring on important questo listen; and as we did sit till twenty minutes section of the labouring class. to two o'clock, it is not a stretch of imagination "UP, THEN, CHARTISTS, AND AT to presume that, upon so important a question at so critical a period, the house would have listened attentively till three o'clock, thus their opposition.

Now this, I contend, would have been the manly—the dignified—the straightforward been sincere in their project. Moreover, to the honour of the Irish Members

me, prepared to remain all night if necessary, to aid the English people in obtaining this instalment; and I assure you, Chartists, that not to bring it on at all.

At twenty-five minutes past nine a Member the House-the usual mode of giving such

Peelites, at different times, before that hour.

not been for Milner Gibson provoking a reply come on at ten o'clock-

Now I have answered Cobden's compliment unalloyed Chartism. to Hume's discretion, and I have also shown to Cobden.

thumpers.

Firstly, in order to prove the discount at which my principles stood in the House of like the dog, lose the substance? Commons, he said I stated in the Convention support my principles in the House; whereas, H-O-U-S-E, a thing to vote out of. that in my absence there was only one man to what I did state was, "That when I was of an absent Member; and surely Lord Casthereagh is not an advocate of my principles."

Thumper the second. He said, although nearly every market town in England upon judge of the men from their measures. the question of Free Trade, whereas, I only met him at Northampton and MALTA, and the soup. The mask for the hypocrite. at one of those places I beat him, and at the town in England.

He said, I had been lavish in my praise of him, while every man who reads the Star masquerades. will remember the extent to which that praise

tenance, and that I would never abuse him your share of the loaf. as the inner man belies the outer form.

Hume was one of the seven crutches always at the word, "AWAY" was given. the command of rotten Whiggery, from the Year 1833 to the year 1841. He and six others danger, these seven crutches were always at speech? their command. So much for my praise of Cobden. And now, after the manner of Plu- for measured language. I speak my feelings the advacacy of the People's Charter their relative powers-report, which is a fickle "Buy, buy, buy." jade, gave Colden the pre-eminence, as an But, Chartists, I never seek the battle nor

thomboard. Chartists I told you that you would be jug-

. Here is the question you must put to your-

William Hewitt, Publisher, 16 lft Windmill St, Haymarket,

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1848.

POUNDS, what would it be worth to throw Firstly.—I will analyse his discretion upon all the taxes on other shoulders, and to reduce wages upon the pretext of cheap food?

Chartists, for fifteen years I have been tellthing was a dodge, as the motion was given ing you that a paid patriot is nothing more nor up, and so entered upon the paper at the less than a shopkeeper with wares to sell; and door, at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock. I now tell you, as I told you in the outset, Firstly.—As regards the hour by which that if Labour's work is to be done, it must be done by the labourers, and not by those who fatten upon their toil.

Chartists, the Free Trade leader, whom you beat for seven years, has called you MYRMItions at any hour when the house is prepared DONS, and says that you are but a rabble

THEM!"

I teld you, in the commencement of the Free allowing four speakers—two for, and two Trade agitation, that your apathy alone could against, the motion—an hour each, and then the place Free Trade in the ascendant. Their debate might have been adjourned, which would object was to show that Chartism merged into have afforded an opportunity of resuming the Free Trade, and that that boon should be condebate next week, instead of making it a ceded to the popular will; and now you will dropped motion, and making it necessary to find that Cobden has shown the cloven-foot postpone it till the 20th of June. This course too soon, and that their object is to use popuwould have brought out two of the advocates lar enthusiasm, and even fury, for the sinister I have given notice. and two of the opponents of the measure, and purpose of prevailing upon the House of Comwould have relieved the country at once of all mons to arrest that enthusiasm and fury by doubt as to the sincerity of their friends, and granting all that is really required by the in-the grounds upon which their enemies rested dustrious and well-disposed portion of the working classes-a reduction of taxation,

Chartists, if we were in doubt before, the veil is now drawn. Go to every meeting; incourse, had the propounders of the measure sult no man, put down no man, hear every man; and, as public meetings are called for the purpose of testing public opinion, if you prefer be it spoken, many had come over purposely the SEXIPEDE, or six-legged animal that you more anxious for it than I am, I shall be obliged to with the view of taking part in the debate, know, to the quadruped that is spavined, ring- postpone it. The only day I find upon the order and supporting the motion, while all the boned, clapped in the back sinews, and foun-Liberal Irish Members were, as they stated to dered—start your animal in every race, and, my June (ironical cheers from the opposition benches)

I gained great courage from the feelings that I lic opinion—that is, they are empannelling heard expressed by the Irish Members, and their own jury to try their own case. Well, as house. many English Members, in favour of the whole the Free Trader confessed that my MYRMI Mr O'Connon: Then I move that this house do animal. So much for the prudence of bring-ing on the question and adjourning the debate debate that annoys the enemy must be good, and he speak for himself; but I hope that in future he will to next week, in preference to postponing it is a bad tactician who plays the game of his not undertake to speak for the cauntry. On a forfor a mortal month—to the 20th of June. And opponent. Therefore, as they have again re- mer occasion I came at my great personal inconvefor a mortal month—to the 20th of June. And opposite the party for the proof of the intention of the party sorted to this packed mode of testing public nience from a great distance to support a motion of our very doors, another century will find her still a now for the proof of the intention of the party sorted to this packed mode of testing public the hon. member for Montrose. He withdrew that nursery of slaves and beggars—a land of crime and opinion, let me see if I can discover a remedy. the non. memoer for montrose. He withdrew that outrage, of blood and tears, more abject and base, motion, and I then told him that he had deceived outrage, of blood and tears, more abject and base, Whenever a ticket meeting takes place, an me for the first time; but that if he deceived me a and grovelling than even at present. England, percame into the House and said to me, and out-door meeting should be held in the imme- second time the fault should be my own. (Laugh.) others, "So, Hume's motion is postponed!" diate neighbourhood—in fact, as near as poster.) It is quite evident to me that the hon, mem-We were incredulous; but he assured us that sible to the jury box, and it should be held ber for Oxfordshire (Mr Henley) was quite right it was entered in the paper, in the entrance to contemporaneously. Now, believe me, that when he said this motion was merely a tub to the the broken shopkeepers and the small manu- than that of which the hon. member for Montress facturers, who have been ruined, or are being gave notice of for to night; and I dare say there Now, I have taken the time at which we ruined, will go with you; but then, at your are many honourable members prepared to support heard the news as the time at which it was meetings, you must get speakers who tho- it, in better health than I am at this moment; but entered upon the paper, but very probably it roughly understand the Labour Question, and it was my intention to remain here till the close of had been entered there long before, and this I who will be able to show that Labour would the debate, whatever might be the consequences. had been entered there long before, and this I who will be able to show that Labour would (Laughter.) The hon. member for Montrese having shrewdly suspect, from the fact of Mr Hume derive no possible advantage from the reduction asked the working classes now to fraternise with being in consultation with Ministers and tion of taxation, unless represented in the the middle classes, and the working classes having House of Commons—and, above and before come to the conclusion to abate a great portion of Chartists, again mark the fact, that, had it all, keep this great fact in mind, that the ob- these principles which I have always earnestly and ject of the new movers is to place their bubble from Lord George Bentinck, upon an unop- in the ascendant, and to persuade the world posed motion, Mr Hume's motion might have that Chartism is dead—and hence Cobden's be would bring on this measure the first opportunity. attempt to make a split between perfumed and I should have persevered with mine; but now, after

Chartists, in 1842, at the Sturge Conference, that it was not Hume's intention to bring on we refused to give up even the name; and the motion at all at twenty-five minutes past now that every country in Europe is adopting classes had been deluded by the middle the motion at all at twenty-five minutes past nine, as the meaning of entering his intention every point of the Charter, and when the Laupon the paper is to give notice to the supporters of a motion that they need not every statesman in Europe, and when you, the I have told him, and the party with whom he acts, remain in attendance. And now a word as English working classes, are better instructed in that question than any other people in the In a very short speech he told two world, are you, whose principles can be most beneficially applied for the general good of tion for a month; whereas, if the hon member for society, prepared to accept the shadow, and, Montrese had brought it forward, the debate might Now mind the four legs of the quadruped

Off fore leg-H-O-U-S E, a thing to live in-

Near fore leg-Triennial Parliaments. Now, abused in my absence Lord Castlereagh was from the year 1833 to the year 1847, both inthe only man who protested against the abuse clusive, is fifteen years, and within that period opposite thinking they have achieved a great triumph we have had five parliaments—that is exactly Triennial Parliaments; but I may be told that That's thumper the first—and a palpable in these cases the death was sudden, and left member for Montrose has placed himself and his thumper—made for the purpose of casting disrespect upon the Chartist cause.

Thumper the second. He said, although he retracted it—and I have a better ear than nine years, both inclusive, we had four parlia the gods in the gallery—that he met me in ments — nearly biennial parliaments — and Off hind leg-The Ballot. The ladle without

Near hind leg-Not Equal Electoral Districts, but adding to the constituencies of large other Le beat himself. But he tried to tricts, but adding to the constituencies of large this house that the motion be withdrawn, if I had shove it off, by saying it was my followers he large number of representatives to the lobby alone I should have voted met; so that, though they are the contempti- a larger number of representatives to th to see how many would vote for the friend of labour against the friend of capital at those

Now, Chartists, how do you think this limping, halting, galled jade, would carry in-What I said was, that when I met Cobden dustry upon its back? I'll tell you-you'd be at Northampton, I discovered signs of kind-, the crupper to the Free Trade saddle, and ness, philanthropy, and humanity in his coun- when the animal cocked his tail, you'd have

again. Now that was the extent of my praise Verily, those Free Traders imagine that they -praise which I now regret having bestowed, are going to frighten me with the dread of being left alone in my glory; but I would much

were eternally courting popularity, by demand- Mr Cobden's; they are both taken without my hon friend, the member for Montrose, it would through the centre of a Saxon garrison. Yet so it ing an extension of popular rights, but when the alteration of a word from the Morning be this—that in the conduct of this important questions. They did 'march.' The police authorities the Government that opposed them was in Chronicle—and can you see the ferocity in my around a few honours he advice, still less the said they should not, but they did after all, and

tarch, I will give my opinion of him by com- on behalf of an oppressed people. He offers parison with Bright, whom I was in the habit his wares for sale in the supplicating tone of of abusing. Until I saw the two gentlemen in the butcher's wife at the close of a hot day's honourable gentleman himself stated the other day, was packed to try John Mitchel, the world should be abusing. the cockent I could not form a just estimate of market, when the broken bits won't keep— at a meeting of his Convention, that, after fifteen hear of it; and that, if the said John Mitchel was vice

Grater and a debater. I have now, however, shun it when it comes, and as Cobden has cate his principles. (Several honourable members) the matter. There was no mincing—'no trimming had six months' experience, and, regardless of called you "Myrmidons," a small insignificant the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and very powerless party, "an organised factory of the consequences of praising a Free Trader, and very powerless party," and the consequences of praising a factory of the consequences of the co I now declare, that, as an orator and a tion of the very smallest dimensions"—before (Laughter.) I think that one fact alone is sufficient police and Mr Hodges, the government reporter, was debater. Cobden is to Bright as a horse chestnut Saturday, London shall be placarded with my challenge to Richard Cobden, inviting him to member for Nottingham; and I think, too, that Apologising, then, to the Honourable Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Whithout the West Riding, for having praised his rolling and the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Whithout the West Riding, for having praised his rolling and the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Whithout the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Whithout the West Riding, for having praised hopourable member for Nottingham; and I think, too, that object of this meeting was to protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held in a suburb of this city, near the Grand Canal Hardson and the West Riding, for having praised hopourable member for Nottingham; and I think, too, that object of this meeting was to protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held to protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having and the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial. It was held the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mitchel's trial in the protest against having a jury 'packed' on Mr Mit his neld mien and bild exterior, I assure sun-monday—a day when his supporters canhim I shail not again commit the blunder of not lock up their hands—and there to test the attempting to judge the inner man by his speed of the animals, and to show upon whose side are the "Myrmidons," and upon whose side is" the smallest possible faction."

sled. I have tell you that you are juggled. I Now, then, this course will test his judgment will tell you that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring and his veracity; and if the four-legged animals that they never intended to bring any the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of public that they have a fair test of public that they have a fair test of public test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of public test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of public test of the four-legged animals that the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of public test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of public test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of public test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of the four-legged animals that they have a fair test of the fair test of the four-legged animals the fair test of the fair test of the fair test o on the question, but merely intended to use mal wins, I will take it as a fair test of public with my experience of his conduct out of this house, It as the was used in Ireland—as a bug- opinion, and will then back the quadruped, and of the manner in which he has contrived to gabon to trighten the Government into a re- Now, surely, this is not blinking the question array the working classes of this country against the help feeling that 'A GREAT DAY FOR IRBLAND' Was alduction it taxation, and which would not upon my part, the more especially when I am have conterned one farthing benefit upon you. prepared to surrender the pleasure of witness Charities, you must know that I had not ing the location of the occupants at Snig's the right of teplying to the Free Trader. End, for the purpose of availing myelf of a England than that of any other political man who ties which beset that gentleman's path, he does not

ever had, and now, when a fresh opportunity

I remain, Brother Chartists,

is afforded becomes out under his old colours. An advocate of the whole animal, name and all, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Here are the speeches from the Chronicle, gentleman did all he could to array the working will meet six millions cead mille failthas in the land and I beg your attention to the following classes against me and those who acted with me. I sentence, which is reported exactly as it was had more hostility to encounter from him and from his party, than from the Duke of Buckingham and delivered :-

"I HAVE SET HIM PUBLICLY AND POLITICALLY AT DEFIANCE, AND I HAVE NEVER FAILED TO BEAT THE HONOURABLE MEM-BER BY A VOTE IN PUBLIC AS-SEMBLIES, IN THE OPEN AIR, IN KINGDOM."

Of course 'country' is a misprint for 'county,' but I give it as I find it in the Chronicle, and I ask you, knowing that I had not the right of reply, can there be a doubt upon any man's mind that Cobden hoped that the assertion would serve the immediate purpose of convincing the House that Free Trade had killed Chartism before, when led on by me; and that the threat of the quadruped would again

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

Mr Hums: I am very sorry, sir, to say, that at this late hour, it being now past eleven o'clock, I shall not be able to proceed with the motion of which

Mr O'Connon: Go on, go on. Mr Hume: I know the magnitude and importance of the duty I have undertaken; and I know, very well, that in the time before me I shall not be able to state the grounds of the motion, which I wish to make as clear as possible.

Mr O'CONNOR: Go on, go on. (Cries of 'Order.' Mr Hume: How can I go on f Let me speak for myself. I have been here the whole of the evening, anxious and willing to bring on the motion. I am disappointed, and consequently, however anxious may be for the discussion, and no man can be book upon which I can bring it on, is the 20th and on that day I will certainly bring it forward, in the hope that it will then meet with no impediment (Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER: There is no question before the

Mr O'Connon: I quite agree, sir. now adjourn. I quite agree, sir, with the hon-member for Montrose, that we should allow him to whale. There is no question of greater importance indefatigably advocated for them, I do not think they have been well treated. Had it not been for the assurances of the hon, member for Montrose that the high expectations that have been held out to the country, after the assurance that the middle classes were ready to plead for the working classes, and after the working classes had been deluded by the middle

thinks it likely that I, for one, or the working classes that if they want to have the confidence of the penple, they must take a determined stand upon this question. They have been juggling the people for the last month-they have now postponed their mohave been adjourned to an early day, and then the people would have believed him to be really in earnest. By my advice the country has tolerated this movement. The country has made great sacrifices for it, by having abandoned the larger, for the purpose of the sense of the house being taken upon the minor. principle. I do not, then, wonder at hon. gentlemen when, in the present state of the house this motion is abandoned, I do not wender at them casting some derision upon the position in which the hon. mend the working classes blindly to confide their own principles to, or to place confidence in, men who in my soul and conscience I believe only intend to use them for their own purposes. (Loud cheers from the Opposition tenches) I have never been

a party to any delusion either in this house or out of this house (ironical cheers), and I never will be; and if the question had been put 'is it the pleasure of against it. Again, I say, the country will not be postponed his motion, and again I say I agree with the honourable member for Oxfordshire that it was nothing but a 'tub to the whale.' (Opposition Mr BRIGHT seconded the motion of the adjournment as a matter of form. Mr Cobden: There can be but one opinion,

think, on the part of every sincere and honest man in the house and in the country, that my houourable friend, the member for Montrose, is entirely blame. less for the delay which has taken place in bringing on his motion. No reasonable man will suppose that any one, having the conduct of so important a question, would bring it before the house after a quarter past eleven at night. (Hear, hear, hear.) The object It is true that I said I should rather see rather sit firmly upon the six-legged animal, of my honourable friend is, that this important quescobden the leader of this MIDDLE-CLASS amid their scoffs and jeers, that receive their tion may be fully discussed; and if he had began at QUADRUPED than Hume. But why was cheers and applause upon the baulking jade five o'clock in the afternoon, I question whether this it? Because, as I have frequently stated, that would not even start, but turned tail when one evening would have been sufficient for a full discussion. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman hon, triend. Now if I might, presume to give advice to example, of an honourable member who calls himself laughed at the police, and defied their batons and has undertaken now for nine years to lead them in

Mr O'CONNOR: For fifteen years now. honourable member's services, it is the position in in the country by the honourable gentleman after his will not accuse me of having any personal hostility this house has lavished so many compliments upovery men that could assist them in carrying forward ready dawning. their object if they wished for success-I say that the

camp, but he might, at least, give HIS OWN a helping hand against the common enemy. all his followers. (Cheers.) What was the result? I never fraternised with the honourable member, or with his myrmidons. No one can charge me with ever having fraternised with, or succumbed to them for a moment. I always treated the honourable member as the leader of a small, insignificant, and very poweriess party. (Cheers and a laugh.) I never identified him or his followers with the mass of the working classes of this country. I treated him then ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY IN THE as I treat him now, not as the leader of the working classes of England, but as the leader of an organised faction of the very smallest dimensions. I have set him publicly and politically at defiance, and I have never failed to heat the honourable member by a vote in public assemblies in the open air in almost every country in the kingdom. Now, I may say for myself, that in any advocacy which I may enter on for the advancement of the political franchise of the working classes, I never will fraternise with the honour able member and his organised followers; and if he says, as he has said, that he has been preparing his fullowers to go with us, I will say, as I have said a destroy Chartism, when taxation was reduced. under his leadership, I never will fraternise—I have set them at defiance before, and I set them at defiance new-(cheers) ;-and I beseech my honourable friend the member for Montrose not to be deluded by anything that may fall from the honourable member for Nottingham as to the power which he asserts he has with the working classes of this country. He was weak before; he is powerless now, and whatever he may threaten or promise in this house, will be equally uninfluential and unimportant in the progress of any great question of reform. Notwithstand ing the most ferocious attack which had been made upon my honourable friend the member for Montrose, I am convinced that the great body of the

> enjoyed. (Cheers.) Mr O'CONNOR wished to explain. The honourable gentleman stated that he had beaten him (Mi O'Connor) in almost every county in the kingdom. Now the fact was, that he had never had the honour of meeting the honourable gentleman, but once in

people of this country will not feel disposed to with-

draw from him that confidence which he has so long

Mr COBDEN said, he meant the honourable gentle man or his followers.

Ereland.

LARMING STATE OF THE COUNTRY. - TRIAL OF JOHN MITCHEL, - COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOW

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, 23rd MAY We are hurrying to the grand crisis with accelerated impetus. If Ireland's regeneration be not at our very doors, another century will find her still a haps, may not be in a position to hold us down for a century, nor for a year; she may not even be mistres of herself. But I say, that if we do not now push 'forward,' our opportunity is gone for ever, and years, and ages, and generations, will find our luck. less land as I have described. This is evident With the example of all Europe before our eyeswith our tyrant rulers paralysed and embarrassed on every hand-with millions of friends and sympa. thisers, in the midst of the enemy's land-with America cheering us onwards, and with the sense of present insult, and the treasured memory of seven centuries of persecution and robbery burning in our minds, if we do not be a free people we never need hope tor a triumph, or emancipation, or happiness, Circumstances of which we yet do not dream, may operate in our favour, and ensure our triumph, but if these circumstances do not arise I verily believe there will be a frighful struggle in this country, With a few exceptions in Conciliation Hall, nobody doubts this contingency. There is now no 'Old Ireland' party in this country, with the exception of some antiquated parish priests, and the 'fogies' of the crumbling catablishment on Burgh Quay. We are all now, thank God, not 'Young Irelanders,' or Confederates,'er factionists, or partisans, but encmies of British corruption and Saxon tyranny,

infinitely better, and sworn to have her 'as she ought to be,' or perish in the attempt. These are hot days in Dublin! Hot in every sense, for the sun shines down redly and brilliantly, and men's minds, to use an Irishism, are 'in a blaze John Mitchel is on his trial to-day, or, rather, Ireland stands before a Saxon court, in the person of John Mitchel. John Mitchel represents Ireland-at least, all that is worth anything in Ireland; and if he be convicted, not he alone will be pronounced 'felon,' but every good and gallant man within the watery zone which occircles this island. This is no flourish. It is a fact. Many men anticipate a 'conviction,' many others prognosticate an 'acquittal,' but in either case, the prosecution of this young patriot. is the most unlucky job which England ever undertook in this country. It Mitchel be acquitted, English law s not worth a cabbage-stalk in Ireland ever againif he be sent to the convict hulk, it will be still a fatal triumph for our enemies. Mark my words. England never be-devilled herself in good earnest, until John Mitchel was sent in the 'black caravan'

faithful of course to our Queen, but loving Ireland

to occupy a gloomy cell and a 'doss' of stinking straw, in her Majesty's prison in Newgate. The city is tranquil, but much excited. There is scarcely any business doing to-day. Every body is out, and every footstep is bent towards Green-street. The Court-house, the reader will please to bear in mind, is in Green street, in an obscure part of the city; and the gaol, commonly called Newgate, is an antiquated, gloomy, fortress-like pile, attached to the Court-house. This Green street is a stirring locality to-day. Thousands of angry-looking men are pressble few. they worried him in every market great manufacturing towns; and I should lik satisfied with the hon. member for Montrose having ing towards the seat of justice, whilst several hundred bulary, sword in hand, form a cordon around the edifice. The people abroad know little of what s passing within, and no poor-looking person is admitted. This is strange to English ears, but in Ireland it is no new thing. We are a strange peop'e indeed in Ireland. In France or any other land, a few policemen dare not push, or jostle, or bludgeen thousands of honest and peaceable men, from the 2038 Edward Edesbury portals of the temple of justice. 'Justice!' Saxon justice!! Irish fudge!!! But in Ireland one 2167 Thomas Hope

wonders not at anything. What some call 'Young Ireland,' is now in the ascendant.' A few months ago, this little party was the butt of public ridicule—despised, insulted, belied, and suspected. Now the case is, indeed, widely There is nothing now any good but Young Irelandism.' There is no body to oppose this great organisation but the Whigs and the staff of the fallen house of O'Connell. I was looking at who has just sat down has undertaken to give advice the 'marching' of the Confederate Club, to the in not very courteous or complimentary terms to my great meeting at Belle Vue, on last Sunday. It was a strange sight to see an 'Irish enemy' marching the leader of the working classes of this countro who their blusterings. I was at that meeting in Belle Vue. It was a glorious scene. There were no banners floating, no drums beating, no tinsel or flip-

pery, as in the days of '43, but there were twenty Charter, he had but one man in the House of Com pair of arms should be raised up to 'pronounce' mon he could depend upon, in his absence, to advo- against the verdict! There was no shuffling about rose, how he berrows his tactics from the honourable at home. You will learn by the Irish papers that the which their cause has been placed in this house, and Confederates were there, including T. F. Meagher, J. B. Dillon, C. G. Duffy, of the Nation, John Marfifteen years leadership. (Hear, hear.) I have had long experience of the honourable member, and he will not accuse me of having any personal hostility were short, but good and 'racy.' Mr Meagher towards him when I say no honourable member in seemed a little out of tone, but was elequent, as usual. The best speech was that of Darcy Magce, though he me as the honourable member for Nottingham; but is the youngest of the leading orators of Music Hall. It was a 'great day,' indeed, and notody who witnessed the scene, and heard what was spoken, could

Mr O'Connor's letter to Mitchel is a subject of conduct of the hon, gent'eman has done more to re-tard the political progress of the working classes of fied satisfaction, and proves that, amid the difficulmuch speculation in Dablin. It has given unqualitherwise. I promise you, I would have made holiday for the West Riding Derby, and him lad queer. But, now, mark—this fellow from thence I go to Sheffield on Whit-Tues—bas been the greatest enemy the Chartists have day, to give a description of the running.

Buguing that that of any other political man who ties which essentiat gentleman's path, he does not suppose that form the control of the whole who struggle in her bespeak after ing experience of the honourable member. No man has more right to speak on this subject, however, which pains us, as Irishmen. That is, ject than I have. For seven years I had to struggle that Feargus O'Connor is not amonest ourselves. ber. No man has more right to speak on this sub- ject, however, which pains us, as Irishmen. That is, ject than I have. For seven years I had to struggle that Feargus O'Connor is not amongst ourselves

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter of the west. He need not withdraw from the English

The Irish peasantry are still arming.
A true bill has been found against Mitchel. He applied for a copy, but was refused. This day counel on both sides are arguing this point. To merrow his trial commences in good earnest. I will send a line with whatever I can tell about the trial, as well as concerning the case of Devin Reilly, who is about

to be added to the list of 'conspirators.'

Dublin, 24th May. Yesterday the court was engaged hearing Counsel on both sides, on 'Law Points' connected with the indictment against Mr Mitchel. To-morrow (Thursday) the trial goes on in good earnest. Mitchel looks fearlessly on his enemies. I saw him in court yesterday; he looked somewhat paler than usual, but his fine eyes looked scornfully on the surrounding host of wigged and gowned foemen.

MRS MITCHEL. There appears in the United Irishman an address of sympathy from the Dr Doyle Club to Mrs Mitchel, together with that lady's spirited reply :-

Madau,-In the state of alarm and uncertainty to which, notwithstanding your long preparation and your best endeavours, we feel you must be reduced by the tyrannical arrest of our heroic brother, your husband, John Mitchel, we come to assure you that we not only feel that the aggression has been made upon us as citizens of this nation, but as if it had been made upon each of us brethren in the cause. individually, the same deep indignation, the same bitter and determined resentment.

However some of us Irish citizens may have disagreed on abstract questions, this tyrannical attempt by the foreign usurper of our country to crush him individually, binds us all together henceforth to rise or fall with him. We have now but one absorbing duty to performnamely, to prepare, night and day, for the purpose, should be be convicted, of restoring him in triumph to

We, however, entertain that confidence in our fellow citizens that no jury will be found so corrupt, base, and policy requisite to be pursued. raitorous as to convict him.

To yourself, personally, we most respectfully offer our entiments of esteem and sympathy. With his safety there is but one other duty equally mperative on us; namely, to pretect those he holds dearest-you, madam, and your children, from the

slightest annoyance or insult. (Signed, on behalf of the club.) JOHN B. WATSON, Chairman. Mrs Mitchel replied briefly in the following

I feel deeply grateful to the members of the Dr Doyle Club for their most encouraging and hopeful address to me. I have the utmost trust and confidence in their pand will never disgrace their cause or his own. I have not hitherto allowed any fears I might feel for my children's safety or my own to interfere with that line of policy which my husband thought it his duty to pursue, in their hands, may become universal mockery. and I do not intend to do so now. But let me tell the Confederates of Dublin that I firmly believe that to allow any Confederates, no matter how insignificant the part he may have taken in their cause, to leave Ireland in felon's fetters for the advocacy of their cause, would be the most fatal madness, and would but rivet the chains more closely than ever, so that they would be unable to regain the noble position they now hold, by all that they mi. ht say or do for half a century to come. I have now only to repeat my thanks to the members of the Dr Doyle Club, for the sympathy which they have expressed with myself personally on the present occasion.

ARBEST OF MR REILLY. was arrested on a charge of 'drilling and training,' con-College-street, and after the case was heard, and informations for his committal made out, he was admitted to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to appear and take his trial at the next city commission, to be tried two months hence,

HORE ARRESTS. More of the leaders of the Confederates are to be pro-

secuted. I have just learned that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr Charles Gavin Duffy of the Nation, and that informations charging Mr T. D. Reilly, with having committed felony under the new act, were sworn yesterday. Rumour also states that Mr Thomas Darcy M'Gee will also be proceeded against, we presume for the part he took in the meeting on Sunday last, Father Kenyon has arrived in Dublic, to conduct the

ditorship of the United Inisuman. An application to postpone the trial of Mitchel wil be made on Thursday, on the ground that the jury panel ductory measures, which are to pave the way for the was partially arraigned.

LOCATION ON SNIG'S END ESTATE. The following is a correct list of the two, three, and four acre shareholders to be located at Snig' End Estate, on the 2nd Monday in June, 1848.

THOMAS CLARK' Corres. Sec. TWO ACRES. 69 Emma Adams Banbury 663 Samuel Whalley Manchester 146 James Holt Ditto 198 Jahn Hudson Leicester 137 John Carter Upton-on-Severn 826 Charles Frith Greenwich 4074 W. H. Curtis Whittington and Ca 17 Wm. Peckett Office List 44 Constantine Jay Hull 1822 Robert Wilson Walsoken 108 Charles Firth Office List 206 James Harmer Ditto Birmingham 132 James Smith 121 Stephen Needham Derby Office List 1236 Thomas Sutton 42 John Langley Norwich 151 George Staples Family Ticket 152 Henry Staples Office List 649 John Teague Bilston 20 Mary Clarkson Addingham 707 Isaac Goodhall Market Lavington 690 William Gray Ditto Ditto 52 C. II. Buddecombe Southampton Office List 2376 William Dart Exeter* Ledbury 161 Thomas Ashman Mells, Somerset

Hull

70 Robert Baines Newcastle-on-Tyne 11 John West Office List 35 John Robertson Stalybridge 1557 Thomas Halsale Chorley Office List 1946 Richard Daniels 1383 Dennis O'Brien Alva THREE ACRES. 32 John Kay S Ashton-under-Lyne Thomas Buckby Family Ticket 1624, 407 James Watson 55 Alexander Cleland

34 Robert Heppenstall

Dawsbury Glasgow 9 John Buswell Banbury 1080, 1090 George Cose Nottingham 1607, 138 Thomas Saville Halifax 18 Robert Winter 26 Henry Oliver Newport Pagnell Matthew Brown Office List 793, 62 Donald Robinson Edinburgh Wellingborough FOUR ACRES.

Mr C. Doyle O'Connorville Mr Baker Birmingham Reading Ar G. Wheeler Mr Cornwall Bradford Mr Rawson Manchester London Bradford, Wilts Mr Kindell 449 W. Colston Derby 273.274 James Wakeman Torquay 531 T. Newson Dewsbury 1078 1079 Daniel Powell Merihyr Tydvil 1520 1521 James Brand Sleaford 65 John Rice Bradford, York 514 T Franklin Limehouse f Family Ticket 361 362 John Kinross 2351 2352 Andrew Kinross Alva 1564 1565 John Lawton Retford 65 John L Simpson Family Ticket 1087 Esther Hunt Manchester Office List 506 Robert Jarvis 6061 Joseph Smith Rouen, France 3507 3509 Edmund Gee 1929 W. James Merthyr Tydvil

HEYWOOD. - The members of this lecality are restreet, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at six o'clock.—On with his relentless hostility whilst I was advocating the van against the enemy, and flinging the Tuesday evening, May 30th, Mr Matthews will the cause of the working classes by means of the abo- weight of his name and talents into the great national lecture on the present prospects of the Chartist lition of all taxes upon their food. That honourable struggle. It is not too late! Let him come, and he Movement; to commence at half-past seven.

Newton Abbott

Manchester

Glasgow.

Office List

Kidderminster

75,76 John Miller

177 John Ramsey

921 922 James Carew

1390,1391 W. Jarrett

1966,1967 T. Launchbury

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Fellow Countrymen,
Lord John Russell having declared in the House of Commons, that he did not believe the people.of this country desired the Charter, we accept that statement as a challenge, and hereby igvite you to make immediate arrangements for convening in the most central positions of the various districts of England, Scotland, and Wales, great gatherings of the Chartiets on Whit Monday the Chartiets on Unit Monday the Chartiets on Whit Monday the 19th of Innethe Chartists, on Whit-Monday, the 12th of June. Be peaceful, be orderly, but above all organised. He who does not organise cannot be relied upon.-Answer reluctant magistrates, that the Prime Minster of England has indirectly called you together, either totalter or confirm his belief as to your apathy and contentment.

Rally, rally, in your classes-Gather, gather, in your hundreds-Meet, meet, fellow countrymen, in your tens of thousands. Record a solemn yow, never to cease agitating, and to agitate for nothing less than the People's

Charter. Let the chairman of each meeting so arrange it that the men only who are present form themselves into a solid square, so as to be counted in the front line and down one of the sides. The multiplication of the one number by the other, will give the exact amount of men present. When that is corsectly ascertained and verified by some wellknown person present, whether magistrate, mayor, alderman, councillor or otherwise, let the statement be forwarded at once to Lord John Russell, directed thus :- To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, Downing-street, London. Make no remark whatever, beyond the correct statement, and let that be done in a clear, husiness like manner, and with a calm and dignified spirit. Send us also a copy, so that we may act as a counter-sheet on his Lordship, as to the number of your reports.

the Executive shall be present at each of five, and one of the Commissioners at each of twenty great meetings. We shall rely on you, the people, supporting us in the Execution of this most important duty.
We remain, fellow countrymen, your faithful

JOHN M'CRAE P. M. M'DOUALL JAMES LEACH ERNEST JONES SAMUEL KYDD.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COM MITTEE TO THE PEOPLE.

FRILOW COUNTRYMEN! -

At a time when so many parties are in the field with promises of Reform, we consider it our duty to point your attention to what we deem the

Chartists! these are times to try men's souls, their judgment, and their firmness. The middle class are seeking our support—at first, under the plea of Household Suffrage; then, when the, find this miserable bait will not take, they grow more vague—talk of a 'wide extension'—but all adhere to their 'Triennial Parliaments'-and 'Property Qualification'—though some insidiously change it to an Income Qualification of £200 per annum'—which means a Middle Class Qualifleation, to the exe usion of working men and the interests of labour. Seeing their original propositions scouted by the people, they have made a further change, and try to clothe them in a more attractive shape. They are now de-claring themselves for Universal Suffrage, leaving determination not to allow their brother Confederate, the 'details for carrying it out to be considered at a John Mitchel, to leave this land in a convict ship; and future period.' We believe that the details (the I feel assured—nay, I am quite certain—that my hus- remaining five points of the Charter) are essentially ecessary for giving due effect to Universal Suffrage. Leave the DFTAILS to be fixed by the middle class, and Universal Suffrage,

> Working men! The New Reform League is calculated to benefit the middle class alone; every one of its features will give them added power, and give you none. Be on your guard! Why do they ask your help? Because Whig government-a compound of cotton lords and landlords—is fast ruining their trade, and they are not strong enough to subvert that government. They are, therefore, placed in the dilemma of submitting quietly to the Whigs, and being ruined-or of joining the Chartists, and giving up their class privileges.

They think however, they can once more dupe us, and blind us as to their real intentions. Chartists! At five o'clock on Monday evening Mr Devin Reilly | They cannot do without you, but they are trying to save themselves at the cost of as few class privileges trary to law. On Tuesday, Mr Reilly was brought as they can. They are driving THEIR bargain-let us pefore the police magistrates, at the head police-office, drive ours. If we hold out, they will be obliged to come to our terms.

Now that they are again raising the Cuckoo cry of, 'Take what you can get!'—'Do not go for the whole at once!'— tell them, that we adhered to our principles at a time when we stood alone-in the hour of adversity-in the day of comparative weakness-and that now, when we are strong; now, when the Press is forced to devote its columns daily to a notice of our movement; now, when the middle classes are seeking us, soliciting us for help, now is not the moment to ask us to descend from our proud position -abate one iota of the Charter, or sneak from honest principles into servile expediency.

'THE CHARTER WHOLE AND ENTIRE.' must be our motto, and we must oppose every Reform movement having only a sectional, not a universal good in view. They may taunt us with being obstructives-they may taunt us with thwarting their ' introrest.' Tell them a Reform which should benefit only the middle class, would be worse than No Reform; for whereas that class are now somewhat kept in check by their privileged opponents, they would then becomethe irresponsible and unconditional masters

Chartists! Reflect, also, when they ask you to give up your Chartist agitation' in order to 'join with them?' Who is there to join with? A political pigmy—a mere shadow. Where is their party? Where is their strength? Have they the people with them; No! Have they even their own class with them? No! A few solitary sentinels, watching our movement from a distance-divided among themselves-contradictory and disagreed-we see nothing to unite with, but a few parliamentary and political pedlars, daring to call themselves leaders of parties baying no existence but in their own conceit. Rally, then, Chartists! Unmask them at their meetings-tear the flimsy veil off their vague and unmeaning resolutions (you will see samples of them in this week's STAR)-ask them what they really mean ?-fix the slippery rhetericians to the pointand, if that is not the Charter, move the following amendment, which we submit to you, as, even herein, uniformity is desirable, evidencing at once the

strength and extent of our organisation :-'Resolved, as a change is now universally admitted to be necessary; as that change must strike at the root of the evil, not merely at its surface; as the working classes have been, and are, the greatest sufferers and the oldest reformers, and are, therefore, entitled to the first consideration and the chief benefit resulting from reform; as the Charter embodies their rights, and expresses their wishes: this meeting pledges itself to sanction no measure of electoral reform short of the principles contained in that document, without compromise, curtailment, or surrender-convinced that the omission of any one of its points, would cripple the efficacy of the rest-warned by the treachery of the Reformers of 1832-aware that a united people has the power of carrying any just measure of reform, and determined that the interests of Labour shall be the ruling question of the

A word as to the Plan of Organisation: we consider that plan capable of affording our movement an icresistible power. To ensure this, it must be acted on uniformly in every locality. It will not do for one locality to adopt one plan,—and another a different one ;-for the political machine to work well, it must harmonise it all its details.

The government dread our organisation more than any other measure. They will therefore try to thwart its development by forcing the people into a premature outbreak. Spies and traitors will be em-ployed for this purpose. They will irritate you by acts of local tyranny. Once more, be on your guard! There must be no rioting-organise! organise! organise!-and the hour of our triumph will come. We warn you, it is nearer than our enemies-and even than our friends expect; Nothing but intemperate haste can retard it,-nothing but a dereliction of principle can rob us of its fruits.

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER. JOHN M'CRAE, ERNEST JONES, P. M. DOUALL, JAMES LEACH, SAMUEL KYDD,

NOTICE.—All treasurers and secretaries of districts and localities are requested forthwith to forward their names and residences to the Executive.
All money orders to be made payable to John Sewell, Esq., at the Post-Office, Southwark, London, and transmitted to John M. Crae, Financial Secretary, Literary Institution, John street, Tottenham Court-road. London. It is particularly requested the above may be strictly adhered to. JOHN M'CRAR

OLDHAM. On Sunday (to morrow), a meeting of the Irish Confederation will take place in the Working Man's Hall, when Mr B. S. Treanor, and Mr R. Anderson, of Stalybridge, will deliver addresses on the Principles of the Irish Confederation, and the best means of the people of England and Ireland ontaining their rights.' Chair to be taken at six o'cleck in the evening .- A meeting of the Land quested to meet in the Association Room, Hartley- members will take place in the school-room, at two o'clock in the afternoor

> WORTLEY .- Mosses Brook and Harris will address a meeting, on Monday evening, at half-past seven

We shall so arrange. it that one of the members of

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nowious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permatively how few of the unit or he raised of the importance to every householder in the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following is respectfully submitted:

'To Mr Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London.

'No. 5, David street, Regent-road Manufacturely how few of the afflicted have been permatively how few of the unit of the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following is respectfully submitted:

'To Mr Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London.

'No. 5, David street, Regent-road Manufacturely how few of the affiliation and the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following is respectfully submitted:

'To Mr Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London.

'No. 5, David street, Regent-road Manufacturely how few of the affiliation permatically have been permatically have be since without the slightest return of the Disorder, over a period of filteen years, during which time the same Abersince without the slightest return of the Disorder, over a period of filteen years, during which time the same Abersince without Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Properties of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a preservabiling remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. selves, do now treety and trankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names.

their names.

Seld in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d pots in one for 11s., with full directions families, sel ools, and especially mercantile men, whether for use, by C. King (Agent to the Proprietor), No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in the precured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myssale

tt a time.

• Se sure to ask for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.' The public are requested to be on their guard

grainst nozious 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 enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.,

Is a sure and speedy cure, for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike is a sure and speedy cure, for mose sected annoyances, or note causing the reast pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate cerns and bunions.

nyeterate cerns and pumons. Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the

Ask for ' Paul's Every Man's Friend.' most obdurate corns. Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine :-

Bishopsgate street Without; Eade. 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS. - Mayler and Son, Herald Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew, Brighten; Ferris and Score, Bristol; Harper, FREE PRESS Office, Cheltenham; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Simmonds, Derchester; Scawie, Durham; Evans and Hodgson, Ereter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernaey; Berrs, Halifax; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Hudderefield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baincs and Newsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool: Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastlo-upon-Tyne; Eutton, Review Office, Nottingham; Fletcher, Nobeola News Office, Norwich; Mennie, Piymouth; Clark, Pilot Office, Preston; Heckley, Patney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mencury Office, Sheffield; Watton, Chronicle Office, Shrewsbury; Randall, Southempton; Mort, Stefford; Bagley, Stamford; Sims, Stockport; Vin: and Carr, Herald Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Cardwell, Wak-field; Sharpe, Advertiser Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighton, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Maunder and Co., Wolverhampton, Evgata, Price 2s. 9d. per box.

York: John King, Bridgend: Ballard. Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansea; Raines, Edinburgh; and by the Venders of Medicines generally throughout the Allan, Greenock; Marshall, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom.

It was with no small gratification that we have perused

the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messra Lucas. The awful conset sences of depraved habits, early ac-

quired, 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 pro-

ductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once

35. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount.

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

ment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

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by six coloured engravings.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

Steel.

THE SILENT FRIEND;

quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obser-

Part the First

Part the Second

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga

citous and unproductive unions shown to be the neces

teen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Man entering into life.

recommendit .- Conservative Journal.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September

tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing ef God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their neans, 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 39th September E1. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street,

To Professor Holloway.

Siz.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his Liver and Kidneys - that he had placed the man for 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 completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days. J. R. HETDON. (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 Holieway. SIE, —A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that

she had the greatest difficulty of 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 stairs; the commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am nappy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health. WILLIAM BROWNE.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

SIR,-The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before h took them, was almost trable 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 Gomplaint.
Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, detect Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:--To Professor Holloway.

Ser, - Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politeness uding me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and on the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, 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. Iwish to have ano ther box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant,

ALDRORCE GH. Signed) These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in

the following complaints. Irregu. Scrofula, or Kings Bilious Complaints Female Ague larities Evil Fits ∆sthma Secondary Symp Blotches on Skin Bowel Complaints Headache Colies Indigestion Tic Douloreux Tumours of Inflammation Ulcers the Bowela Jaundice Venereal Affect fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven-Liver Complaints Consumption tions Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds Dropsy Dysentery i'iles Rhematism Weakness, from Retention of Urine whatever cause tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its Pevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel &c., &c. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable tant part of the Work should be read by every Young

Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—ls. lld., 24. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. 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.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION OF HEHAN LIFE ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGRAVINGS

unhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of the passions, the premature decline of beilth, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and delusive habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long train of disorders effecting the principal organs of the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigestion, with remarks on gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK.
Chap, 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental de crepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of selfindulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigestion, hysteria, insanity, moring 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 performance of the principal vital function consequent the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is a saving of 11.12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is a saving of 12.12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is a saving of 12.12s. mind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4 -- Genorrhæa, its symptoms, complications and treat ment, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the presttae Gnap. 5 .- Syphilis, its complications and treatment

Cases, Concluding Observations, Plates, &c. By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Sold by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Mansell, 115, Fleet-street; Sunger, 150, Oxford-street, London; Winnell, 78, High-street, Birmingham; Whit-Longon; winnell, 18, flight-street, Daminguam; wint-more, 119, Market-street, Manchester; Howell, 54, Charch-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside-greet, Edinburgh; Powell, 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and all booksellers.

The task of preparing and producing the work entitled Control of the Passiens, by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced & volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medical practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much personal investigation, and great restarches in the study of medicine. In a word, the work has merits which devethe national force. It will be remembered that the national force. It will be remembered that earnestly recommends it for general perusal.—Weekly Lord John Russell said some delay would take place.

The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi-

753/IE manifold advantages to the heads of families from a the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success

'Sir,-I have much satisfaction in communicating to you 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 salutary 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 if, in giving this testimony, I am the means of making

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 cure for 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 o

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 the directions accompanying each box.

Heaton, Land, Hay, Haizh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Harange, Markey, Markey, Markey, And Co., Hartley, And Co., Hartl

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

CHARTIST DRILLING AT BRADFURD. - CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE — At a quart-r to twelve on Saturday night, Police-constable Hodgson, who resides exhibits 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 Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not wisking to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing evolutions. With more zeal than discretion, the constable went up to the leader and a ked his name, mediate replies sent to all letters, it containing the fee of but he had no sooner done so than he was attacked by several of the party. He called out for assi-ance, and on several of the police on duty immediately coming up, one of the asvailants was captured. The The extensive practice of prisener, in the midst of a small escort of police, was marched some distance down Manchester-road followed by an unruly crowd. Police-constable their work, entitled, the 'SiLENT FRIEND,' (one hundled by the statement of the statement his overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to the Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to the latter and affection of the Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to the latter and affection of the Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to the latter and affection of the Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to the latter and affection of the Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to the latter and affection of the latt Hodgson then attempted to capture another of the marched in military order, and with long staves, Manchester-road. It is said, that on Sunday evenpoints of the neighbourhood, ready for action (if required) with the police. Reports of drilling being | the greatest enemies working men have to contend with, practised nightly, by numerous bands of men, have

Paternoster.row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. -Bradford Observer TYRANNY .- The coal miners of Aspull, near Wigan, Raimas, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, request that you will insert the following communi-Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, cation in your next paper. A few weeks ago a colier in the employ of the Earl of Balcarres, named William Wallis, was required to work on what is Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and usually designated in the neighbourhood of Aspull Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated play Monday,' this rder he peremptorily refused to submit to, on account of its being contrary to the understood; arrangements between c liers and their Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, pro-Shepherd, having met Wallis on the following day, duced by over indulgence of the passions and by the practold him to hasten home, put his clothes on, take tice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence his candle box, his dinner and his picks, go to the operate on the economy in the impairment and destrucpit brow and be seen there by the men, but not be tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of allowed to work; or if he refused to do so, he would nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their ac--to use his own expressions- Be shelved for three ompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced days.' There is no mode of deterring men possessed by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This of a little trief authori y from a repetition of such by which these effects may be remedied, and full and

> Aspull district. YORK CITY ELECTION. - On Monday the nomination of candidates for the City of York took place, at hustings erected in St Sampson's square.-The usual forms being gone through, Mr Ald. Meek proposed, and Mr George Lesman seconded, the nomination of Mr W. M. E. Milner, of Nun App'eton, Baker seconded, the nomination of Mr Henry Vincent. of Stamford-Hill .- Mr J. Swales proposed, and Mr R. H. Anderson seconded the nomination of Mr C. Wilkins, sergeant-at-law .- Mr Milner first addressed the electors. He declared himself, with regard to the reform movement, an advocate for the Ballot and Household Suffrage; he objected to Triennial Parliaments, and reserved himself as to Equal Electoral Districts. He maintained the right of the landed proprietors to preserve game, provided that their tenants be not injured; but he would consent to a committee of inquiry respecting the Game Laws, and thought them capable of improvement. He advocated religious liberty to the greatest extent .- Mr Vincent declared himself a supporter of the four points involved in the present to the people. He was for the abolition of the Game Laws-for a revision of the probate and legacy duties, and of the property and income taxso as to impose a larger burthen on real and permanent property. He advocated religious freedomthe word toleration be repudiated. He would allow all sects the utmost freedom to act-but he would

deny the right of any to endowment from the state. He contended for a reduction of the army and navy when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary and he would terminate all national differences by the adoption of free trade to the fullest extent .-Mr Sergeaut Wilkins avowed himself in favour of Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Electoral Districts, and Triennial Parliaments. He opposed the Game Laws, and condemned our present state of gaol discipline, which, instead of being a corrective of crime, was one of its greatest nurseries. He contended that our present system of taxation was lie strongly urged the importance of purity of election, and declared his opinion that our many evils in

> A ROYAL WISH. - On one occasion George II. is aid to have exclaimed, stopping the Queen short :-I am sick to death of all this foolish stuff, and wish with all my heart that the devil may take all your bishops, and the devil take your minister, and the devil take the Parliament, and the devil take the

GAMBLING. - This vice has been practised by the most civi ised and enlightened people, as well as by the most barbarous and ignorant. The coroneted legislator of the foremost nation in refinement has been known to sacrifice s princely income to his passion. No station is free from its degrading influence. The brutal builbaiter, and the most profound thinker, have alike met ing: ut the militia. We have reason to believe that forfeit heaven!' The man who wrote that sentence was bill is in preparation for the better balleting of himself a gambler, and ultimately a suicide! Such is and that the measure could not be brought forward ing a morose, peevish, and discontented state of mind, the whole of which might have been prevented by the

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB, - At the request of several members of the Journeymen Steam Engine, Machine Makers, and Millwrights' Friendly Society, I write to contradict a few statements contained in a letter which appeared in the STAR of May 13, headed, 'The Porsecuted Shoemakers,'

and signed Alexander Fletcher, boiler maker. He tells us, after stating that Messes Parker, Peel, and Jacobs, were sent for to Manchester, by request of the delegates of the Boiler Makers Society, that they, in company with the general secretary of the Boiler Makers Society, waited upon the delegates of the Mechanics Society (then sitting in Manchester) to ascertain their intentions respecting joining the National Trades. That the delegates attended-sent their credentials into the room, and that the Mechanics sent their general secretary, Mr Selsby, who told them that they could not be admitted to an audience; and that they, the 'Mechanics,' could not think of lowering themselves to an equality with other trades. And this, after pocketing £130 of their money, not two months before, subscribed to assist at the trials of the men at Newton.

Now, sir, here is the fact of the case. Previous to our delegate meeting of last Whitsuntide, we had a rule which prohibited members of our society belonging to another trades society, and consequently our members could not join the National Trades Society. But previous to the deputation of the National Trades Society waiting up'n us, the question had been introduced, discussed. and decided upon, and the result was a relaxation of that rule in favour of the National Trades Association, in cansequence of its national character, and its intention of benefiting all classes of trades.

In relation to that rule prohibiting our members jaining any other trades society, the following resolution was unanimously carried :- That the words 'excepting the National Trades Society,' be inserted in this rule, with the understanding that branches may join if the members are agreeable, but that it shall not affect individual members should they think proper not to join.'

That, sir, is the resolution verbatim, which is now rule of our society, and some of our members have taken advantage of it, and become members of that association; in fact, in one place they have formed a branch in connexion with it. This I think is a complete refutation of the misrepresentation of 'Alexander Fletcher, Boiler Maker.'

That Mr Selsby should make use of such language to the delegates is impossible; he was instructed to state to the deputation, 'That we had already considered and decided upon the matter, and likewise to inform them of the resolution we had come to.' This he did, and I am sure that Mr Selsby is incapable of using language so disrespectful and so opposed to fairness and honesty, as is there attributed to him : besides you will find by reference to the STAR of the week subsequent to the deputation waiting upon the 'Mechanics,' that the missionaries of that body kindly acknowledge the decision we had come to, and speak of it in a very favourable manner. This, sir, I think, shows that 'Alexander Fletcher, Boiler M.ker,'is much fonder of 'seeing his name in print,' than of writing that which is true.

With regard to the sbeemakers, the first word that I and those to whom I have spoken upon the subject, have heard, is contained in the letter here alluded to, which somewhere in Manchester-road, Bradford, and who I should not have seen, had my attention act been was in plain clothes, and off duty, was proceeding especially directed to it; we have not received any repreacross the road to a barber's shop, for the purpose of sentation of the case, nor have we been asked for any getting shaved, when his attention was attracted to assistance. We are at all times thankful to all trades a band of men, who, armed with deal staves, about who assist us in times of difficulty, and I hope we shall six feet in length, were marching two deep, under at all times evince our gratitude in the return of similar the command of one of cavalier aspect—an ancient kindness. But is Alexander Fletcher so ignorant of the pended as the rules point out, and that no portion of our £26,000 can be applied to any but the purposes it was subscribed for, and that we could not even support our own contributions? Allow me to say that I much regret that Mr Fletcher should have made so many enemies through advocating the cause, and making himself instrumental in raising £40, towards the Newton trials, I had a hope that the money given, had been given with a good will towards the cause, believing that all trades were equally selves, deserve the kindest acknowledgment, and not withstanding Mr Fletcher's enemies, I do not believe that the boiler makers would cast their money to us with

I hope, Sir, in justice to the men, whose character as a body is evidently traduced, that you will find room for this explanation, although I see that you are almost over can illafford space, for accusation and explanation of at least confirm themselves to truths, and not carelessly of working mon who should act with greater unanimity: men who do this, whatever they think of themselves, are for they do not represent but calumniate them.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently, WILLIAM NEWTON. 12. White-horse-terrace, Stepney.

THE POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB .- Mr Ernest Jones in his address (published in the last number of the STAR), has stated that the business of the next Chartist Convention or Assembly, will not consist in devising means for ascertaining the legisla-I want to know what is to be the precise tenor or intent of such a proclamation? Am I to understand that the said proclamation is to have the force of statute law! any other sanction, to assert and carry into practice the right of voting for parliamentary candidates? Are they to disregard the property quelification? Are the memunder the present system, I think the result may be clearly foreseen at the present moment. Now, Sir, as to the expenditure sought to be incurred. I insist upon an vent future misunderstanding, or confusion. Again, I 14., or 8d. stuff comes into Nantwich through my power and organic vitality which statesmen will consider that the late Assembly have been rather liberal as a fit and proper person to represent this city in in voting 2s 6d a day, besides travelling expenses, in adparliament.—Mr F. Hapwood proposed, and Mr dition to their regular pay, for the Executive. The late Executive never received the said gratuity, and I think periodical agents to speculate for friends only, for if the that the present ought not to receive it any more than their predecessors, more especially when we consider the

impoverished source from which the money is to be They have asked for a grant of £10,000, without stating the time in which it should be collected, or the number that would be found willing to pay it; now, if there be 5 000 subscribing Chartists, the said levy will amount to £2 a head. If this amount is to be collected | foot so unmistakably, when I commenced recommending than ninepence a week for twelve calendar months, be. sides their other expenses. Will this be done? the people afford it? are questions that naturally suggest themselves. Hence the absurdity of disproportioned | fifty weekly, and LLOYD's down to five, where it still invaluable instrument of instruction to the trades in late Assembly, and likewise in its proper sense, measurce and men, by which I mean, the men who with such signal credit to themselves, have been so long known to the public as the faithful advocates of certain measures, in preference to mushrooms or parvenus of whom no previous knowledge can be had.

Faithful to Mr O'Connor, and the people, Plymouth, May 22nd, 1848. E. Robertson,

THE SPECIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB, - Several Chartists have asked me, who gave the dinners to the special constables. It has only this day come to my knowledge how the matter is arranged. The Chiawick division I am particularly acquainted with ; cials with an extraordinary quantity of impudence, to go from door to door, and beg the means to raise their dinner; and I can assure you, these beggars are so persevering that 'no' for an answer is out of the question. The country at large might be ranged, and two such men. as a carpenter and half-pay officer, could not be found. They would beat the best cadger that ever lived. kingdom. So much for the newspapers' account of pub. cent. For Mr Milnor the show was small. A se- lie dinners. It a poor starved man should take half the cond show was taken for the two former gentlemen, liberty these place-hunting cringers take, they would be to cement that union of hearts which exists between sent to prison for three months. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. A 10TH OF APRIL MAN

to the members of the journeymen steam.

ENGINE, MACHINE MAKERS, AND MILL-WRIGHTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Fellow-Workmen,-In presuming to address you on the subject of the Matchester No 4 and 5 Branches, allow me to say a few words in justification of their proceedings, in reference to the banking of their funds; and in doing so, I wish it to be understood that it has long been the opinion of many of our members that our funds have been, and are, put out to a disadvantege, inasmuch as the trading classes can withdraw the money, belonging to the different trade and sick societies, and use it in a manner directly opposed to the interest of the depositors; and I may here say that the reason why the evil of doing business with commercial banks has not been agitated in our society, arises from the fact of there being no establishment in existence, where the working classes could place their society funds with advantage to thomselves, until the Land and Labour Bank was established in connexion with the National Land Company. The majority of the members of the above branches considering that bank a safe one, and beneficial to our socluty, at once commenced business with that establishment; and I mest respectfully protest against the illegal interference of the General Secretary and the Executive

in accordance with the rules that govern the whole soclety. And I especially protest against the illegal and despetic decision of the late extraordinary delegate meeting, where it says that 'no branch of our society be allowed to bank their funds in the Land and Labour Bank, and that this meeting instruct each branch that has deposited their funds in the same to withdraw them

Council going to examine the accounts of a banker.

Fellow-workmen, it is necessary that you should exa-

mine the doings of your late delegates; by so doing, you don) in his propositions: Firstly—'That in order to branches of industry, and thus relieve them from among us, and to extend our union, so as to create a other calamities, the inevitable consequences of the greater power for the protection of our interests, and to endeavour to bring together all existing societies in such a manner as to enable them to act with an unanimity of purpose upon all matters connected with the general interest of the trade-We authorise the General Executive Council to adopt the following means: viz .- to apcall meetings of the trade, &c.' The above proposition is a very desirable one, and I hope that it may be carried out, and that the day is not far distant when we shall throw off those aristocratic notions, and become united in one grand National Trades' Association. But, his next proposition displays a very different feeling, inasmuch as it carries with it the sting of a disappointed dictator. He proposes - 'That the rules enacted at the last delegate meeting, together with the alterations and resolutions | the government to extend the elective franchise passed at this meeting, are the laws for the government to every man of twenty-one years of age, untainted of the Journeymen Steam-engine, Machine Makers, and Mill-wrights' Friendly Society, and any member or members refusing to recognise the laws, cannot be considered a part of the society these rules govern.' The above propositions were adopted in opposition to the constitution of our society; therefore they are null; but if the above

AN OPPONENT TO ALL USUBPED AUTHOBITY. THE MIDDLE CLASSES AND THE CHARTER.

I remain,

prepared to maintain them.

TO PEABOUS O'CONNOB, ESQ., M.P. SIE,-As one of the middle classes of this country, perhaps you will kindly give me permission to advance a few words with reference to the feeling of that class let me say that I, for one, sir, sincerely rejoice at the present wide-spread agitation in this noble cause. We also much admire the courage, patriotism, and states. manlike tact which you have displayed as the honoured leader of this great movement, and fervently do I hope that the day is not far distant when your unwearied exertions will be crowned with complete success. Now, eir, it has been often said that the whole of the

middle class are opposed to the points which constitute the Charter, Sir, I deny the assertion; for, I have lately had frequent opportunities of conversing with men of mind and intelligence on the matter, who think soldier who was apparently drilling them in military fact, or so little accustomed to trades societies, as not that, with the exception of Universal Suffrage, the Charto know that the funds of those societies can only be ex- | ter is most reasonable, and ought to be the basis of our constitution.

Newton trials out of that fund, but had to raise voluntary never taken the pains to accertain what it is, nor how as they are invested with unlimited powers, to perit would operate if it became the law of the land. And petuate class legislation, and feudal privileges, they yet these are the persons who are spoken of as being will never permit (nor make any arrangements with) your opponents. Pretty opponents, surely! So that it the working classes to employ themselves upon the is a gross fallacy to say that the whole of that class in land, which is completely locked up against the would have had many adherents from the class to which I people, by the feudal laws of entail and primosold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of police at that moment, all of them were more or less questions involved in it, which if decide dagainst us, would injured by the depredations against property of a set of And even if the present government could be the Chartist movement.

It is manifest that the people are most unfairly and inadequately represented in the House of Commons; and it was only the other day that a respectable trademan of mob had dispersed. About twenty minutes to eleven a bad grace, but what they could spare they would give this metropolis called my attention to the disgraceful class; the produce of their industry would be systeevening of Friday week, whilst Mr Cobden was speaking being the property of the producers as would be the on the estimates, and at the same time said, 'that case under the direction of a government reprethat was enough to make him a Chartist at once. you may ultimately triumph!

I venture to say, that the Dissenters of England. though not in your ranks at present, will exult at your With a hundred apologies for this intrusion on your

valuable time at this stirring crisis, I remain, sir, Your most obedient servant.

A Young MAN. P.S. I send you my name and address, but not for

THE CHEAP PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. RESPECTED SIR,-I send you the following extract from No. 21 of Mr Vickers's so-called 'Tracts for the

People':-Hopewell, 'do you know what Universal Suffrage means ?' 'To be sure I do,' says I; 'it's every man havin' a vote and a voice in makin' those laws that are to govern him; and it comports with reason, and stands to common sense.' 'Well,' says he, 'what's all that Are the people in virtue of such proclamation, without when it's fried? Why, it amounts to this, and nothin' more nor less :- Now, men of property and character make laws to govern rogues and vagabonds; but, by vagabends will make laws to govern men of property

and character.'

This is not the first tit bit of the kind that Mr Vickers has introduced into his tracts, and if all venders of cheap publications took the same view of the matter as I do, agency except on order.

I trust you will notice the extract in some way, and I wish you could give a gentle hint to Chartist news and agents were to act upon this principle generally, they might soon bring the threepenny Jim Crow newspaper

From my own little experience I know that news after Lloyd's came out, I sold forty per week, and conthe NEWS OF THE WORLD in the place of it, to those who that I soon had the News or the World up to forty and keeps, and shall never rise if I can help it; not that I have any respect for Mr Bell, but he is the least of two evils; and should there come a more Democratic threepenny into the market, I will soon clear the town of Vickers, Lloyd, and Bell, or try hard for it. I have never increased the price of the STAR from 41 d.

neither do I think that any Chartist agent can conscientiously do so, for at that price there is as much profit as on any other paper of the price. Believe me yours devotedly in the cause,

A NANTWICH NEWS-AGENT.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR. ESQ., M.P. FOR RESPECTED SIR,-It was with mingled feelings of

NORTHERN STAR, of the 6th inst. We deeply regret that after the many years of labour which you have spent in endeavouring to improve the condition of the working classes, both politically and socially, that there should exist individuals so wicked as to endeavour to lower you in the estimation of that class for whose welfare you Evening at the Craven's Head, Drury-lane, and all have made so many sacrifices. But as your character has hitherto proved unassailable, or, if assailed, has attend. proved like the gold which comes out of the furnace doubly purified, so shall they find that any attempt to you and the working classes of this country. We repel wifery, has been invented by a Mr Sloman, of St with indignation the unmanly attack made upon you in Martin's lane. It consists of an iron slipper, with gard to your management of the National Land Company's funds, and only regret that your kindly disposition induces you to pardon such off nces. But, sir, in these letters we have also a cause for rejoicing, that you delicate texture cannot be soiled, neither can the than which nothing would give us greater pleasure. Come, and we shall give you a welcome worthy of your. self; and as you will accept of no pecuniary reward, we will greet you with a hundred thousand Scottish welcomes. In conclusion, we have only to assure you that our confidence in you, as our honest bailiff, is un shaken, and were we possessed of twenty times more capital, we would willingly place it at your disposal. confident of its better security. Wishing you long life to enjay the pleasure of seeing that state of society established for which you have so long struggled, and hoping

soon to see you in the 'land of the mountain and flood,' We remain, dear Sir, John Kinniburgu, Chairman. WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, Treasurer. ROBERT BROUGH, Secretary. Parkhead, 12th May, 1848.

Company.

A correspondent of the LEEDS MERCURY 1909mmends that, if capital punishments be retained, c:i-

ceedings of those branches, so long as they acted strictly ADDRESS OF THE STONE MASONS OF LONDON TO THE TRADES OF THE METROPOLIS, AND THE COUNTRY GENT RALLY.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, At a general meeting of the masons of London has deposited their funds in the same to withdraw them on or before the 29th of April, 1848.' And there is an held for the purpose of considering what steps should on or before the 29th of April, 1848.' And there is an between the present distressed state of the trade other display of their legislative wisdom, where they be taken in the present distressed state of the trade of the causes which have led thereto and the causes which have led thereto are the causes which have led thereto are the causes which have led the cause which have led the cause which have led the cause which have led the cau other display of their legislative wisdom, where the society's and the causes which have led thereto, resolutions money is deposited, be suspected of insecurity, the Etethe trades of London, soliciting their co-operation in cutive Council shall investigate the circumstances, &c.' the formation of a union, which has for its object What an idea! I should like to see the Executive the complete abolition of the monopoly of legislation, the monopoly of land, and other class priviwill perceive the inconsistence of some, and especially, of leges, and thereby pave the way for the trades of that extraordinary men (the talented delegate from Lon- this country to employ themselves in their several cultivate still further the good understanding existing the horrors of starvation, partial employment, and

present system. We have long seen the necessity for a powerful and cordial organisation among the trades of this country, and particularly those of London; and we now beg to submit to your consideration the followpoint individuals to visit each branch, with a request to ing propositions, as the hasis of a union, which we really believe is best calculated to ensure the undivided support and co-operation of the trades of London and the country generally, and which we feel cer. tain can alone permanently better their condition.

We therefore beg to propose that a great Metropolitan Trades Political and Social Union' should be formed, in the first place, to demand of

by crime. And that he shall be protected in the exercise of that right by the Ballot.

That the Parliaments shall be Annual. That there shall be no Property Qualification for

stands good, and the time being past when the money members of Parliament. And that such members shall be paid for their was to be withdrawn, or be suspended, I beg to say that it is not, nor will be withdrawn; and if division is to take place, I can say that the members have not And secondly,-That a Board of Labour

soughtit, as they know the value of union; but, at the should be formed, consisting of the most practical. same time, they know their rights as members, and are and intelligent members-delegates from the different branches of the proposed union, part of whom we would recommend should have seats in the legislature, whose duties it should be to watch over the interests of the trades, to make the necessary arrangements with the government for a new organisation of labour, by self-supporting home colonies, and other industrial establishments.

These are the two propositions which we submit to your consideration as the basis of a union, which upon the subject of the People's Charter. But first, of vigorously acted upon, would, we believe, work but the regeneration of mankind, not only in England, but all over the world. We have placed as the first proposition,- that

for the full representation of the people, as deserving your first attention, because we believe that without political power we never can have real social reformthat political independence must precede social equality; in fine, we only look for the vote as the means to an end, as the necessary machinery of a government, which shall carry out those great and valuable reforms we have mentioned in the second proposition. For certain are we; and you must also be convinced from past experience, that the present There is no doubt, sir, that those who are adverse to government does not understand the question of the the Charter-at least, many thousands of them-have organisation of labour, or if its members do, so long

working classes on the land, or in any other industrial capacity, they would only be employed as they ever have been under the present system, as a slave scene of ridicule which took place in that house on the matically transferred to a master class, instead of senting the whole people, acting in conjunction Go on, sir, in your good cause, and heaven grant that with a 'Board of Labour,' whose business it would be to see that each industrial establishment should comprise all branches of trades, which in their aggregate capacity would ensure the most economical production and distribution of wealth.

In proposing to the trades the formation of a union for the above objects, we by no means wish to interfere with our unions already existing; on the contrary, we think such a union as we propose, would add vigour, and give support to our unions for trades purposes, and at once do away with the objections which we all have to mix up trade matters with political agitation; and we believe that a very small weekly contribution would be sufficient is pay all expenses in carrying out this great projected movement. It is not for us to say what ought to be the rules or regulations for the union we propose, 'A LITTLE BIT OF TRUTH - 'Sam,' said Minister but we beg to submit for your consideration, as a commencement, that each trade should call a meeting as early as convenient, and that such meeting should pass resolutions agreeing to form a branch of the 'Metropolitan Trades Political and Social Union,' and that immediate enrolment of members should at once take place, as well as the appointment of a business committee, and other your beautiful scheme of Universal Suffrage, rogues and necessary officers; and that as soon as each branch shall have enrolled fifty members it shall be entitled to send a delegate to a central delegate council, whose business it will be to proceed energetically with the organisations of the trades; and we have no hesitation in saying, if this plan, which we repoison very extensively for the future at the low charge commend, he commenced in earnest, and acted on of one halfpenny, for he may depend that no more of his with energy, the trades of London will present a know better than despise, but which they will ever treat with contempt so long as the trades are disunited. A great union of the trades thus constituted, we believe, would contain within itself the elements successful political and social reform. For we should view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the perilous condition of our political rights if agents have great influence in proventing the circulation | conceded to us at once, unless we are united, and can meet in our respective societies and discuss the best mode of applying those rights for the establishment of a new and a better order of things. And, therefore, while we lay down as the political basis of the union we propose, the necessity for the full enfranchisement of the people, we believe that such a union would be found to be a most powerful and preparing their minds for the reception of their political rights, and their application to the legitimate direction of labour.

Fellow countrymen, in conclusion, we ask you will you be content to remain behind the rest of the nations of Europe, who have lately made such mighty strides in the glorious cause of liberty and human redemption; if you are, then we proclaim to the world that you deserve the degraded and ignominious fate that awaits you, and the execrations of every lover of his species; if, on the contrary, you are determined to press forward in this glorious manumission, we implore you to commence the good work at once, and you may rely on the most energetic assistance and co-operation of the Masons' pleasure and regret that we read your letters in the branch of the proposed union. Signed on their behalf,

GEORGE SMITH, President.

N.B.—The above society meet every Thursday

RICHARD THOMAS, Secretary.

masons who are not yet members are invited to IMPROVEMENT IN IRONING. - A simple but extremely elever contrivance for obviating trouble, a highly-pelished surface, made to fit the various sizes of irons now in use. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the articles when ironed; and its superiority slipper scorch or stick (so prevalent with the common flat iron) to any fabric during the process of ironing. The great saving of time alone cannot fail in causing these slippers to be generally used, not only by laundresses, to whom this is of much importance, but by every housewife who has the desire of insuring an improved appearance to the finest tabrics in wear,—smudging—as it is usually termed, being impossible. The article has been patented, or doubtless (from its cheroness) the right of Mr Sloman

Vows at Sea. - An Irishman and a German being at son together in a storm, vowed each a purse of gold to the shrine of the virgin. The generous leish man complied wi'h his promise as soon as he landed, and meeting his, wary friend, inquired if he had done the same, 'Lix,' replied the German. 'And what By order of the Parkhead branch of the National Land do you think will become of you when you go to sea again? said Pat. 'If the Wargin ketches me to sea again,' said the German, 'I will give her leaf to plow the masts out of to ship.'

would scon have been infringed on.

Ja CK KETCH AGAIN. - We learn, from a connoise Vho inherits his property?

the and the prefessors of the art curative abound; but it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on stand of arms are in the course of preparation for be march,' that we find a really useful medical work. the militia.—Naval and Military Gazette. Council, who were led astray by him, and, though last i minals should have the cap which covers the face he we have the Council of the Academy to the past your honourable selves, with respect to the past spaked in chloroform. not least, your honourable selves, with nespect to the pro- against in chloroform.

sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 2s. 6d., or state form an important consideration in this section of free by post, 3s. 6d.

CONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay on the Buties and Obligations of Married Life, the the work THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic: its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nerbarrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou

ands of cases To those persons who are prevented enering the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is .nvaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from renercal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of second ary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the Lead and face, enlargement

of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-

for a packet. PERKY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s per box. Consultation fee, if by letter, 11.—Patients are re-

juested to be as minute as possible in the description of Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sens, Farringdon.street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, Londonstreet, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND. THE MILITIA.-There is no truth in the rumour

hat government have given up the intention of call-

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 11d.

Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hartley and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Harson, and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcaife, and Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Hick, Sharp, Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestley. Pontefract: Cordwell and Smith Westfield. Priestley; Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefield; Sutter, Leyland, 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. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

and Kidneys - that he had placed the had placed the makers as much as any trade, worthless fellows, who pretended to be identified with prevailed upon to employ any portion of the hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of office, a body of police constables was marched to London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to the New Inn, where they remained, out of sight, till be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishhalf-past two on Sunday morning. At that hour the on Sunday night, a body of men, computed at 200, Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and down Victoria-street, in Manchester road. It is Impediments to Marriage.
new and improved edition, enlarged to 195 pages, price reported they were returning from drill near Spring 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, Ss. 6d. regular regimental step. About half-past two on this kind, which would be better avoided; and that men Monday morning, a body of sixty men marched in if they are so anxious to figure in your columns, would medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of military order through Duke-street, and dispersed in ing, bodies of Chartists were assembled at various which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21.

disgraceful conduct, but an exposure of their base. imple directions for their use. It is illustrated by three ness, and this alone is the object of the miners of the coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, rhæa, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applicaaction is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This importions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections andierrors, and the means for their removal are shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infeli-

legislation arose from the corrupt influences which had been brought to bear on the constituencies .-The Sheriff then took a show of hands, when large numbers were held up for Mr Wilkins and Mr Vinand ultimate'y the Sheriff declared that the fee, show was in favour of Mr Viccent then demanded by Mr Wilkins and Mr Milner, which was fixed to commence on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock. The following is the final close of the poll :-Milner, 1,504; Vincent, 861; Wilkins, 56.

whole island, provided I can get out of it, and go to Hanover.

ruin in its vortex. An instance of the latter coentred in he case of an author of European celebrity, who, in one of his works, said, 'The gamester, if he dies a martyr to his pursuit, is doubly ruined; he adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide renounces earth to the result of this demoralising habit, commenced, perhaps, in a state of dissipated enant, and continued through a vitiated state of the digestive organs, entail-

Boetrp.

OUR TRUST.

BY ERNEST JONES. Working men, working men-stand by your order! Tresson is watching—deception at hand: Net only gold king and titled marander Foes can be found in the heart of your band. Cars be the Charter—despite of their treason; And if you ask me the 'How!' and the 'When!' Ask your own hearts, your own hands, and your reason : Principle! Principle! Measures, not men! Forget not the service of those who stood by you. Remember the veterans who fought in your wars; And deign not to fawn on the classifier who fly you, Tet ask for your weapons to strike in their cause. Labour, stand forth, and the world must okey thee! Labour, shrink back, and the world will despise! Now is the crisis, when none may gainsay thee; Oh! seize on the moment, for swiftly it flies.

Not in disorder, nor 'mid insurrection, Thy sua, R volution, is winning its noon, The fruit of long ages is reaching perfection, But hands are uplifted to pluck it too soon! The sof , silken hand of the vile profit monger! But oh, not for him be the fruit of the free. Then rally around it, brave children of hunger! The heray hand only shall plack from the tree. Tell me, how long have you fought for the Charter ? Court me the years of your wrong and distress;

Our rights and no more!' and 'Our rights and no And now when the first pang of poverty presses The gold-making minions who made you so poor-What! Shall your struggle-your strength-jour dis

Here you not sworn at the grave of each martyr:

End but in making their order secure. Working men, working men—stand by your Charter— Themselves say : without you their efforts are nought. Freedom and Right are not things you can barter; Then rally the phalanz of manhood and thought !

A short time of trial! My friends, be you ready, The ship is sfloat, and the heavens, they smile; Now, sailors, be faithful-now, helmsmen, be steady-And breezes of Liberty, blow but awhile. O'er quicksands and breakers I see the calm baven : Up with your tricolour, nailed to the mast. Success for the valiant, and wreck for the craven! Hurrah! for the vessel goes gallantly past. Do you ask me to name you the day of your power ! Organise-organise-organise, still!

THE HOLY CAUSE.

Then I'll tell you the day-nay, I'll tell you the hour :

You'l' just gain the Charter, whenever you will.

My brothers in England, There's plenty for all! But our nobles are base! A corrupt knavish race! Day dawns when they fail! My brothers, keep watching; Be steady and true! And robbery legal-shared in by the regal!

Its long reign shall rue! God in bounty has blessed Oar dear native isle! We've been trampled down long, but O God we are strong If thou only smile! And brothers, remember.

God smiles on the right! He who banished the knave! * he who aided the brave! Lends poor men his might! Brave brothers, your country For freedom doth cry! All one bold effort make, and your bondage chains break

Or like Britons die!

* Lais Philippe. W.W. Goa's hand has guided the revolutions of Europe.

Reviews.

THE LABOURER. A Monthly Magazine of Politics. Literature, Poetry, &c. No. XVII. MAY. mill-street, Haymarket; J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage; Manchester: Abel Heywood. We miss some of the usual contributions in this

number of the LABOURER; but there is no lack of readable matter, both in poetry and prose. To us. the most interesting article is the continuation of the series on National Literature. Mr Ernest Jones. having disposed of Poland and Russia, now introduces his readers to the popular literature of Germany, the subject of his first review being Frederick Von Schiller. Amongst the contents of this number are (the commencement of) 'St John's a Romantic Drama in Three Acts: 'Pride and Prejudice,' which will be appreciated by all true reformers; 'The London Door step,' a picture of one of the social assassinations which are everlastingly going on in this corrupt Babel; and 'The Wife, a poem, by Jaze'-myrtle and cypress wreathed. We quote a prose article on the political movements of the hour, and a new poem by Mr Ernest Jones-both will speak for themselves :-

REFORM AND REFORMERS. There has generally been a great difference between Reform and Reformers, and one of the great evils in political movements hitherto, has been, that the Reform and the Reformer have been considered identical. All has hisged on a few men-if they were weak-or baffled—the movement was lost, for the ten with his person and his fame. people had looked to them, instead of to themselves. Now, a change has come over political feeling. ' Measures, not Men,' is the motto of the day. The people have ontgrown their political leading-strings, and begin to think, judge, and act, for themselves. Mr O'Connor has greatly conduced to this result, inasmuch as he has ever tried to inform the popular mind-to explain his | lint uncle. motives and his actions, to give reasons instead of merely longer bow slavistly to any stereotyped idol

. This is of greater consequences than ever, in the pre mising, as is its present position, swarmago, podicicas men are now starting forward, ready to finat. of success to the haver of their or who never folled in joined us ir i to ant_⊈ Me ¢ų grant if anything could

anne fact, that every be on the surface from dile-class life, is He hailed is well enough) actually pro-(this is well enough) mice, over the heads . deserving working This shoul! not be. It a man is to wear epaulettes, let

carry the movement of the working class; but we disagree alike with that spirit of class servility, which makes more of a recruit a few days old from the ranks of wealth | 'Harmonies, Poetic and Religious.' and 'birth,' than of a working veteran-and with that spirit of cl se-hostility on the other hand, which would exclude all tut working men from participation in row spirit. This is, indeed, a class spirit that is the very quintessence of class-legislation. opened to the mind of the Revolution of July. All men are brethren!'-and we, who eschew classlegislation, should be the last men in the world to curl

Now, we unhesitatingly assert, it is the right of the working classes to be the most powerful and primary think, to speak, to act, to fight, with his country-the interest in the community; to this the other classes will never consent, until compelled; and for this it is neccessary that the tolling millions should retain the leadership of their own cause. We wish to ask the Reform party' in the House of Commons, what are they for ! Asia: What do ther mean to do ? If they want the support of the country, the country must know what they mean. people to so! A burnt child drads the fire-and let for, like Bachel who would not be comforted. them rest assured, before they can stir the people as When in Asia, Lidy Stankope, that ministure Samira. they were a irred for the Reform Bill, vegue professions mis, half sublime, and half foolish, predicted bim mar- struction of Albert and his brother patriots, they will plumed hats, velvets, gold, and lace. There were

and to enter on n w friendship, so long as that friend- twenty horsemen over the desert, bowed the head to him ship is based on candour, honesty, and principle; but they called the French Emir, the French Prince. we will have no truckling, timeserving, or temporising. As the fi neers of reform, we will not wait for the lag- not abandoned the worship of his first, of his most glogards. The working classes are marching on the high- rious years. He has attempted to march in rank, the road to propression—the middling class are hobbling inspirations of the poet, and the duties of the deputy. In after. Way do they come? Because we are moving on, and they cannot do without us. If we stop, they stay; if we go on, they will spur harder,

THE SONG OF THE GAGGERS. BY ERNEST JONES,

Gag-gag-gag! Is the cry of the traitor band, While they try, with a printed rag, To ride like a midnight hag

On the breast of a sleeping land. Come, knave and villais, informer and spy, There government mint, where you coin a lie! Gold-gold-gold!

Is the pay for the ready slave, Whose word at a breath can destroy the hold, In the halls where justice is bought and sold, And the withering glance falls keen and cold On the heart of the true and brave.

Gag-gag-gag! Is the cry of the traitor band While they try, with a printed rag, To ride like a moonlight hag On the breast of a sleeping land.

We'll stay the stream in its fullest force. We'll stop the world in its onward course-

Gag-gag-gag! The voice of six thousand years Shall bigin at our bidding to fail and flag. Not a lip shall breathe, nor a tongue shall wag, And history's page be an idle brag, Compared to a Russell's fears.

Gag-gag-gag! Is the cry of the traitor band, While they seek, with a printed rag, To ride like a midnight hag On the breast of a sleeping land. In vain shall the blood of an Emmett have flowed, In vain shall the breast of a miser have glowed!

Gag-gag-gag! The thought in the teeming brain! The pulse in the heart of the world shall lag, And nations the burden of misery brag, And Lilliput trample on Brobdiguss, As long as a Russell shall reign,

Gag-gag-gag! Is the cry of the traitor band, While they seek, with a printed rag, To ride like a midnight hag On the breast of a sleeping land,

Howitt's Journal, Parts XV., XVI. L'ndon: W Lovett, 291, Strand.

There are many excellent articles in these parts of Howitt's Journal; amongst the best are Howitt's 'Facts from the Fields,' exhibiting the depopulating policy of ourlanded and monied aristocrats, and showing how by the extension of the manufacturing system men are worked up into malefactors; 'Scenes and Characters from the French Revolution' translated frem Lamartine's History of the Girondins; Letters from Paris,' by Goodwyn Barmby; 'Poets of the People;' and biographical notices of Lamartine and Albert. There are also translations of 'The Marseillaise Hymn' and 'Mourir pour la Patrie'both were transferred to our columns some weeks firm stand for liberty. For this his eloquence has been

We select the following extracts:-

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. of October, 1790; his family name was De Prat; he has lately taken the name of his maternal uncle. His father was major of a regiment of cavalry under Louis XVI., and his mother was daughter of Madame des Rois, undergoverness of the Princes of Orleans. Attached thus to | ment:the old order of things, his family was broken down by the Revolution, and his most early recollections carried themselves back to a sombre jail, where he went to visit his father.

Soon was the child obliged to quit his paternal roof; they sent him to finish his education at Belley, in the forth in song. Massaniello was a fisherman, made college of the Fathers of the Faith. The religious germs which were sown by his mother, developed themselves ices, before he was known in Naples. Hofer was an inn-strongly, in that melancholy solitude of the cloister; the keeper, before his name ran like a thrill through the beautiful episode of Jocelyn is full of remembrances Tyrol. Not the less that Albert is an artisan! The imprinted by the calm and austere life of that holy re- hut with all its holes of disadvantage has produced more by one of the members thereof-one, too, of the

After his departure from college, M. de Lamartine the Castle for prophet, poet, saint or sage. Never need passed some time at Lyons, made a first brief excursion the Cottage fear comparison with the Court, nor the into Italy, and came to Paris during the last days of the hovel of the hamlet with the palace of the prince.

In 1813, the poet revisited Italy: the greater part of his 'Meditations' were inspired by its beautiful sky, and tellectual development was superior to that of those in Love,' was sounded forth, it is believed, by some sweet rience among his fellow workmen showed him the ncfirst mystery of the heart buried within a tomb. At the fail of the empire he offered his services to the found, he must make them think. He could discover no ancient race, who had had the blood and the love of true way to the heart but by the road of the intellect. In his fathers, and was entered in a company of the this intellectualising he entered without intending it,

After the Hundred Days, M. de Lamartine quitted the service. One passion absorbed him entirely—that pas- direct or indirect, of class legislation—how terrible taxsion made his glory. Love came and agitated the foun- ation caused morbid misery - how that morbid melan. tain of poesie which slumbered in the depths of his choly misery fled to venal vice as a rascal refuge,—and soul. It was needful to open a passage for the gushing how that vice consequented crime. He determined then Shibboleth' of 'the Charter,' though sufficient for loving and loved Elvira, was snatched from his arms by chief causes of the demoralisation of the people. By death. She lived again in his verses. Lamartine sung to give eternity to her name, and Prance consecrated him her noet!

Your leaders and delegates should be tried and approved Chartists, and something more. You should

This was in 1820. A young man, scarcely recovered from a cruel illness, his visage paled by suffering, and covered with a veil of sickness, on which could be read the loss of a worshipped being, went timidly hawking polar. Its politics were frankly republican; from the about, from bookseller's to bookseller's, a poor little first, it proclaimed without hesitation the wants and the copy book of verses, wet with tears. Everywhere they London: Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind- politely shifted off the poetry and the poet. At last, a bookseller, less prudent, or perhaps engaged by the infinite grace of the young man, decided to accept the MS. for his publication. Just previous to the breaking out so often refused. The good-natured bookseller was, I Everything possible has been said on this first work of

the poet's. All the world knows by heart the 'Ode to Byron,' the 'Evening,' the 'Lake and Autumn.' In four years, 45,000 copies of the 'Meditations' were circulated. Five years afterwards the sublime voice of Rene, found an harmonious echo, and with one bound only M. de Lamartine placed himself on the same pedestal, by the side of the demi-gods of the epoch, Chateaubriand, Goethe, and Byren.

This literary success, the most brilliant of the age since the Genius of Christianity, opened to M. de Lamartine the career of a diplomatist. Attached to the embassy at Florence, he departed for Tuscany, and there in its land of inspiration, in the midst of the splendours of an Ita- to die by fighting :- To exist by labour, or to perish in a tender and melodious voice, murmuring in his ear. these verses of the 'Meditations'-

A hopeless return of the bliss which has flown, Perhaps in the future is stored for me still, And perhaps in the crowd a sweet spirit unknown.

The soul of the poet was known, he found a second El vira, and some months after he became the happy husband of a young and rich English woman, entirely smit-From that time to 1825, the poet resided successively

at Naples, as Secretary of the Embassy, some while in London in the same office, and then returned to Tus. cany in the quality of a Charge d'Affaires. In the interval his fortune, already considerable from his marriage, increased again through the inheritance of an one-The 'Second Meditations' sppeared in 1823. There

was noticed in this new collection, a more correct, more longer be led astray by any will-o'-the-whisp, and so balanced, mereprecise versification. The poet had been thed fathirled him with noble inspirations. The 'Ole sent state of the Chartist movement. Strong and proti to Soundarte, 'Sappho,' the 'Preludes,' and the Dring Post, were admired. This volume was also tide well followed by the 'Poetic Sketch of Socrates,' and by the Labouring Classes of France. No longer now is it at; but the last canto of the 'Pilgrimage of Childe-Harold.' no never In these verses, intended to complete the epic of Byron, the poet finished in eloquent tirade on the abasement of I:at on me, shade of Rome! for

· E sewhere for men, and ,, white Cionel Pepe, 8 This apostrophe Appearn' Neapolitan of name of his country, he de--old guards, and vete as in the Chartist cause: vere wound, which for a long while put his life in danger. | wage a truly glorious war of reclamation with the unculti-When scarcely recovered, he hastened to intercede with vated lands of France.

the Grand Duke in favour of his adversary.

After having in 1825 published the 'Song of the Sacred,' the poet returned to France in 1829, and in the month of May of the same year appeared the M. de Lamartine was received at the Academy, and

when the Revolution of July broke out, he departed for Greece in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary. His the great work of redemption. This is a nar- tribute of sympathy once paid to the unfortunate great, M. de Lamartine dashed gallantly into the new road

The past is nothing more than a dream, said he, we must regret it, but we ought not to lose the day in curselves, like a hedgehog, within the bristling limits weeping to no purpose. It is always lanful, always of class-xclusivenes. Here are two extremes alike honourable, for one to take his share in the unhappiness dangerous to our movement: excess of confidence, and of others, though he ought not gratuitously to take his of the Provisional Government, resigned his power there in a fault which one has not committed 😤 🍍 🛠 He should return into the ranks of his fellow citizens, to

> Some while afterwards he decided upon putting into execution the project of his whole life, and on the 20th of May, 1842, he was at Marseilles, ready to embark for

After a travel of six months, M. de Lamartine re turned from the East, with grand ideas, and a brautiful Are they for the six points of the Charter? If not, for book, 'Travels in the East,' a treasure alas! right dearly how much? How do they mean to obtain it? Why bought, as he had lost there his only child, his fair Julia, did they not join us before? What do they want the whom the noble heart of the father and of the poet wept

They were a little for the bishops in robes of violet and lawn, and the terribly shocked at the 'spoliating' intentions must cease, and we must have guarantees that they relious destinies, and the Arabs delighted with the beau venious acsumes, and the Arabs delighted with the beautiful and imposing figure, tall in height, straight, and for them. This comes of Lamartine's 'soothing sys. | cures in gowns of black. There were the members avowed by the 'anarchists.' Only think of com-We repeat, we are prepared to waive old animosities, sparkling with arms, ot him who passed at a gallop with Since his entry to the Chamber, M. Lamartine, has

1825 he published the poem of 'Jocelyn,' a magnificent picture of passion sacrificed to duty. After 'Jucelyn,' Lamartine gave us, the 'Fall of an Angel,' the second episode of that vast epopeia, with which he was inspired by the east.

This was followed by his poetic recollections. These works were not so well received by the critics, and in the introduction to the latter, M. de Lamartine professed to despise mere poetic inactivity, and to aspire to social labour for the advance of society. At the same time that Lamartine thus met unaccus-

tomed repulsions in the literary world, he grew greater at the tribune. The Oriental question furnished him with an occasion for developing his ideas on the bases of a new European system. A warm and eloquent attack mend Chartist Councils to procure a supply of Dr on the punishment of death; some generous words in favour of foundlings; a beautiful improvisation in which he contended for classical studies, against a rough lated to greatly advance the good cause, and accelejouster, M. Arago, who combatted for science, made rate the march of the movement. Lamartine known in the rank of a chief of a column collected around him a little phalanx of choice men, and this aggregation was decorated with the name of the

Social Party. The doctrine of Lamartine approaches that of St Simon. He repudiates not this likeness. He had pro. matter interesting to gardeners and small farmers.

claimed it some while before. 'S: Simonism' said he, has something in it of the true, of the grand, and of the fruitful, the application of Caristianism to political society, and the legislating in favour of human fraternity. In this point of view I am a Saint Simonian. That which was deficient in that eclipsed sect, was not the idea, was not the disciples: it wanted only a chief, a master, a regulator. The organisers of Saint Simonism deceived themselves in declaring at once a deadly war, against family, against property, against religion. They could not conquer the world by the power of a word They converted, they agitated, they worked, and they changed, but when an idea is not practicable it is not presentable to the social world.

There remains to be known, however, what is the practical system which M. Lamartine presents to the social world, that system he thus expresses: You say that all is dead, that there no longer exists either faith or belief. There is a faith,—that faith is the general reason, the word is its organ, the press is its apostle; it wishes to remake in its image, religious civilisations, societies, and laws. It desires in religion, God one and perfect as the dogma: eternal morality as the symbol: adoration and charity as the worship—in politics, humanity above nationalities-in legislation man equal to man, man brother of man, Christianity made law.

The poet of Elvira has in his general appearance a comething which recalls Byron. There is the same beauty of face and look, there are the same habits of elegance and of dandyism, the same tournure, a little rimmed, a little English, perhaps, but perfectly noble horses of pure race, a magnificent chateau, you can then conclude that since Tasse and Campens, the times are a little changed, and that one is permitted in our days to be a great post without dying in an hospital.

With the late political position of M. de Lamartine the public is familiar. The longer he has sat in the Chamber of Deputies the more he has seen cause to withdraw his confidence from the King and Guizot, to oppose them, and warn the country of the necessity of zealously and splendidly exerted in the Chamber; for this he established the Journal Bien Publique; but Alphonse de Lamartine was born at Macon, the 21st more than any other cause to urge on the era of the Rehistory of the Girondists, which has unquestionably done volution.

> We now extract the following notice of ALBERT, ouvrier, member of the late Provisional Govern-

> ALBERT THE ARTISAN. Albert is a son of Lyons. There he was born, brought up, and has mostly resided. By employment he was simply a mechanic, a working modeller. Not the less for that! Burns burnt the stubble, before he flamed up mostly of maccaroni, and by no means of jellies and heroes than the hall. Ever the Cot may match against

In his education Albert had probably some advantages cessity for their moralisation. To moralise them, he the province of politics. There he found how much of you in a Chartist Assembly, you thereby furnish the demoralisation of the people was the consequence, The object of that mysterious passion, that to war with that class legislation which was one of the peared under the modest title of La Glaneuse, or The Inot only know them well, and know them to be Gleaner, but which was in truth mostly an original honest; you should also know them to be able, political periodical. This journal was published in his discreet, and energetic; honesty, ability, energy natal town of Lyons, and became locally, especially perights of the working population, and it exercised a considerable influence over the labouring classes. Its artiof the insurrection of Lyons, in the year 1883, he was condemned for this cause, with the harch sentence of fifteen months imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs. His in here had not been only his journal, but his having assembled all the members of his party together, at a public political banquet. The celebrated outbreak at Lyons, found him therefore a political martyr; and

hailed him fondly as such. He was then the chief of a section of the Seciety of the Rights of Man, and necessarily took a considerable part in that terrible struggle n which so much generous and unfortunate blood was shed. It was he who then caused the workmen in insurrection to adopt for their banners that determined device, that terrible formula which starved stomache and hungry hearts can alone justify :- ' To live by working or of accusation against him aftered the ground of an act dued. He was also implicated in the process of April,

but was honourably acquitted. More lately we find him in Paris. After the Parisian meutein 1840, of which the writer was an eye-witners, as we should call them, seem clearly convinced, that no the Polish restoration of Posen, as a first step topolitical change can be permanent without a new industrial organisation, that no governmental modification can be successful without a reformation of our present societary state. They write not only against class legislation, and its monstrous anomalies, but also against competition and its awful incoherency. They write not ment, but likewise for universal association and indus-

trial organisation. We next meet Albert at the patiotic banquets before the late revolution. We then behold him hailed as one of the provisional government of the French Republic. see him as Vice-President of the Governmental Commissien for the Organisation of National Employment for to live by working on to die by fighting, the question now is hos top gate and dustry? It is indeed a great

dithet which he has been theorising upon, ye tested by practice. At the head of the comston, of which ho is the Vice President, presides Louis Branc, the author of a remarkable book, on the organisation of work, in which he simplified and popularised the progressive theories on that subject, The commission of Industry has also just appointed J. B. Krantz as its agent | mercilessly slaughtered. This comes of putting arms peetry with the sword, and received a se- for the creation of an industrial army, with which to

> I saw Albert, at the Commission of Industrial Organisation, sitting at the Luxembourg. He is a bearded man. rather above the middle height, with a sedate air. and comewhat sombre and pensive look. As Louis Blanc became impassioned in his address, his eye, however. brightened up, and you saw that there was a fire latent there. He looked straightforwardin his cloth coat, and would have appeared to more advantage en blouse. In that brightening eye, however, there was that which releemed all else, which vindicated the man in spite of the ailor, and proclaimed the patriot.

Albert at the late election was returned as one of the deputies for Paris On the meeting of the Assembly, he, in conjunction with the other members as member of that government: The re-actionary character of the Assembly, too soon appeared, and the commission at the Luxembourg was dissolved. Of course Albert was too democratic to be elected to the a member of the Committee of Public Safety. Aldungeous of Vincennes, where he is at present lying once more a martyr for the great principles he has throughout life so nobly advocated. The only member of the Assembly who rose up against the metion for his arrest, was Flocon. Honour to that circumstance of military power added to the intoxipatriot! If the people of Paris tamely allow the de- cation of the scene. There were the nobles in their tem.' Oh! for one hour of 93!

Want! explained in an address to the middle-

Charter by arguments calculated to convert all oppenents who are open to conviction. His exposure of the absurdities of the Household Suffragists leaves nothing to be desired; and in dealing with both sham reformers, and honest—but prejudiced objectors, the complete armoury of unanswerable arguments in support of his cause. Want of space forbids extract, which we the less regret, seeing that the pamphlet itself may be obtained for two-pence. We recom-M'Dousli's pamphlet for loan or distribution, in their respective localities. Its wide circulation is calcu-

Marshall. This number of the 'Florist,' contains the usual TO THE PEOPLE.

and abroad. The States General and the National Assembly of France-Character of the Assembly-The 15th of

In reviewing, or rather glancing at the position

May - Progress of the Counter Revolution. The Future—Nil Desperandum! FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, AND BROTHERS,

of the Democratic movement at home, I fear it must be admitted that Chartism, if it has not retrograded, has hardly advanced since the end of March last. For this the Chartists have principally to thank themselves. It is true that the systematic lying of the press could not fail to have injured any party against whom its calumnies and falsehoods were directed. On the principle 'throw mud enough and some of it will be sure to stick.' the dirty diatribes projected from Puddledock failed not, to a considerable extent, in producing the intended effect. The Chartists were covered with the foulness of their enemies, who had craft enough to make the unthinking and politically ignorant believe that such was the natural, 'unwashed' condition of the proscribed party. Still it required Chartist folly to complete the work of Whig, Tory, and distinguished! If you join to this to complete the and sham-Liberal villany, and, unhappily, that folly resemblance, the train of a great lerd, a sumptuous hetel, was not wanting. The fearfully mismanaged 'National Petition' was 'a heavy blow and sore discouragement' to the cause of the Proletarians. The buffooneries of which the 'Convention' was the theatre, and the cut-throat quarrellings of the 'Assembly' completed the sad work of Chartist suicide. The Press-gang found it quite superfluous to abuse the 'Assembly' seeing that its members were evidently resolved to talk themselves down. Hence the 'Assembly' escaped the libels of which the Convention had been the mark. To 'write down' those determined on self-destruction would above all, for this has he written his great work the have been a waste of ink and paper. The press seems to have regarded the 'Assembly' in much the same light as Satan is reported to have regarded the denizens of this earth when discoursing with Michael.—(vide 'Vision of Judgment.) They are groun so bad

That Hell has vothing better left to do

And evil by their own internal curse. Heaven cannot make them better, nor I worse.

If the defunct 'Assembly' has any mourners, let them not charge me with exaggerating the faults of the deceased. Anything that I have said, or even could say, must fall immeasurably short of the withering condemnation pronounced upon its acts new Chartist Executive. MR JAMES LEACH :-

He (Mr Leach) believed if their constituents could only get to see them-could only manage to look in upon them for one half hour-they would send the As. sembly home. They had spent more time in abusing above those of his brother articans. Certainly his in- each other than they had in transacting the business of that delicious page of the 'Harmonies,' entitled 'First the midst of whom he dwelt. Moral himself, his expesorrew. He had sat disgusted with the Assembly, and the people. * * * He saw their proceedings with e hoped that no such Assembly would ever be taken as representative of England again.

Countrymen, let this be a warning to you. Reflect, that if you appoint incompetent delegates to represent your enemies with a dangerous argument against your admission to the exercise of the franchiseviz., your unfitness to select fit and proper persons the ranks, is not sufficient for the commanders. and judgment, are the grand requisites for popular leadership. Wanting any-one of these, the best-intentioned man may mar the hopes of millions. A glance at the state of the Democratic movement in Germany, Poland and Italy must suffice for

the present. In Germany, the Democratic cause has received a check from the defeat of the ill-advised undertaking of the Republicans of Baden. Public attention, too, has been directed from home to foreign questions. The war against Denmark, and the renewal of the conflict of races in Posen, have served to divert the Prussians from questions of home reform. Seventeen 'wise men,' sssembled at Frankfort, have concocted a monster-humbug, in the shape of a constitution for a Germanic empire, which might have done for the times of Charlemagne, but which, in these times-if ever erected-will be found less stable than a house of cards. Democratic Republicanism is the destined future of Germany, as of and, unhappily, the conflict is between, not Pole and Russian, but Pole and German. This is the work of the treacherous Prussian King. After the terrible conflict at Berlin, Frederick William, terrorhe founded his second publication, under the name of struck at the prospect of losing his throne, promised, L'Atelier, or the Workshop. Its editors, or contributors | not only free institutions to the Prussians, but also wards the complete establishment of ancient Poland. But Frederick William is determined to repeat the

usual royal illustration of the old adage:-When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be. When the devil got well the devil a saint was he.' alone for universal suffrage, and political enfranchise. He has falsified every promise he made to the Poles-decreed another partition of Posen-excited performing prodigies of heroism, have been again ruins of despotism by decreeing the Republic. crushed. The unhappy emigrants, who have been lured from Western Europe by the promises of this perfidious king, are treated as criminals, and the Poles from 'Russian Poland' are driven back across the frontier by Prussian bayonets, where, treated as deserters, they are knowted to death or sent to Siberia. Austria is playing the same game in Galicia and Cracow. The ancient capital of Poland has been bombarded, and hundreds of its inhabitants | Who will assert that these demands were not just? faith in kings! How long are the miseries of Poland to continue? The heartless government of this country will, of course, regard the destruction of the Polish patriots with a secret joy. With heartfelt grief and indignation I must add, that the govern-

> criminal! In Italy, Charles Albert is, like a true king, playing his old game of fast-and-loose-his one object unlikely that, after all, he may fail, unless France throws her sword into the scale.

> I come now to France, where Democracy would Bourgeoisie. The repetition of 'the 4th of May' repetition of 'the 1st of Prairial.'

failed to contain the immense masses congregated feathers, flags, and flowers. The sun 'shone on fair women and brave men.' The inspiring strains of music filled the air, and all 'the pride, pomp, and exhibited the true principles and objects of the Char- they plunged France into the horrors of civil strife. tists; and replied to every possible objection to the There were others who, determined upon combatting the assertors of hereditary and hierarchical privilege, were only animated by the motive of personal ambition, or the desire to found the empire of the bourgeoisie upon the ruins of aristocracy and priestadvocate of the Charter will find in this pamphlet a craft. Lastly, there were others—alas, how few !the emancipation of all Frenchmen, and the welfare the name of Poland as a pretext under which to of entire France. In that procession, was seen the bad, but not bold

father of the cunning tyrant, whose ignominious dethat procession was to be seen the eloquent but places.

DUPORT, and the LAMETHS, whose exterior mock before the 15th, said:patriotism could not long conceal their rottenness. Robespierre.

On the 4th of May, 1789, France desired a glorious and bloodless regeneration. Alas! the intrigues of the monarchy, the priesthood, and the aristocracy, and still more the dishonesty of the bourgeoisie, pre- less so. vented the realisation of the hopes of the people. I am not about to review the events of the first French Revolution, but this glance at the past has been naturally called forth by the events passing before our

The spectacle of the 4th inst., was in some respects more imposing than that of the 4th of May 1789. When on the recent opening of the National appeared in front of the Hall, and there with uncovered heads and uplifted hands—with the brightly shining sun and two hundred thousand of the people of Paris for their witnesses - proclaimed that the Republic was and should continue to be the government of France; men fondly hoped that this solemn confirmation of the voice of the victorious Proletarians of the 24th of February, had made the course of the future plain and straightforward-that reaction henceforth had no chance, and anarchy and counter revolution were equally impossible.

Thus probably thought many sanguine but unreflecting well-wishers of the French Republic; but a little inquiry into the composition of the Assembly would at once have excited apprehensions of the afflicting events that have already occurred, and seem likely to occur.

The first exercise of Universal Suffrage in France* has not called into existence the best possible of representative assemblies. It is a remarkable fact, that with Universal Suffrage, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Deputies, there are nevertheless not fifty working men in an assembly of nine hundred members! The bulk of the members Than leave them to themselves: so much more military officers, &c.

> Whether so bad a selection has been caused by a dearth of fitting men amongst the working classes capable of assuming the functions of legislators, or the inability of the proletarians to perceive that their social emancipation depends principally upon the law-makers being men of their own class, I am unable to say. Probably both causes, but princithe latter, have operated to produce so marked a limitation of the number of ouvriers in the Assembly.+

It is matter for profound regret, that not only are the working men elected to the Assembly very few, but that also many men who have long made the social problem their study have been altogether excluded. It is lamentable that such men should have been excluded from an Assembly which contains instead men notorious for their championship of legitimate royalty and intolerant priestcraft, like BERRYER and MONTALEMBERT; military adventurers like Lamoriciere; Louis-Philippists like Dupin; and political humbugs, like that poor counterfeit of O'Connell, Odillon Barrot.

Is it probable that the members of the former creation of democratic institutions? Is it possible country. for bankers and the other traffickers in the sweat | This is not hyperbole nor is it a designing, a cowardly and blood of the people, named above, to seriously or an interested compliment. If it were, I should be desire such an organisation of labour as would relesire such an organisation of labour as would redeem the Proletarians from the slavery imposed upon them by their taskmasters? 'Men do not gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles,' and honest democratic legislation-political and social-will not be performed by the National Assembly unless driven in the right path by the pressure from without.

That pressure has been attempted, but badly timed and unwisely directed; it has, instead of weakening the reactionnaires, endowed them with increased The events of the 15th of May I need not recapi-

tulate, you all must be familiar with them. My purpose is to defend the principles of the proscribed democrats, and justify their intentions. I judge their principles and objects by the known characters of the leaders, by their declarations in

the tribune of the Assembly and by the documents found at the office of the Commune de Paris. The actors of the 15th of May are proscribed under the names of 'Communists' and 'Anarchists.' The fact is that CABET and other Communist leaders invaded the assembly, but BARBES, BLANQUI, SOBRIER and HUBERT are not Communist leaders, they are chiefs of the ultra-democrats—the social regeneration democrats. In France 'Communist' is just now used as a 'cry,' started by villains and echoed by fools, in the same sense that the term 'Jacobin' was employed in this country fifty years since. Anarchist is an old cry invariably applied to the defenders of the poor and the champions of eternal

blasphemer.' BARRES, BLANQUI, HUBERT, SOBRIER, RASPAIL ALBERT, and others of the proscribed, are men who have devoted their lives to the service of the neothe old prejudices of German acainst Pole-and at ple. They have endured years of persecution and this moment his armed assassins are ravaging the dungeon-tortures. They are the recognised chiefs entire Duchy of Posen with fire and sword. The of the men who, on the 24th of February, summoned Poles, after fighting with the valour of despair, and order out of chaos and enthroned liberty upon the

justice. JESUS CHRIST himself was denounced as

an anarchist, and crucified as 'a seditious and a

When masters of the Assembly, on the 15th of May, what were their demands? Bread and work for the people, a Ministry of labour and progress, justice for the Rouen democrats—butchered or imprisoned by the royalists, the immediate formation of a democratic constitution, and a tax on the rich to enable the French people to express in proper form their generous sympathies for bleeding Poland.

The documnets alleged to have been found at the

residence of Sourier, supposing them to be gennine, perfectly justify the intentions of the party. The first 'decree' (prepared like the rest in advance) after asserting that the National Assembly had violated its mission and setting forth facts in support ment of Republican France is apparently equally of that assertion, proceeds to decree the formation of a Committee of Public Safety, invested with unlimited powers for constituting and organising a truly democratic Republic. The second 'decree' is missing. being to annex Lombardy to Piedmont. It is not | The third 'decree' abolishes all existing administrative and judiciary powers, public charges, functions, privileges and monopolies, and provides for the establishment of fresh powers thoroughly popular. appear to be destined to once more succumb to the The bourgeois guard was to be abolished, and a working men's guard established instead under the has been closely followed by something very like a title of Force Ouvriere. The fourth 'decree' provides that all known proprietors (landlords and ca-Fifty-nine years ago, the 4th of May witnessed pitalists) were to be called upon for a species of proa spectacle similar to the one of which Paris was the perty tax, to which the title of 'Impot Fraternel' was theatre three weeks since. On that day, in the year to be given, ranging from one-fifth up to the moiety

Executive Committee appointed by the Assembly. The 1789, the opening of the States General took place. of their income, in progression, according to the 15th of May found Albert at the Hotel de Ville, in The procession of the twelve hundred has been amounts of their incomes, or, in case of refusal, to company with Barbes, the people having named him often described. The broad streets of Versailles be liable to confiscation. This decree contains further provisions for the distribution of the monies most immediately afterwards he was dragged to the from Paris. Every house was decorated with thus raised among the necessitous. Another 'decree' declares that an organisation of labour, founded upon the best possible bases, shall be promulgated in three weeks, and shall be entirely in the interests of the workman, protecting as far as possible the just rights of the capitalist. Of course the respectable robbers of society are

of the Tiers Etat in their bourgeois dresses, the pelling an enormously rich idler to give up the half FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—On Tuesday last a young man destined conquerors of plumed hats and violet robes. of his income, that bread and work might therewith named Benjamin Catchpole, aged twenty-nine, a The Charter, what it means! The Chartists, what they In that procession was contained men who, though be supplied by the State to the people! And then servant in the employ of Mr Hare, of Freston, met conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the with his death under the following lamentable cir-Want! explained in an address to the middle-classes of Great Britain. By Peter Murray no longer enjoy their foul usurpations unquestioned well-street, Strand.

Conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had come when they could think of the monstrous wickedness of arming the conscious that the hour had been ploughing, in company with labourers and disarming their enemics! The very conscious that the hour had been ploughing, in company with labourers and disarming their enemics! The very conscious that the hour had been ploughing, in company with labourers and disarming their enemics! The very conscious that the hour had been ploughing, in company with labourers and disarming their enemics!

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The very conscious that the hour had been ploughing, in company with labourers and disarming their enemics!

The very conscious that the very conscious that the very conscious t Dr M'Douall bas in this pamphlet fully and plainly for the maintenance of their evil power, even though into a cold sweat, and so, of course, these worthy and leading its fellow horse. In passing into an adclasses denounce Sobrier and his friends as joining field some difficult was experienced in getagainst the 'anarchists,' communists,' and 'terro.
rists.' Why? Because as the 'higher classes' are in the habit of importing French fashions, it might be, that if the reign of Justice were once established in France, the lower classes of this country might.

> * Of course I am speaking of the present revolution. † I fear a third cause has operated to fill the Cham-

The Midland Florist, May. London: Simpkin and second '4th of May.' How strange that the ex- working men to exercise their right of Suffrage. It is returned. He was a remarkably steady young man, ample of the terrible result of the father's crooked said that in the department of the Seine alone a hundred and his death, under such circumstances, has creways should have been no warning to the son! In thousand voters neglected to appear at the polling ated a strong sensation in the neighbourhood, and

corrupt, the mean but mighty MIRABEAU, bearing cover their 'conspiracy' against the Assembly. aloft his lion-like head; scorching with his very They may have conspired against the Assembly, but Position of the Democratic Movement at home glance the sons of privilege from whose ranks he had undoubtedly they desired to fly to the rescue of been ostracised. There too were the mouthing Poland. The correspondent of the Times, a bitter demagogues, the popular idols of an hout, BARNAVE enemy to the Clubbists, writing from Paris the day

I must confess that the refusal of the government to Lastly, there too was the master-mind of the future, aid the Poles seems calculated to produce an amount of the ruler of the Convention, the Apostle of Equality, dissatisfaction which cannot be conceived by any person who died too soon for humanity, the incorruptible who has not seen how enthusiastically the Parisians the lower orders above all-have taken up the cause of Poland. Not merely was the Rue du Faubourg St Autoine literally filled with groups, but all the lateral streets also. The Place de la Bestille was covered with them, and the whole line of the Boulevard more

Again, it is asserted, that BARBES and his friends only desired their own personal aggrandisement. If this were true, BARBES must have aspired to the presidency of the Republic, yet we have been told by the journals of the aristocracy and the bourgeosie that BARBES and his friends proposed that no Directory, nor Consulate, nor Presidency, should be created, but that the duties of the Executive should Assembly, seven hundred deputies leaving their seats be performed by Committees appointed by the General Assembly. Again the press-gang denounce BARBES as a

ruffian who desired to give up Paris to the pillage of his followers, yet the same parties have informed the world that BARBES 'is a gentleman of education and fortune, with an estate worth £4,000 or £5,000 per annum.

The men who invaded the Assembly on the 15th of May are represented by the lying journals of Paris and London as a crew of confederated cut-throats; yet their demonstration was an unarmed one, and they shed not a drop of blood. The brave men who are now denounced as robbers and would-be assassins, are the very men who, at the barricades in February last, conquered Louis Puilippe. The following description of these self-same men was written by the correspondent of the Times on Thursday, March 2nd, exactly one week after the overthrow of the

Those men of the barricades-those grim looking, terrific men of Wednesday and Thursday last-those unwashed, ill-dressed, tattered men of the quarters of St Martin and St Denis, and of the Halle, and of the Hotel de Ville, and of the Faubourg St Autoine, whose consist of lawyers, bankers, contractors, landlords, appearance and whose cries were appalling-where are they? They have returned modestly to their inbour; to the practice of their admirable industry; to their privations and their endurances.

Let those men be known to the world. The great mass of the combatants of 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of Feb. were the poor hard-working classes of the Parisians. They were labourers at the ports, sheemakers, sawyers, carpenters, shoe-blacks; in a word, the operatives and the labourers of the capital. What did they? They believed that the late government had cheated them of the fruits of their revolution of July. They waited the proper moment for reconquering their rights, and they went at it without arms, taking their chance of finding a dead enemy, and of arming themselves with his weapons. And when, by a succession of miracles, their courage and their constancy were rewarded by the most splendid victory ever achieved by insurgents, what did they ?- 'rob,' pillage,' murder ?'

Search the columns of the newspapers, demand of the thousands of English and other foreign residents of Paris during the severe struggle, and they will tell you that those men, so hideous and so terrible in the streets and at the barricades, so infurlated by the slaughter of their friends, seized the earliest opportunity for leaving the chose publique to be looked after by honest competent men, and returned to their workshops, their horels, and their poverty, proud-for that too should be knowndynastic left' will honestly set their hands to the proud of having once more conquered liberty for their

I could add many a similar testimony, but the above must be all sufficient. If such was the conduct of the working men generally, you may be sure that the men of the clubs—the most enlightened of the people-participated in that noble conduct.

Notwithstanding that I am prepared to defend the principles and objects of the men of the clubs. I must express my regret at the attempt of the 15th of May. It was, I repeat, ill-timed and ill-directed.

The clubs should have remembered that although the Assembly was composed of a most unmistakable set of rascals, that nevertheless it was the representation of the Universal Suffrages of the French nation. and should have been respected until at least it had prepared the new constitution. If, when that constitution had been brought to light it had been found to have been anti-Democratic, then, I say, the people of Paris, who with their blood had made the Revolution, and therefore were the natural guardians of the young Republic, would have been justified in overthrowing the Assembly hydrogramu, in all probability have been able to have commanded the physical force of the entire people of the capital.

Since the 15th the Assembly has rapidly progressed from bad to worse. The monarchical reaction is in full swing, and if matters progress as of late, they have done, then, indeed, we may conclude with Blanqui, that 'the regency cannot be far

BARBES, SOBRIER, ALBERT, and RASPAIL, with

more than 200 other patriots are in prison. BLAN-

QUI, HUBERT, and THORE are being hunted for like wild beasts. The best of the clubs have been suppressed by armed force. To shoot a clubbist (patriot) is meritorious; to shoot, in self defence, a National Guard (reactionnaire) is murder! Even the moderate Democrats, such as Caussidiere and GUINARD, are driven from power. Louis Blancis booted, hustled, and insulted by the National Guard, and his arrest demanded. FLOCON and LEDRU-ROLLIN are threatened with proscription, and even LAMARTINE is said to have lost his popularity with the bourgeoisie, because supposed to be not sufficiently hearty in crecting a reign of terror against the Democrats. The committee for drawing up the constitution is composed of three parts monarchists, and includes not one thorough Democrat. Lastly, the slayer of Armand Carrell openly spits upon the Republic, and is indirectly advocating the claims of King Smith's son, Joinville, to the throne of the

ntended new monarchy! Such are the melancholy results of the glorious lays of February—such are already the bitter fruits

of the second '4th of May.' This letter presents a cheerless picture of the

present position of the Democratic cause. He is a traitor to himself who shuts his eyes to the dangers that are visible in his path; be it our part, therefore, to look present evils in the face, and resolve to overcome them.

At home we are not without hope for the future. The people have recently exhibited an unanimous and stern determination to stand by their long tried friend and leader. This argues well for union. The energy of the new Executive argues well for action. The cause of Democracy is not lost in Germany. Since the first portion of this letter was written, a popular movement in Vienna has established Universal Suffrage! What will miscreant METTERNICH say to that? The Poles though defeated and betrayed, will again and again rise until victorious. Shall we not hope for Italy? It would be treason to humanity to despair. And France, glorious France, will, depend upon it, not be again enslaved without a fearful struggle to save the Republic. Every day the acts of the Assembly are justifying the movement of the 15th of May, and can hardly fail to ere long produce a much more formidable movement.

Countrymen, in spite of temporary defeats-in spite of tyrants and traitors—in spite of aristocratical and profit-mongering conspirators-all the world overour motto shall still be, 'Neven Despair!'

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

'thieves' and 'terrorists.' On this side of the ting both animals through the gateway; but this water, too, much virtuous indignation is expended baving at length been accomplished, the colt he who possessed both the wisdom of head and the honesty of heart to desire the entire destruction of the ancient system, not for personal or class aggrandisement, but for the freedom and happiness of all—

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are also coming away with it. When picked up, the poor fellow was quite dead; and upon subsequent ex
are also coming away with it.

The first in the reign of Justice were once established by that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off at the thigh, all that his left leg was torn completely off amination by a medical man, he was found to have sustained, in addition to the above frightful injuries. a fracture of the temple bone, resulting in concussion of the brain. The mangled limb was found twenty ber with the enemies rather than the friends of Labour; yards from the body. An inquest was held on the position from the throne of France has created the namely, the neglect of a very large number of the following day and a verdict of "Accidental Death" elicited much sympathy for his relatives.

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quested to transmit to the Secretary (at 12, Hanover-

square, London), on or before the First of June next, a

tatement of the particular animals they intend to ex

hibit on that occasion; as, by the Rules of the Society,

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taining proportion and disproportion, illustrated with

Letters containing a stamp to be addressed to G. W. Wheeler, No. 3, O'Connorville, Rickmansworth, Herts.

LIVERPOOL —A meeting of the members of the harter Association, will be held at Mr Farrall's, 4,

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the balloted members of Manchester, Ashton, Stockport, and the sur-

rounding districts, will be held on Sunday next, May

23:h, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr Whit-

HULL.—A general meeting of the branch will be beld in the Wilberforce room, on Friday evening, June 2nd, for the purpose of electing a secretary in

the roum of Mr Stephens, leaving town.

that prevent his taking possession

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

no entries can be received after that date.

London, 24th May, 1848.

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10. Monthly Review.

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18 0 0 Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto Member's Funeral ..

Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto Wife's Lying-in ... Loss by Fire, from ... 1 15 0 Wife's Lying-in £5 0 0 to 15 0 0 Loss by Fire Superannuation, per week ... THIRD DIVISION. Entrance, according to age, from 4s. to 9s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 7d. Allowance in Sickness, per week ...

.. 12 9 Member's Funeral ...
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FEARGUS O'CONNOR. THE 'LABOURER.'

The June number of the 'LABOURER' will consist of an article written by Mr F. O'Connor, embracing the whole LABOUR QUESTION, showing the inseparable ties by which the natural and artificial labourers are bound, and clearly illustrating the fact -that all hope for the emancipation of Labour depends upon its representation, and upon the location of the surplus labourers upon the land; and, to our to leave not a doubt of the practicability of this Naperusal and we commend it to the attention of all who live by labour, and who desire, by a fair adjustment of the Labour Question, to see Society restored, from its present state of Uncertainty, to a state of

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1818.

Prosperity.

THE 'TIMES' AND CHARTISM.

THE SHAM REFORMERS UNMASKED.

"We have put down Chartism; lut we DERSONS desirous of Emigrating can obtain a Free ave not conciliated discontent." Thus, a few days ago, spoke the Thunderer of Printinghouse-square. A great fact conjoined to a great Also, Land for Sale, or Barter, from one Dollar per Acre. Passengers shipped to all parts of the World, and supplied with Bonded Stores, Provisions, &c., on the falsehood. It is true that discontent has not been conciliated; and it is not the less true Apply (post free) to the General Passenger Shipping that Chartism has not been put down. Charand Land A gency Offices, 15, Eastcheap, London; and tism cannot be put down as long as discontant. tism cannot be put down as long as discontent exists, and discontent must continue until the system of justice embodied in the Charter is acknowledged and acted upon. When the Charter becomes law, discontent will be conciliated; because the discontented will be enabled, by legal and moral means, to redress their grievances. Until then there will not and and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Oxford-street, London; and by G. Bebers, Holywell-street, there ought not to be peace in the land. Strand; and all Booksellers, an exquisitely executed and

The Times, whilst admitting that " Poverty is the unstatutable offence of modern conventionalism;" and that its victims are far more numerous than were the proscribed followers of Huss, Wickliffe, and Penn-the victims of former religious intolerance-has no remedy to offer for this deplorable state of and Making up, and all other information respecting
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themselves justice.

devoutly to be feared" by the Times and its masters.

But let the Times rave ever so furiously, the agitation for real Radical Reform will go on. In saying this, we are speaking for the working classes. That the new Middle Class Movement has real Reform for its object, we cannot believe. No doubt, many individuals amongst

even profess to seek for-some asking for an was completely proscribed, and any one who, at even profess to seek for—some asking for an was completely prostribed, and any one who, at in the language of the same authority, "turn the spirited proprietor looks to the success of this undefined Extension of the Suffrage, some for the Covent Garden Theatre gatherings, ventured that making the same authority, "turn the spirited proprietor looks to the success of this undefined Extension of the Suffrage, some for the Covent Garden Theatre gatherings, ventured that making the same authority, "turn an Extension to Ratepayers, some for House- to put a question to the speakers, was hustled that which seems a curse into a blessing, and hold, and a few for Universal Suffrage; but out of the place. In the teeth of these facts, to to supersede the turbulent discontent of halfthe majority, we presume, follow Mr Hume's outrage the truth as Cobden did on Tuesday capability-requires no comment, as from its proxi- banner, inscribed "Household Suffrage, Vote night; shows him to be possessed of powers of mity to market towns, and the facility of procuring by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and Equal face perfectly matchless. Electoral Districts." Such a change, if accomplished, would be no settlement of the question the part of the middle class leader, compromise of "Reform." Household Suffrage would ex- is impossible; until the middle-classes renounce clude from the representation tens of thou- Cobden and his schemes of delusion, and prove sands of the classes best fitted to exercise the their honesty of purpose by adopting the entages, each standing in the centre of four acres, and franchise, whilst it would include every fool tire principles of the Charter, there can be no which for simple elegance and convenience are not or knave who possessed the qualification of union with them. which for simple elegance and convenience are not being a housekeeper. Thousands of the best Let the shopkeepers have their private and educated men in this Metropolis are lodgers, "organised faction" meetings unmolested: but Conomical comfort.

The several allotments are cropped, and the purand tens of thousands of the best politically- if they venture before the public, and pretend chaser will be thus accommodated at a price much informed amongst the working classes are to take the sense of the public on their noschaser will be thus accommodated at a price much informed amongst the lower than that at which individuals could secure compelled by poverty to occupy rooms trums, and demand the support of the people, only, instead of each family having, as let them be made to understand the only it ought to have, its own separate terms on which they shall have that support: vestment been offered to the small capitalist, or the dwelling. Under a system of "Household THE CHARTER, THE WHOLE CHARTER tradesman, who may wish to embark his capital in a Suffrage" the 16,000 cellarmen of Liverpool would be enfranchised, whilst at least double that number of artisans, warehousemen, clerks, and assistants living in lodgings, would be repulsed from the polling booths. In this metropolis, certainly, three-fourths of the type, recommend precisely the line of policy intelligence and patriotism existing is to be we have above recommended. We are happy found amongst the lodgers; but they would be to perceive that the Star, Mr O'Connor, and excluded from their rights by Mr Hume and his friends, whilst every keeper of a brothel, or receptacle for stolen goods, would be permitted to legislate, or at least have a voice in twelve yards, and each allotment has a high road electing the legislators. Certainly, Universal Suffrage would not exclude the questionable or This splendid estate has been purchased by the unquestionable characters of Liverpool and spirited proprietor, in order to carry out the Land London from the representation, but under that system of suffrage the evil influence of such characters would be neutralised. The honest, the industrious, the intelligent, and the thoughtful, would far outnumber the knavish, the idle, the ignorant, and the prejudiced.

But we protest against Household Suffrage The auction will take place at the mansion, on men palter with principles? "Man is man, National Land Company's enough; justice is understandable by all. men would act upon the principle, "Do unto "THE CHARTER, THE WHOLE CHARTER, thy brother man as thou wouldest he should do unto thee," injustice could not exist. He who will not act upon this principle, no mat-I have received numerous letters, asking me for ter whether he call himself a "Conservative nformation, as to the description and quality of the or a "Reformer," a "Supporter of our Glo that there is not in all England PRIMER LAND is a tyrant and a knave, a robber and a hypocrite; and whether he mouths the cant of Toryism or the cant of Liberalism, he "is a liar, and the truth is not in him."

Again, the new Reform dodge, if successful would compel the Electors to select, as now, their Representatives from the ranks of the tenth of the letters I receive upon the subject, it you have a "voice" in selecting from a basket obtaining legislative recognition of the political system which would continue the present Property Qualification for Members of Parliament would be utterly valueless. Even Universal Suffrage would not be worth a straw unless accompanied by those two other important points" of the Charter - " No." Property Qualification," and "Payment of Members."

We have two more objections to urge against the "new move." First-Household agitation. The excluded masses would very properly continue to agitate until they had mind, the arguments in favour of the project are so obtained their rights. We can assure Messrs clearly put, so ably sustained, and so convincing, as Hume and Co. that as long as one political slave exists on Britain's soil, we shall continue tional Scheme. The article itself will well repay to "agitate! agitate!! agitate!!!" Second— It is evident, from the insolent tone of Lord John Russell and the innate despotism of the present Parliament, that the country must be brought to the verge of a revolution before even Hume's "Reform Bill" could be carried; now the same amount of popular agitation could not fail to carry the Charter.

We have an additional reason for distrust- follow. ing the "new move." Hunisa mix up with Parliamentary Ref tion of "an equitable reform of ta... the Anti-Corn-Law agitation these me.. the Chartists that it was necessary to up one processor, we were by thing at a time, and, therefore, they stuck to adoption, we were by their "triumph." It was, to an one of their "triumph." the Chartists that it was necessary to do one presented, . Free Trade. Why not now act upon their their "triumph." It was, to old rule of "one thing at a time?" If they an indiscreet act, calculated to prejudice ... were honest they would do so. This "equit- Trades against the Chartists. The operatives, able taxation" humbug is the cloven foot re- who are not Chartists, must be converted, not vealed. Hume, Cobden and Co. know well that driven. Now it appears to us, that the a House of Commons that really represented the | movement of the Stone Masons is admirably people, would at once set about reforming the | calculated to win over to the good cause those taxation and expenditure. The shortest road, who hitherto have not been with us. The therefore, to "equitable taxation" is through greatest stickler for unadulterated Trades' a real Radical reform of Parliament. But it is Unions, cannot object to the Stone Masons' not "equitable taxation" that these sham- scheme. They do not wish to bring politics patriots want. They want to remove the bur. into the Trades' Societies; they idesire, on the dens, which at present oppress them, to the contrary, that those societies should be shoulders of other people-either the levia- wholly devoted to Trades' interests; but, seethans of land and capital or the working ing that Trades' Unions alone are not a sufficlasses, they are indifferent as to which, so cient defence of the workmen's interests, and that they relieve themselves. The "Reform" dodge is only a whip with which to frighten the Government into yielding to their demands for a revision of taxation. If the "equitable taxation" scheme were accomplished, the "Reform" cry would at once expire; and as the aristocracy will grant the bourgeoisie any concession rather than grant the the power to enact good laws, and establish people their rights, the working classes may social institutions founded on the principles assure themselves that if they give their sup- of eternal justice. port to the middle classes, upon the terms at present proposed by the latter, they will be wholesale transportation of the poor, is the only to promote the selfish ends of their "respectable" friends, and then trampled in the mire.

A week ago many were inclined to views more favourable towards the new agitation, but the scene in the House of Commons on Times:—Think not, gentlemen, that the people Tuesday last, must satisfy the most credulous figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

Image:—Think not, gentlemen, that the people of this country will ever allow themselves to be humburged into telegration. be humbugged into tolerating your infernal design of "putting down" Chartism by trans-SNIG'S END.

To BE SOLD, a Four Acre Allotment, on the above design of "putting down" Chartism by transthat prevent his taking possession.

design of "putting down" Chartism by transporting the discontented. Your journalists may preach, lie, whine and hallot a

upon their banners the ominous motto of the baving fraternised with or succumbed to them for a mo ouvriers of Lyons: "To live working, or die ment, I always treated the honograble member as a fighting" it will not be Gagging Bills, nor leader of a small, insignificant, and very powerless party. Times' articles, that will prevent them doing (Cheers and a laugh.) I never identified him or his followers with the mass of the working classes of this Being determined to do its best to get all country. I treated him then as I treat him now, not as the leader of the working classes of England, but as

the triumph of Chartism—"A consummation and his organised followers; and if he says, as he has said, at the same time secure not only all their that he has been preparing his followers to go with us, I will say, as I have said a hundred times, that, with the Chartists as organised under his leadership, I never will fraternise-I have set them at defiance before, and I set them

at defiance now. (Cheers.)

his "defiance." Cobden says that he and his the middle classes, are actuated by a fair and "myrmidons" never failed to beat the Chartists. honest spirit; the Newcastle meeting, reported A grosser falsehood never came from the lips in our present number, is a proof of this; but of even a Leaguer. He knows that as long as we have no faith in the mass of the bourgeoisie. the League meetings were free to the public, by enabling our rulers to transport any of them Their present shouting for "Reform" appears | the Chartists constantly unmasked his schemes, to us to be only a repetition of the fraud of and outvoted his paid spouters and deluded triation is recommended, and called "National Colonies of the hundreds of the chartists constantly unmasked his schemes, triation is recommended, and called "National Colonies of the hundreds of the chartists constantly unmasked his schemes, the chartists constantl 1831—32—a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. dupes. It is notorious that, in consequence of If the bourgeoisie were determined to place being invariably defeated by the Chartists in who are thus to be got rid of, are uncon. cultivation of the soil, and considering the above the representation of the country on a just open meetings, the League had recourse to closed magnificent estate as peculiarly adapted for Spade basis, why not have taken the principles of the meetings. In the last two or three years of its Husbandry, has ventured upon the experiment of Charter for the object of their agitation? In existence, the League had scarcely throughout thus testing the great principle of manual labour, by the anarchy which pervades the forces of the the kingdom any collection of human beings which means alone England can be enabled to sup- middle class, it is difficult to say what they that was not a ticket meeting. Free discussion

After this exhibition of furious hatred on

AND NOTHING BUT THE CHARTER!

Mr O'Connor's letter "to the Chartists," and the address from the Chartist Executive, received since the above article was put into the Chartist Executive, are all of the same mind. Energetic action must be the fruit of this union of sentiment. Throughout our serried ranks 'but one resolve must run:-No Compromise! THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

THE PIGMY PREMIER.

Mister John Russell, commonly known by the style and title of Lord John Russell, has ventured to assert that the people desire neither Mr Hume's scheme of "Reform," nor the "People's Charter." According to his on the broad ground of principle. Household Lordship, the Working Classes are quite in-Suffrage would continue the present accursed system of Property Qualification. Why will embodied in the Charter. Chartists of Great Britain, you well know

how to answer this mendacious insolence. You nished, and may be had on Monday, the 22nd, at even one man would be excluded from the will carry out the Proclamation of the Char- But they don't expatriate the working bees, the Saracen's Head, Lincoln; the Ram Hotel, Not- enjoyment of his natural rights, would be a tist Executive, and strike conviction to the and keep the drones to consume the honey tingham; and at the principal Hotels at Hull, system of injustice. Why this cavilling about puny pettifogging soul of the Whig Premier, which the workers have stored up, with only Grantham, Gainsborough, and the several towns in what is expedient? The right is simple by raising from the Land's End to John-o- so many other workers behind as may suffice Groats, one united, thundering peal for

AND NOTHING BUT THE CHARTER!"

THE TRADES AND THE CHARTER.

We direct the attention of our readers, particularly those who are members of Trades' Societies, to an ably written Address in our 2nd page, from the Stone Masons of London to the Trades of the Metropolis and the country generally. It will be seen that the Stone Masons urge upon their brother operatives the necessity of forming a Metropolitan Trades' enemies of industry. What matters it that Political and Social Union, for the purpose of of oranges when the whole are rotten? Any and social rights of Labour. The Stone Masons in contending for the political rights of industry, demand the Six Points of the Charter, and wisely add that they regard the vote only as a means to an end. Their views of social reform do them great credit, and are well worthy the serious consideration of all who earnestly desire the veritable emancipation of the millions.

We are especially well pleased with the sensible observations of the Masons on the Suffrage would be no settlement of the Suffrage necessity of the working men obtaining by dis- of their toil, and who now coolly talk of their cussion and mutual instruction a thorough comprehension of their political rights and duties, salvation of the masses. When Universal Suf- Johns, Sir Georges, Sir Charleses, and noble frage is obtained—as obtained it will be—we and right hon, gentlemen, who now imagine trust it will be better employed than hitherto it has been in America, or than it was employed in France, on the occasion of electing the present rotten Assembly. If the Stone Masons can succeed in inducing their brother savage. The armies of labourers who went operatives to follow their noble example, then, indeed, political enfranchisement will come soon, and social regeneration will as surely h citic

ating of farms. When, on a late occa molitan Trades, ise. suc.

certainly not calculated to obtain for the working men the restoration of their plundered rights, they propose the establishment of an calculated to promote the social interests of

just now. They don't know what to do with it is. the "poorer classes." Notwithstanding ar- This question must be fairly understood. tillery, soldiers, pensioners, police, and spe- The richest man amongst us can eat, drink, cial constables, they have an uneasy conscious- wear, or spend nothing whatever which has ness that the system is ricketty beyond the not, in the first place, been produced by Laand that a change of some sort or other must the population actually labour; therefore, be made.

then be not only worthy of his hire, but ac- pinch, and there is not enough for all, it is tually receive it, which is not the case at clear the original owner—because the first crepresent.

To BE sold,

meat on the Estate near Bromsgrove.

For particulars stating terms, by calcularly, apply to Chas. Goodwin, 19, Darwin-street, Birmingham.

MR Dixon will deliver a lecture, on Sunday evening, a postage in the open air in class to the people to improve that in any advocacy which I may care on for the addread reforming the kingdom. Now, I may say for mysel, that in any advocacy which I may care on for the addread reforming the kingdom. Now, I may say for mysel, that in any advocacy which I may care on for the addread reforming the kingdom. Now, I may say for mysel, that in any advocacy which I may enter on for the addread reforming the kingdom. Now, I may say for mysel, that in any advocacy which I may enter on for the purpose of propping up an unjust and they flatter themselves will appear exceedingly patriotic and philanthropic on their parts, and indignation the real origin of the artificial

present advantages, but conduce to the future permanent predominance of their class. The Times is the exponent of the panacea for the wretched and disturbed state of society. Un. der the catching title of "Colonisation," Chartists, you are denounced as a "small, has, by leaders and letters addressed to itself insignificant, and powerless party," whom the las, by leaders and letters addressed to itself by its own writers, been busily employed for time nest in writing up the whall for transportation of our "superabundant" working population to the antipodes. It is found that the "Gagging Act" does not fulfil its vocation as felons, so a systematic and extensive expa-Colonisation." The hundreds of thousands victed by any court of law, but their crime is apparent enough. There are too many of them—human vermin that they are—for the comfort of the rich: therefore, we are to "ship off cargoes of human beings starving here" to Australasia and elsewhere, and thus, employed multitudes by the well-directed efforts of a National Colonisation!"

Casting about for the means of carrying out this scheme of National Transportation-we beg pardon, Colonisation-the Times finds that the Poor-rates absorb a great deal of money very wastefully, besides the large amounts expended in maintaining hospitals. alms-houses, orphan-schools, and other charitable institutions, and appealing to the selfish. ness and the pockets of the wealthy, it says, "would it not be cheaper for you to pay a good round sum, and get rid of this 'surplus' humanity at once!" On the other hand, to entice the working classes, it publishes highly coloured pictures of colonial felicity at the Antipodes. "Lumpers" getting 6s. a day in a country where meat is 6d. per pound, and bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$. In fact, "where the servants are masters, and lose half their time."

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that these pictures are drawn by men who want more labour, in order to enable them to beat down its present price in the colonies; and that if the Times could succeed to any great extent in persuading people to adopt this "National Colonisation," the result would speedily be what we see at home. There would be more labourers than were wanted by the Capitalist, and consequently the high wages and "mas tership" of the "servants" would vanish together. They would become, as they are at home, the serfs of the commercial feudalism. which has superseded the iron rule of the mailed barons of old, with, in our opinion, but very little, if any, change for the better to the serf. To a just, necessary, and rational system of

National Colonisation, we are by no means opposed. In the course of Nature, nations must throw off fresh hives, as well as bees; but the bees never do so until there is a real nefound to be inadequate to the support of the whole, and then the Emigration takes place. to make more honey for the drones. The bees are too sagacious to worship their droneocracy to that extent. As long as they are useful or tolerable, they have no objection to them; but when they become neither, they are dealt with a la Jeremy Bentham-on the principle of utility.

We would apply the same principle to human affairs. We shall grant that when there is a surplus population," the surplus should swarm off and find a new hive, and a new field for their industry.

But who are the surplus? Those who create the wealth of the country, or those who merely consume it? The best way to test any principle is to push it to its extreme. Let us suppose, then, that all the tillers of the soil—the shepherds and graziers, the bricklayers, masons and carpenters, the weavers, spinners, and mechanics-in short, those who raise the food. build the houses, produce the clothing, and furnish all the convenience, comforts, and luxuries of society-let us suppose, we say, that every one of them, if it were possible, were to sail to the Antipodes in one day, leaving behind only those who have hitherto honoured them by condescending to consume the fruits wholesale expatriation. What would be the result if the land of England was thus left in and the measures necessary to effect the social the undisturbed and sole possession of the Lord they sway its destinies? We suspect that it would be found very soon that these idols of the British Constitution, were as wooden gods as ever were worshipped by the most ignorant

> me its shores would carry with them and ever benedan away forests; stately rness; pleasant the hill-... "ay to the ho for man and

white w But what would become of England . the hands of the serene nonentities-the "lords and gentlemen," and who now think themselves the great pillars of the State? Her cities would fall into ruins; her fertile soil revert to a state of nature; and her now busy ports cease to be visited by a single sail.

If we are to have a system of colonisation, let it be for the purpose of sending away the real surplus, not the real wealth of the country. Every labourer sent out of it who might be profitably employed in it for himself and the country, is an abstraction from the national strength and prosperity. Every useless idler exported would be a substraction from the national burden. The true surplus are those who arefunwilling to work for their own mainte-Association which they (and we) believe to be nance, and who think they have a right to live on the labour of others. Send them away by the Trades, by and through the obtainment of all means, as fast as you please, with just so those rights which will arm the people with many captains and sergeants of industry as may suffice to teach the poor benighted and ignorant wretches, how to earn an honest livelihood. Give at the same time the implements and the means of living, until they get their first crops in, and then you will have done all they can fairly expect from you, and have restored England into the hands of its The wealthy classes are very much puzzled real owners—those whose labours make it what

may preach, lie, whine, and bully, until as black in the face as they are black hearted; but no amount of sophistry or bullying will induce the people to tamely submit to be transported from the land of their birth. Beware! Perseverance in your present course may produce results fatal to your power. If once the people, driven to despuis invalled the constant of the people and in the most venomous terms denounced the Chartists, and declared he never had, and never would, fraternise with them. That the people may not be deceived by the sham Radicals, of whom Cobden is the real head, we will here place on record his words. Let every Chartist read, mark, and inwardly digest them:

I never frateralsed with the honored the chartists, and declared he never would, fraternise with them. But what kind of change shall it be? The bad what kind of change shall it be? The had, and never would be capable, under producers of wealth demand their fair share of political power, in order that they may use that power to promote the social well-being of their, order." The possessors of the wealth, who are not its producers, refuse, under various pretexts, to concede this just demand—the nothing for anybody else. If, after this is every labourer produces a great deal more ous pretexts, to concede this just demand—the nothing for anybody else. If, after this is real reason being that they fear the establish- done, he is contented to let his surplus go to ment of just political relations would lead to feed idlers, under any name whatever, why he equitable social practices, and the labourer has a right to do so. But if there comes 2 ator of the wealth-has the right to say to The question, however, must be answered in the idler, "I can't afford to keep you here in

WHOLESALE TRANSPORTATION.

the discontented transported, the Times is, f the leader of an organised faction of the very smallest distance, furious at the prospect of a national agitation for Reform in Parliament. The tiance, and I have never failed to beat the honourable members ber by a vote in public assemblies in the open air in class.

possesses an extent of soil sufficient, if properly cultivated, to support at least 100,000,000 of human beings in plenty. Its population is little more than one-fourth of that amount. The reason why there is any want among any The reason way there is any want among any portion of that population, is that the wealthy idlers have taken possession of the soil; that "per centage" capitalists have swept into large "per central of their hands, the moveable smallest dimensions." and exchangeable wealth created by Labour. and exchange and capitalist unite in giving or West Riding of Yorkshire on Whit Mon-field, Newton Abbott, and several other places. Landlord and captains of the Monown individual interest, not the interests of society at large. Laws of Primogeniture and Entail lock up God's earth from the use of his creatures; and "laws of supply and demand," manufactured by cunning political economists, first swindle the labourer out of the fruits of his toil, and then doom him to motion. compulsory idleness and starvation, until it suits the interests of the capitalist to employ

him again. This accursed system must be destroyed, and replaced by one which will be made conrealise the command, "Dwell in the land, and verily thou skalt be fed." Instead of wanderverily thou skalt be ted." Instead of wandering away to the Antipodes to find a new labour
field, let our working men remain at home,
and help us to secure those political rights,

The date will commence with the first day of drawing, the Three Acre class will be the last drawn.

The meeting of the members of the Charter Association:
That we recommend to Mr O'Connor the proposition in the field behind the pricety of bringing out the Star on Wednesday and Albion Ind. to hear the result of the trial of Mr John of the Two Acre class will be the last drawn.

Recorder of the Directors

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Recorder of the Directors

The meeting of the members of the Charter Association:

OLDHAM.—On Tuesday evening last, May 23rd, a public meeting took place in the field behind the pricety of bringing out the Star on Wednesday and Nitchel, the Irish patriot, and to express sympathy with him and the people of Irish and Irish patriot, and the proceded with him the proceded with him and the people of Irish and Irish patriot, and the proceded with him and the people of Irish and Irish patriot, and the proceded with him and the people of Irish and Irish patriot, and the proceded with him and the people of Irish and Irish patriot, and Ir which, when obtained, will enable us to make England a happy home for all its children.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Public Health Bill, of which we were heginning to suspect we should hear no more, until it turned up at the end of the Session merely to be thrown overboard, has actually made some progress towards passing by the House of Commons. Ministers have, at last, shown themselves a little in earnest, and after | West Cowes some half dozen alterations and re-introduc- | Birmingham, Goodtions of various kinds, have found a rest for the sole of their feet, and plucked up courage sufficient for a fair stand up fight for their bill. The gallant Member for Lincoln, relving on their "squeezability," boldly tried to frighten them by moving, on the motion to go into Committee, that it be committed that day six months, and polled, in support of his proposition, what the Colonel afterwards called one honest man at least." He promised, also, that he would divide the House on every clause, a threat which, seeing there are nearly 200 clauses, if carried into effect, might have made this measure last the whole Session and part of next. But his first defeat probably made him think better of the matter. He did not show face the next night at all, and long evenings have been spent quietly discussing and agreeing to the clauses with amend-

Lord Ellenborough gave the question of Economy an airing in the Lords. He showed that, under the head of Miscellaneous Estimotes, there had been, for several years past, a constantly increasing outlay, and that the expenses of Administrative Government were continually growing. In 1838, the amount of these Estimates was £2,332,638, while in 1847, it was £3.659.801, being an increase of £1.327,163, and making all allowance for charges transferred to this from other departments—showing an actual increase of not less than £805,000 annually for the cost of Government! As specimens of the mode in which this increase arises, we may cite the following. In 1838, the Record Commission cost £2,063; in 1847, it cost nearly £13,000. The Ecclesiastical Commission rose from £2,500, in 1838, to £3,440, in 1847. The Poor Law Commission had risen in the same period from £54.252 to £59.200. The Inspectors of Factories cost £9,055 in 1838-£13,034 in 1847. The Board of Trade had the whole charge of railway business, but that it transferred to a new Board, expressly created for the purpose, at a cost of £12 000 a year; but though thus getting quit of a large portion of its work, it has contrived to cost the country more in 1847, than it did while the railway mania was at its height, and it had all the business to do. In short, in every department of domestic expenditure we find the same tendency to excess strongly developed, and it w is certainly high time that some check should be put to it. The excuses which are set up by the officials are of the most flimsy and unsatisfactory description, and for our own parts we see no hope of a stop being put to such an extravagant and unjustifiable outlay, until the people really control the levying of the expenditure of their own taxes.

Lord G. Bentinck brought together a number of valuable facts on Tuesday evening, by way of showing the actual state of the country under the much-vaunted Free Trade measures. The orators of that school in the House, and the Journals out of it, have been exceedingly wroth with his plain-spoken Lordship, and call him all sort of bad names, for his damning exposure of the humbug of their former pretences and prophecies. We have not room this week to enter upon the question at the length it deserves. It is, however, a question that will not spoil by keeping, and in the mean time Lord George's facts and figures may be read with advantage.

The conduct of the "New Move Men," and the character of the "Dodge" they are attempting, has been already so fully commented upon by Mr O'Connor, in his letter, and in another column, that it is not necessary to do more than refer to it here.

To Readers & Correspondents.

Yr J. P. COBBETT AND ME FEARGUS O'CONNOR. - In Mr Feargus O'Connor's letter, in the Northean Star, of the 23th of last month, there is an assertion of the Cobbetts,' and others there mentioned, having received money as members of the 'Convention' of 1959. On the thinstant (May, 1848, Mr. James P. Cobbett sent a letter to the Editor of the Noethern Star, contradicting Mr. O'Comnor's assertion, saying that he (Mr. O'Comor's assertion, saying that he (Mr. O'Comor, must have known it to be untrue, and begging the Editor to publish this refutation. But Mr. Cobbett's letter to the Editor has not yet appeared in the Noethern Star.—May 17th. [Mr. Cobbett must have seen aware that we excluded advertisements, also a least forward of the least few marks. East of correspondence for the last few weeks, to make room for Chartist intelligence, we now insert the above and return the six shillings sent with it as an adver-We beg to state that Mr O'Connor's whole time would be more than occupied, were he to reply to every one in fifty letters, which he receives from

correspondents requesting an immediate answer. All letters connected with the Land Company, must be ad-

wher matter. Every locality might as justly lay claim to our space as our Bradford friends. We think that divice to, and calls upon the Chartists, as a body, ought to emanate from the appointed Executive. It is their province to direct and advise; we therefore hope that our friends will not take it amiss, should we give the Executive thepreference to our columns, and suggest that the localities transmit their views to those gentle men for consideration. the theory of co operative stores,

Young Man .- Our readers are well acquainted with As Ozonian.-No room. Bradford. - We cannot find room for the roles of the Life

and Property Society. Ur J. Harworth, Brighouse.—We sent all the agent Ciderel.

Er W. Jones, Merthyr Tydvil.—The charge is 4s. 6d.

Letter to the Queen' TEE CHARTIST EXECUTIVE.—A 'Letter to the Queen' was

received too late for insertion this week. Tat LAND COMPANY.—A notice from the Directors respecting 'Local Levies' was received too late for publication in our present number. NETT WEEK.—Paisley, Leicester, and Exeter.

1. JAMESTER, Manchester.—What address?

1. P. Roberts.—Some persons at Hauley wish to en-

care Mr Roberts's services. Address—W. Silvester, Tontine-street, Hanley.

Tea party in the Guildhall. It is expected that the lausor will preside.

scarcity which that system causes? This country | CHALLENGE TO R. COBDEN, ESQ.,

SIR,-You have called the Chartists "my MYRMIDONS "— "A small, insignificant, and very power-

less party "--

myrmidons" and I will meet you. The issue shall be the Chartist Six Points

against your Bubble:-Confidence in me or you :--

And the propriety of postponing Hume's

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE BALLOT.

A ballot will take place at 83, Dean-street, Soho. religion, and of national justice—which will evening next, May 30th, and will be continued at realise the command. "Dwell in the land, and realise the command." Instead of wander—then shalt be fed." Instead of wander—the following resolutions were passed on Saturday evening last, at a meeting of the members of the Charter Association:

By order of the Directors, THOMAS CLARK, Cor. Sec. Office of the National Land Company, 144, High Holborn, London. May 25th, 1848.

receipts of the national land COMPANY,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 25,

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	PE	P	M	R O	CONNOR.	
				SAB		
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	Ashton-under-				Crewe	0
	Lyne	1	5	6	Dover	4
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	Horninghold	0	19	0	Gloucester	
•	Sutton-in-Ash-				Horncustle	6
•	field, Meakin,	. 0	4	6	Hull	3
	Lambeth	2	18	2	Cheltenham	9
	Littleborough .	. 2	0	0	Merthyr, Morgan	3
•	Walsall	4	15	4	Northampton,	
	Haswell	. ō	- 8	6	Munday	5
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•	Oswaldtwistle		Ö	0	Dudley	ā
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,	Bacup	_		0	Goodwin	3
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	ing .	θ	2	6	Dudlev .	. 0
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RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Per Mr Clark .. 5 0 0 Per Wheeler .. 3 12 0

The £1, banded in by Mr M'Intosh, Newcastle, is in-JOHN M'CBAE, Secretary.

FOR THE DEHOCEAT.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the two sums of 16s. and 9s. from Mr Liddle, Preston, for twenty-fiveshares in

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

forgotten, the subscription will therefore remain great applause and clapping of hands by those who ductively. They intended to ask for one thousand open until Tuesday, 6th of June, and the total reto be directed to Thomas Martin Wheeler, Farmer, The Doctor, at the close of his address, swore the cheers.) In conclusion, Mr Savage said, unless the great social principle which is so eminently calcuceipts be published in the ensuing STAR. All monies than was consistent with graceful elocution. O'Connorville, near Rickmansworth, Herts. THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

ABERDEEN.—The quarterly meeting of this branch

to settle the same without loss of time. DEWEBURY.—The members of this branch of the

BEDWORTH .- A public Chartist meeting will be alarmed; the police are idle; the soldiers have appropriate speech, on the principles of the 'People's held in Marston-land, Bedworth, on Monday evening nothing to do; and the magistrates know not what Charter.' After which, a locality was formed, and

Chartist Intelligence.

MR O'CONNOR AND HIS ACCUSERS. We continue to receive numerous communications, expressing unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor, and denouncing his assailants, but any addition to the mass of resolutions and addresses on "An organised faction of the very this subject already published is unnecessary. We this subject already published is unnecessary. We the Working Man's Hall, to hear the report of Mr express our acknowledgements to the friends at S. M. Kydd, delegate to the National Assembly. He workester, Yarmouth, Frome, Brechin, Tunbridge Welle Derford Welle Derfo I now challenge you to meet me in the Wells, Dartford, Walsall, Warrington, Maccles-

The Northern Counties.

Overden.—At a camp meeting held last Sunday at this place, the following resolutions were adopted: publication weekly.'

£ s. d. do with the election of an Executive Committee, but deacon, Clark, Donovan, Leach, and Kydd. The 5 7 9 as the country will be appealed to to elect one, we meeting was adjourned to Friday evening, at seven 5 0 0 hereby pledge ourselves to support an Executive o'clock.

1 1 6 nominated and elected by the whole body of Chartiets, whoever the parties may be.

NEWTON ABBOTT .- At a meeting held in this town on Tuesday week, a vote of entire confidence was given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq.
WARRINGTON.—A vote of confidence in Mr O'Con-

Chartist members, of this town, on Monday week DROYLEDEN.—The Chartists of Droyleden suggest

that England, Scotland, and Wales, be divided into 500 districts, and every district to fix upon some central place to meet at. All districts to meet on one day-Sunday; and let every meeting appoint a degive their delegates instruction what they are pre-

a very instructive lecture here on Sunday last, which gave general satisfaction. - Dr Reynolds, of Liverpool, also addressed the meeting; and if we are to judge by the hearty responses his sentiments elicited there can be no doubt of his being a favourite with the people of Stockport. LEEDS .- Meetings are now being held nightly in

the town and neighbourhood for the purpose of forming sections of the Association, and very large numbers attend. Messrs Brook, Harris, and Tomlinson addressed a meeting on Sunday evening, in the Vicar's Croft, and at its conclusion seventy new members were enrolled in the section forming at the 4 4 6 Bazaar. On Monday evening, Messrs Brook and Harris addressed the inhabitants of Hunslet, and great numbers enrolled themselves. On Tuesday night, two meetings in the town were held; and on Wednesday night the above gentlemen addressed a meeting at Wortley. The Association in this neighbourhood will be very strong. All who are desirous to enter can do so on Sunday evening, on application to Mr Brook, at the Bzzaar.

MIDDLETON.—At a public meeting of the Chartists and other inhabitants of the township of Mid-

dleton and its environs, held in the Market-place, on Menday evening the 22nd inst., Mr Cooper in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, having been supported by Messrs Kydd, West, and Leach, in speeches of soul-stirring eloquence:- 'That the present condition of the working and middle classes of society, as well as the alarming distress of the commercial classes, is incompatible with the true welfare of the community, dangerous alike to the security of life and property, and calls loudly for a better distribution of wealth, and a just and equitable system of government.' That the principles of the People's Charter are just in themselves, and every way fitted to form the basis of a just and wise system of legislation; and we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to make the said document the basis of the constitution, and therefore most cordially approve of the gentlemen nominated by the National Assembly, as the Provi-sional Executive, viz., Samuel Kydd, Ernest Jones, John M'Crae, James Leach, and Dr M'Douall.' That we express our heart-felt sympathy with John Mitchel, now imprisoned in Newgate Gaol, Dublin, charged with various political offences against the existing government; and resolve to use our endeayour to support our Irish brethren to achieve their national independence, and to thwart the Whig ministers in their blocd-thirsty attempt to destroy
the liberty of the subject, and to persecute the plain

and honest Irish patriot, John Mitchel.' TREMENDOUS MEETING AT BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE. of an expected outbreak was received here on Monday, the 22nd instant, by the General Committee and a number of the newly formed National Guard, in uniform. The various sections were speedily called out, and successively marched in military order, the people in this and other countries, showing the with officers at their head, and the Chartist colours causes of their political and social degradation. flying to a large open space of ground where a temnorary hustings was erected for the accommodation of the speakers, Dr M'Douall and Mr Lightowler, A procession was afterwards formed which paraded the town. The council met immediately afterwards to hear an account of the state of other districts from the Doctor, when they unanimously expressed their disapproval of any partial or premature insurrection. It was at once resolved to summon the neighbouring town and districts to a great and open air meeting in Peckover Walk, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant. Bills were printed, and deputations sent off to Leeds, 7 0 Halifax, Bingley, Keighley, &c., &c., to warn them of the great gathering. Early in the afternoon of Tuesday, Bradford became very much thronged with str ngers from the out-districts. At six o'clock, p.m., 6 vast masses of people had collected on the walk, and received the Doctor, Mr Shaw of Leeds, Mr Lightowler, and the Bradford Committee, with loud applause. A very dense mass having assembled around the hustings, it was thought advisable to commence preceedings. Mr Shaw, of Leeds, was received with great applause, and had nearly concluded a most excellent speech when the head of the Halifax column was seen at the extreme left of the walk, marching in by sections, red bands, which had a very imposing effect when the military bearing and steady march of the men was

ners flying, and the glittering pikes flashing in the and that none could gaze upon without amazement Having been appointed Treasurer to the Subscrip- swarms of human beings, clustering like bees. Mr People's Charter-called on the Chartists to form people in to keep the peace; to respect life and property; to avail themselves of the right of arming; to discountenance any premature outbreak, and never Hollinwood.—A meeting will be held in the Charto cease agitating until the entire Charter became ridge, an cld trades' unionist, moved a vote of thanks it.
the law of the land. Every head was uncovered in to Messrs Dixon, Stallwood, Savage, and Vernon, for tist-room, Pew Nook, on Sunday, May 28th, at two front, and the word passing backwards, and on every c'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of re-organ-ising this branch of the National Charter Associa- and most assuredly will keep it. A procession was afterwards formed, which marched through the town. Every window was crowded with ladies, and a comwill take place in the Union Hall, Blackfriars street, plete lane of spectators formed through the streets.

let every district do openly, and therefore legally, what Bradford has so nobly done. Her example Land Company are requested to meet at the Land once followed by such towns as Liverpool, Manches-Office, Dewsbury, on Saturday next, the 27th inst, ter, London, Birmingham, Leeds, Aberdeen, Glasthis from the working men of this city to attend a at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a sub. gow, Edinburgh, and Dundee, would prove the actual Cross. Mr. H. Marriott in the chair. Mr Hutting strength of Chartism. The middle class are not addressed the meeting at some length, in a neat and

left for London per mail, to attend his duties on the Executive on Wednesday morning.

WEST AUCKLAND, (County Durham.)-The men of West Auckland have united for the prometion of the Charter, and have taken a commodious room, in which they assembled on Sunday last. They request instruction from the Executive, relative to the Plan of Organisation.

OLDHAM. -On Sunday last, a meeting took place in

which made an impression and sunk deep into the done, our principles must be thoroughly understood, hearts of his auditory, and frequently dow from them bursts of applause. At the close of the address, the ing classes. The object of these remarks is intended following resolutions were carried:—'That this meeting having read the debates of the late National Assembly, have viewed with pride and satisfaction the that of mediation. measures brought forward and ably supported by Mr S: M. Kydd, and do hereby tender him their heartfelt thanks, for the faithful manner he has repre-- 'That this meeting adopts the plan of organisation propounded by the National Assembly; and we who have not enrolled our names on the books of the National Charter Association, pledge ourselves to do national Charter Association, pledge ourselves to do brought before the meeting, but in consequence of Mr diation; and we think, when the principle is fairly so forthwith, and recommend our friends and neigh- M'Crae, not being generally known, the question was bours to do the same.' That we, the delegates of asked, if there was any person who could speak to this district, think it highly necessary that the his character and ability, when Mr Kydd spoke very NORTHERN STAR should be published twice a week; highly of Mr M'Crae's fitness. An amendment was and that the Executive should publish a cheap proposed for Mr Richard Marsden; when put to the ublication weekly.'

Middley, near Halifax.—The following resoluLeach, M'Douall, and Kydd, were carried unanitions were passed on Saturday evening last, at a mously.

think the people are not prepared to support a daily with him and the people of Ireland, in the present paper; at the same time, if the Democrar is determined to support a daily with him and the people of Ireland, in the present emergency; the following resolutions were passed mined upon, we pledge ourselves to support the same | manimously :- 'That this meeting feel gratefully by all the means in our power.' 'That we hereby thankful for the noble and disinterested manner in by all the means in our power.' 'That we hereby call upon all the Chartiat Associations in the empire to recommend the aforesaid plan to Mr O'Connor.'

CARLISLE.—At a meeting of the Council of the National Charter Association, Mr Robert Hughes in the chair, it was decided, 'That although we did not approve of the Assembly, and much of their proceedings, yet that we should send £1 to help to defire, the expenses consequent upon their meeting.' A pledge ourselves to support him and the people of Ireland in whatever manner in which Mr John Mitchel, has advocated the cause of his distressed and down-trodden countrymen, and the cause of liberty throughout the world. That this meeting feel indignant at the base conduct of our tyrannical governers, in prosecuting that noble patriot, Mr John Mitchel, as a felon, and we pledge ourselves to support him and the people of Ireland in whatever manner the of Ireland in whatever manner they choose to proresolution was also passed, 'That in the epinion of ceed, as far as in our power lies.' The above this council the National Assembly had nothing to resolutions were ably supported by Messrs Arch-TO THE CHARTIST COMMUNITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MANCHESTER. - FRIENDS AND BROTHER DEMOthe resolution passed by them as below. This nor was unanimously carried at a meeting of the debt has already been shamefully [too long due, and therefore I trust no language of mine is necessary to arouse you to a sense of duty. The individual on whose behalf and just right I am addressing you, generously lent us in the hour of our distress his pecuniary and personal aid, and requires our cause when we so much required it. Surely of wages, and a kind fellow fellow feeling has sprung legate to meet the Sunday following, at some cen. this is sufficient, without detailing his urgent necestral place to be hereafter named; and let the people sities, to enlist your strenuous efforts amongst your tuations so much the more agreeable. brethren to subscribe their mite in order to settle pared to do; the delegates to be prepared to give this long pending affair. Your communication on the number of their constituents that elected them; the delegates to sit only one day.

Stockfort.—Mr Rankin, of Manchester, delivered Stockfort.—Loyd street, Cloyd street, Oldham.

Employers, we may be told, are not all alike. We grant it. We know that there are two classes the great cause of human emancipation, Thomas of employers—the well-disposed and the evil-disposed. One is desirous that the workman should posed. One is desirous that the workman should in the state of th road, Manchester.

Resolved,-'That Mr Rankin exercise his discrehave not yet remitted their quota towards liquida-

CHARTIST MEETINGS .- Meetings in support of the Charter have been held at Woburn, Kibworth (Lei-

The Midland Counties.

sented. Mr Insull reported from the Assembly. A overwhelm us in utter ruin. It is only a few days camp meeting was proposed to be held on the new Estate, near Bromsgrove, on Whit Sunday. The meeting was adjourned to Sunday, the 28th, when each locality is requested to send delegates.

branch of the National Charter Association was which it was resolved :- 'That meetings should be held at the above-mentioned house every Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members and receiving subscriptions. All members are particularly requested to attend on next Sunday afternoon, as the nomination for the Executive and the Commissioners will then take class. place. A subscription has been entered into towards the £10 000 Fund.

LONGTON.—Working Man's Hall.—Mr Abbs, delegate to the National Assembly, lectured in the above hall on Sunday evening, May 21st, to a crowded and attentive audience. After which Mr O'Connor's letter and the organisation of the Chartist Association, were read from the Northern Star, which was received with loud applause. At the close of the meeting, forty-two names were enrolled in the little service, and success need not be anticipated; books of the Association. Afterwards, the council but if, on the other hand, he is the representative of proceeded to adopt the rules, issued by the National a large and well-organised confederation, then is he Assembly, for organising the Chartist body. They divided the locality into four wards, and appointed wardmen and other officers, to carry out the objects of the Association. A lecture will be delivered in the above hall, by Mr Abbs, on Sunday evening, May 28th, at six o'clock.

place held a meeting at the house of George Bentley, the Victoria Cottage, en May the 22nd, when forty persons enrolled themselves, and passed a resolution to be guided by the Executive of the National Charthe people's rights. BIRMINGHAM.—Mr John Mason delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture at the People's Hall, on Sunday evening, upon the condition of

Males.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—According to announcement, think, has been amply demonstrated during our a lecture was delivered by Mr W. Gould, grocer, on existence and operations as an Association, as will the present and future prospects of this country, be seen by a reference to our monthly reports, where when he clearly demonstrated, to the perfect satisfaction of all present, that a most extensive reform to time duly laid before the members and the public; must be granted without delay. The Land members will meet in future on Monday evenings, at seven o'clock, at the usual place, back of the Three Horse Shoes. The large room is open every evening as a reading-room.

The Metropolis.

PADDINGTON. - THE PROPLE'S CHARTER. - A public meeting, convened by the Emmett Brigade, was held at Irongate wharf, Paddington, on Sunday afternoon, May 21st. A platform, composed of strong timbers, was erected on the premises of a thorough Democrat, residing at No. 9, in the above wharf, granted in consequence of the unwonted interruption of the meeting on Paddington-green, on the previous each headed by officers wearing white blouses and black belts, the Chartist rosettes and green caps with mously called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings, and called on Mr Stallwood to address the meeting, who pointed out very clearly the disadconsidered. On they came with music playing, ban | vantage of being unrepresented, and, consequently, unprotected; demonstrated that the People's The column seemed interminable, but when it | Charter was the best and most effectual mode of redid at length end such an imposing and majestic presentation; warned the people of the evil of divisight was presented that few have ever seen equalled, sion; and ca'led on his audience to organise. He was followed by Mr William Dixon, in a long, lucid, and awe. The immense space was filled, or rather and able speech, in which he reviewed municipal, paved with heads. The walls—the house tops—the six pound, manhood, and residential suffrage, and trees—and every available spot, were covered with showed their short comings and inferiority to the people were represented in Parliament, a social revolution would inevitably ensue. Mr Vernon also fortheir attendance, which was carried, and a similar compliment was paid to the chairman, who, in aclong and very attentive meeting quietly separated.

The Emmett Brigade is rapidly increasing in num-

National Association of United Trades.

'Union for the Million.'

FRIENDS,-It is with pleasure we again address you on and deeply impressed upon the minds of the work. to develop one of our fundamental principles, i. e.,

examined, every candid mind will at once concede it to be infinitely in advance to the old mode of settling trades' grievances, and as such, is better calculated to accomplish our objects; for, we must admit, that when once a combat takes place between musters and men, it becomes between them a trial of strength for mastership; and no one is desirous of being regarded as a vauquished party-so that, when a contest is commenced, both are unwilling to yield the struggle. To obviate these injurious conflicts mediation is adopted, knowing that men and employers will often concede that by honourable negociation, involuntarily, which they would not do if a contest had to decide the matter. Mediation is intended to prevent such conflicts by obtaining an interview with employers, and, in a calm and dispassionate manner, point out the evil tendency of reducing workmen's wages; to show them that such reductions are had recourse to, in many instances, in order to indulge a spirit of fierce competition, to enable them to sell cheap-as cheap as some of their less honourable neighbours, who, in their turn, would also reduce wages still lower, as they are determined to obtain a name in the market for doing business; so that by such reduction but little benefit accrues to the employer-it adds but little to their wealth, but makes the workman mise-CRATS.—I appeal to yeu in the name of the delegates rably poor; as they must know that even now the assembled at Middleton, on Ithe 14th day of May, labourer receives but a small portion of the profits and wish to direct your particular attention to absolute mockery to call it remuneration, as it only protracts a lingering life of suffering, renders existence intolerable, and drives men to intemperance, to idleness, and pauperism, who, otherwise, would he temperate, industrious, and comparatively independent. Masters so reasoned with have, in nothing more than the money advanced by him to many instances, withdrawn a threatened reduction

Employers, we may be told, are not all alike. receive a fair compensation for his labour, and is, himself, satisfied with a just remunerative profit upon tion in taking steps to induce those districts which the outlay of his capital; while the other, prompted by a spirit of selfishness, is determined to add ting Mr Barrow's just and urgent claims, to lose no field to field, and house to house; his thirst for time, but forward their contributions without furgain knows no bounds, and to realise his base purposes, he robs the labourer of his hire, tramples justice and humanity under his feet, and descends cestershire). Wakefield, Abingdon, and Congleton, to the lowest and most disreputable means to imand were all highly successful. poverish the workman, to destroy the more honourable employer or force him to abandon his ideas of seeing his industry properly rewarded. It is this class of selfish and covetous employers

up between them, which makes their respective si-

BIRMINGHAM .- A district delegate meeting was to whom the working classes owe the wrongs and BIRMINGHAM.—A district delegate meeting was to whom the votation held on Sunday last, at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, when ten localities in the district were repreducing, and that still threaten, if left unchecked, to ker again waited upon the employer, who agreed to since we were called upon to see one of these sort of men. He employed a number of skilled operatives, who had served a long apprenticeship to their trade, PETERBOROUGH.—A meeting was held at the house and whose wages he was most anxious to reduce, of E. Scholey, Midgate, on Sunday last, when a and, in justification of his evil intentions, referred us to the earnings of brewers and farm labourers, and formed, and the requisite officers appointed, after gave us to understand that he should do all in his power to reduce the skilled operative to such a level, as he could not see why skilled labour shouldbe better paid than brewers and agricultural labourers. Such were the desires of this man, and he only spoke the real sentiments of many more of his

With such employers it may be said that mediation is of no avail. But, in answer to this, we must say that the power and success of negociation is determined by the amount of strength at its backwhether that strength be numerical, moral, or pecuniary. If the individual, appointed to mediate between two contending parties, is only the representative of a few, then, indeed, is mediation but of a large and well-organised confederation, then is he strong, and these grasping, covetous despots would quail before this formidable force; and be compelled to yield to the dictates of justice and humanity. With the good and the honourable such a power is unnecessary; but, with the evil disposed and tyran-LONGFORD, NEAR COVENTRY .- The Chartists of this | nical, such a power is highly essential, and against which they would be unable to stand for a single moment-inasmuch as all resistance would be futile and we should be in a position to shield his men -Dr M Douall having been expressed to Bradford by the Executive of the National Charter Association. Also, a vote of thanks has been Association, in consequence of the alarming rumour passed to F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., the champion of many from suffering through his unjust exactions by ment.

If we are anxious, therefore, to put an end to oppression, we must give practical effect to mediatorial interference, by arming our representatives with a power proportionable to the greatness of the undertaking, or these unprincipled capitalists will laugh at our efforts, and treat our agents with base and unmerited contumely.

think, has been amply demonstrated during our such cases as they have occurred, have been from time and our members, especially, ought to possess themselves of this useful periodical, in order to know what the National Association is really doing. Disputes of the most threatening aspect and of a most serious nature, which at first appeared to baffle the power of union to settle, have been satisfactorily adjusted by the moral power of this Association by means of mediation, and which is an undoubted proof of what might be accomplished, providing our power were enlarged, and a more general and comprehensive organisation was in existence, and when the working classes are fully aroused to a sense of duty, and are prepared to look after their own interests, by the adoption of so sound and so rational a system, their emancipation would be certain. Not only has the efficiency of mediation been de-

veloped by this Association, but also in France. Since the revolution of February, some of the most important and serious disputes between masters and men have been amicably settled, under the presidency of Louis Blanc, the arbitrators being composed of an equal number of employers and the employed, and the result was the complete restoration of mutual confidence and good feeling. Besides, the same great principle is recognised and adopted too, by almost every civilised state in

Europe, and advantageously carried out between progression. This may have arisen from the ex. Shaw (the members of the committee), Hurley, come to to apply to the government for a portion of which will ultimately fill every nation of the earth citement of the times having caused the subject to White, Smith, and Dr M'Douall, were received with the crown lands, on which to employ the poor reproductively. They intended to all for one thousand with peace 'and good will towards men.' Shall we, the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland. take to build cottages, and locate 300 families. (Loud neglect to cultivate and carry out legitimately this lated to redress our long injured wrongs? All that is good and great forbids it; and our sufferings and cibly addressed the meeting. After which Mr Deth- numberless privations demand that we should use Another view we wish you to take of mediation.

is the small amount of pecuniary resources it reknowledging the compliment, announced that another quires. If a strike has to be maintained, then an at half-past six in the evening, when several eminent meeting would be held at the same spot on Sunday indefinite sum is needed. Take, for instance, advocates of the People's Charter, and Ireland's advocates of the People's Charter and Ir afternoon next, May 28th, at three o'clock, and this the cost and loss occasioned by twelve solitary strikes in Manchester, Preston, the Potteries, Glason the evening of Monday, the 5th of Jane, at eight o'clock. The committee earnestly request all those sufficient reason, that no power was greater than that who are in arrears with their local or general levies, of the people. If you wish to have the Charter, then thousand and nine pounds. This great sum was Association. thousand and nine pounds. This great sum was Somers' Town. — A very numerous and highly expended in twelve strikes; and if you will take as respectable meeting was held on Sunday evening many cases that have been under the entire control last, at the Masons' Arms, Britannia-street, King's of the Central Committee, and which have been of the Central Committee, and which have been satisfactorily settled, you will then find a great balance in favour of mediation. Just let us place them in opposition to each other .- Twelve strikes,

This is an important consideration, and must have great weight with the enslaved starving millions in these times of depression in trade, low wages, and increasing taxation, and in the salutary tendency of mediation, all classes of society are deriving considerable advantage, because we all know that strikes impede our commercial operations, plunge the localities, in which they occur, into commotionshake, for a time, all confidence—give rise to empty tills for shopkeepers, provision dealers, and others, which are all obviated when trade disputes are brought to a satisfactory termination through mediation. We trust, therefore, the great pecuniary saving arising to the working classes from the practical working of this principle will have its due effect, and lead them at once to assist by their union By mediation we mean the appointment of mem-

to increase its power and success. bers of the Central Committee, or other officers of From the nature and tendency of this plan, we the Association, to wait upon and consult with masare inclined to regard it as one of the cheapest and most satisfactory methods we can adopt to settle our disputes. That it infinitely transcends in utility and success the almost exploded system of strikes, every one will admit, and that it is undoubtedly destined to be one of the principle elements in effecting an amelioration of our social and physical condition is certain, and will also impart more stability and permanency to the mutual agreements of workmen and employers.

It now remains for the industrial classes to increase the power and to extend the benefits of this principle by organising in one national union, where your hitherto scattered and divided energies will be conscentrated, in order to bring your united power to bear against the aggressions of capitalists, and for the obtainment of your just rights. And surely, it there be righteousness on earth or justice in heaven, the day cannot be far distant when labour's sons shall enjoy an equitable share in that wealth they create. To hasten that day you must organise! unite! Be firm, and it will burst upon

you in all its glorious fulness and reality. The Central Committee of the above Association, met on Monday and following days for the transaction of general business. A great mass of correspondence has been received from all parts of the country, also the following reports-Northwich, Mr Humphries reported to having waited upon the Salt Rock miners, for the purpose of settling a dispute between them and their employers. The nature of the case is simply this: The Salt Rock trade is in a healthy state, and the miners thought they were entitled to an advance of wages; for that object it was that Mr Humphries waited upon the employers, and we are happy to say ultimately succeeded in procuring an advance of sixpence per day; one or two masters, however, objected to give this, and the men struck

HASEL GROVE MILL.-Mr Humphries succeeded in satisfactorily settling a dispute between the spinners and their employers. This case was one of unbearable tyranny, as the men were subjected to certain heavy deductions in wages in the shape of fines, for being unavoidably short in their counts at the time of their 'doffings:' the matter has been adjusted, and we trust the evil for ever abolished. LEEK SILK WINDERS .- Mr. Humphries succeeded

in stopping a serious reduction in wages offered to the Silk Winders by one of the employers, amounting to about twenty-five per cent. The deputation was received in the most respectful and courteous manner, and after an interesting discussion with the employer, the dispute terminated to the entire satisfaction of the men. New Church .- Mr Parker reported that on the

8th inst., he had an interview with one of the employers in the woollen block-printing trade, the object of which was to induce the master to pay the same price for printing stair carpeting as other manufacturers in the neighbourhood, as the men did not think it was right for them to be working at a less price than others. The master, desired a little give the price the men asked for. The result of this case of mediation was received by the men with great pleasure. MILL BRIDGE. - Mr Shackelton reported, that on

Monday, the 15th inst., a serious reduction had been offered to the blanket weavers of that place, but on his proceeding there, the masters had withdrawn it, and the men returned to their work. So much for the moral power of the Association.

Pational Land Company.

HULL.-The Land Members of the Hull district intend_holding a tea party and hall in the Jarrattstreet Rooms, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., to celebrate the location of the members, the proceeds to te given to the located members from Hull. Feargus O'Connor Esq., M.P., has kindly accepted an invitation to assist on the occasion. Members or friends wanting tickets, are to apply immediately for them.

LEITH .- At a meeting of the Leith Charter Association, on the 18th inst., the following motion was passed amid acclamation, and without a dissentient voice:—' We consider the parties actuated by mistaken motives, who having endeavoured by slander and abuse to shake the confidence of the people in Mr Feargus O'Connor, and the Northern Star, seem entirely unable to show the least shadow of a charge against either. And that each slander has not shaken, but on the contrary riveted more closely our confidence in him as our father and teacher, and in the Northern Star as our guide.'

BLAIRGGWRIE. - At a meeting of this branch of the Land Company the following resolution was agreed to :- 'That it is the opinion of this meeting, after reading the base and scandalous attack made by certain members of the National Assembly on Feargus O'Connor Esq., M.P., and having compared Mr O'Connor's reply to such charges, we see no just grounds for the attacks made on that gentleman, and therefore express our entire confidence in him and if, when on his tour through Scotland, he would deign to pay us a visit, he will have ocular proof of our confidence in him, as a leader, and our respect and esteem as a philanthropist.' Signed on behalf

of the meeting. James Donaldson, sec.

Dunder.—A meeting of the members of this branch was held in their meeting house, Pullar's-close, on Thursday, the 18th instant, Joseph Rose in The practicability and efficiency of mediation, we the chair, when William Reid moved, and James Robinson seconded, an address to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., expressing the most implicit confidence in him as the working man's best friend. The address was unanimously adopted.

BLACKBURN.-This branch of the National Land Company held their quarterly meeting in the Old Size Chapel, on Sunday, the 21st. The accounts were read up and passed, and Mr Joseph Eccles was elected scrutineer for the next three mouths. After the close of the Land Company's business, a committee was formed to take steps in organising this neighbourhood, as recommended by the National Assembly, to meet at Mr R. Marsden's, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

WILLIAM JONES, THE WELCH MARTYR AND COMPATRIOT OF JOHN FROST. TO THE CHARTISTS AND DEMOCRATS OF THE UNITED

To you the National Victim Committee now appeal, on behalf of Eliza Ann Jones, the law-made widow of the above respected martyr and patriot.

Mrs Jones having received pressing letters has at length resolved to join her husband, in the land of his exile; the committee, therefore, make this earnest appeal to their democratic brethren, in the hope of raising the sum of £50, to pay the passage and give an outfit to this devoted wite of the justly esteemed patriot; and trust their friends will be prompt in remitting their subscriptions, as Mrs Jones is desirous of sailing in the summer months of the present year. No time should be lost: Send in Having been appointed Treasurer to the Subscription:

Sta.—If you will purchase me Four Acres of ground and build a cottage upon it, I will pay you good in the earth the council of the Bradford branch of the Subscription.—We have received a lengthy address from the council of the Bradford branch of the Saciation. Were we to insertions were well on the subscription and beings, clustering like bees. Mr John Savage, in stated firm for the state or the money.—Your obedient servant, T. B.

Charter Association. Were we to insertional address from the subscription, we should be inundated with them, to the exclusion of the Subscription and advantageously carried out between tion Fund, for losses sustained by Mr Oddy, and other allottees, at O'Connoville, in cattle, &c., to the same of Lundon and Manchester: Shaw, of Leeds, declared that he had never with them beings, clustering like bees. Mr John Savage, in sate dispersion on the Unartists to form the swearing like bees. Mr John Savage, is and firm for the tion Fund, for losses sustained by Mr Oddy, and other allottees, at O'Connoville, in cattle, &c., to the value of nearly £40, I have to announce that the received a larger meeting, except one, the money can be even of such a mass was on tirely even of the collowing description:

Sta.—If you will purchase me Four Acres of ground and the risk of the such and advantageously carried out between the compact bodies, and to compact, budies, and to compact, budies, and to compact, budies, and to compact, budies, and of leads, declared that he had never with them seves into compact budies, and to compact, budies, and to compact, budies, and of leads, declared that he had never with them steves into compact budies, and to seve their whole rights. Mr John Savage, in such effect on the subscriptions were sever one of Shaw (the members of the evils will be duly and promptly acknowledged through the NORTHERN STAR. Post Office orders must be made payable to Mr John Simpson, at the Camberwell Post-Office: Remember, neglect is cruelty-delay is destruction. England, Wa'es, Scotland, demands, and justice loudly shouts, 'Democrats do your duty.'
On behalf of the committee,
John Simpson, Secretary.

STEPNEY GREEN .- A great open-air meeting will

be held on the Green, on Monday next, 29th inst. wrongs will address the meeting .- A public open air meeting every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, on Nova Scotia Fields, Bird Cage, Bethnal Green-road, which will be attended by several popular advo-Choydon. - At a democratio gathering at Loveday's

Coffee House, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the new organisation agreed upon by the National Assembly, the following resolution was proposed by T. Frost, seconded by W. Hodges, and carried unanimously:— That we have perfect confidence in the Provisional Executive appointed by the National Assembly, and recommend their confirms. ternal Democrats, the contribution of Mr Rigg, Brog-fridgate, near Belingham, per Mr W. Rider.

Garner, Keighley.—The letter respecting the Odd

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Land of the magnetiates know not what the magnetiates know not what the officers duly elected under the new system of or-ganisation. A vote of thanks having been passed to other, will address the meeting. Chair to be taken people have only to will the Charter. Dr M Douall the lecturer and chairman, the meeting separated.

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Land of the confice THE MIDDLE CLASS MOVEMENT.

MERTING AT NORTHAMPTON. - ADOPTION OF THE pursuance of a requisition signed by 203 persons, to consider 'The propriety of petitioning the House of Commons in favour of Extension of the Suffrage to all ratepayers, Vote by Ballot, and Triennial Parliaments. Al-o. to press upon the legislature the necesnity of a rigid investigation into the expenditure of sity of a figure incomes to its diminution; a national rate for the expenses of the poor; and such other rate for the capping to the welfare and prosperity of the country; so that by promoting public confidence, and restoring trade to a healthy condition, all classes may be enabled to live happy and comfortable in their respective stations.' The meeting assembled at the Town Hall, and the mayor, J. Wykes, Esq., presided, Resolutions in accordance with the declared object of the meeting were moved by Mr Hagger, Mr Stimp. son, the Rev. J. Bennett, Mr Sharp, and others. On the second resolution being proposed. Mr B. Perry moved the following amendment :- 'That the meeting holds that it is the right of every man. 21 years of age (or however else a man might bedefined) to have a vote-an equal vote with every other man, if una nvicted of crime, and of same mind, to vote for a member of parliament; and that it is also the right of every man to sit in that parliament whom a majority of such electors may select.' The Rev. J Turland Brown seconded the amendment. The amendment was carried by a vast majority, amid laud cheering and clapping of hards. Mr Dennis, to whom the next resolution had been incrusted, then came

forward, and said that, since an adverse resolution had been come to, it would ill become them (the requisionists) to submit further resolutions to the meeting, and he would leave to the majority the further conduct of the proceedings. (Expressions of disapprobation) Mr Hollowell, a Chartist, these proposed- That it is the opinion of this meeting that, in order to give effect to the amendment just carried. Vote by Ballot. Annual Parliaments, Equa Electoral Districts, and Payment of Members, should be added.' Mr Munday seconded the proposition, which gave rise to some discussion, but was ultimately out and carried unanimously. Mr Munday then proposed that the resolutions be embodied in a petition, to be signed by the mayor on behalf of the meeting, to be sealed by the town seal, and forwarded to the town members for presentation. Mr Barker Chartist, seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously amidst the cheers of the Chartists, the supporters of Household Suffrage taking no part in the proceedings. Mr Brown then proposed a vote of thanks to the mayor, which was carried by acclama tion ; Mr Latchmore adding his conviction that the course proposed presented the only means of averting such scenes as they had had in Paris. The Mayor having returned thanks, the meeting broke up. Hull .- At a very numerously attended meeting. held in Hull, on Wednesday, an association was

formed to be called the 'Hull Reform League,' to cooperate with other associations formed and forming at other large towns, for the purpose of obtaining Household Suffrage. Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and Equal Electoral Districts. SUNDERLAND. -In compliance with a requisition,

pretty numerously signed, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland, was convened by the Mayor, and held in the Atheræum Hall, in that borough, on Friday evening, the object being to take into consideration the question of parliamentary and financial reform. Mr William Mordey presided. The first motion, complaining of the excessive amount of taxation annually raised from the people in this country, was proposed by Mr Thomas Thompson, seconded by Dr Bowman, and carried unanimously. Mr Hills proposed the next resolution, which attributed the results stated in the preceding resolution to the fact that the House of Commons did not sufficiently represent the people, and expressed the satisfaction of the meeting at the intention of Mr Hame to bring under discussion the state of the representation, and to propose certain measures for amending it. Mr Robson having so conded the motion. Mr Dickenson, better known as ihe 'Manchester Packer,' came forward and proints of the Charter. Williams opposed this proceeding as injudicious, under the circumstances and, after some discussion, Mr Dickenson's amendment was withdrawn, and a petition, founded upon the above resolutions, was adopted. The meeting, which was very numerous, then senarated.

Dzebr.-On Friday evening, in pursuance of a requisition very numerously signed, a meeting o the inhazitants of Derby was convened in the Guildhall, by the mayor, in support of the new reform The hall, which is an extensive build. ing with a large gallery at one end, was crowded to excess. Amongs: those present were several aldermen and members of the town council, several leading manufacturers, and a number of professional men and tradesmen. The following resolutions pro posed by the Rev. N. Jones, Mr Sturgeon, the Rev. W. F. Poile, and Mr Biggs were adopted:—

That the fundamental principle of the British constitution recognises the right of the people to a full and fair representation in the House of Commons: and that, in at present constituted, does not fairly represent the popuiation, the property, the industry of the country, from which has arisen great and increasing discontent in the

minds of a large pertion of the people. That this meeting approves of the motion of which Mr Hume has given notice, for placing the parliamentary suffrage on a more just and equal basis; for giving voters the protection of the ballot; for limiting the duration of parliaments; and making a more equal apportionment of members to the population.

It was agreed that the chairman request W Evens Esq., to present copies of the foregoing resolutions to Lord John Russell, and to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., and after three cheers had been given for reform, the meeting broke up.

Maidstone -Oa Tuesday week a large public meeting was held in the County Assembly rooms. Charles Ellis, E-q, one of the borough justices was called to the chair. Mr Whiting moved, and Mr Arkcoll seconded, the following resolution:- That this meeting pledges itself to use every possible exertion to obtain an Extension of the Suffrage to all persons occupying a separate fenement for a fixed period: the Ballot; Electoral Districts, in which the number of representatives shall be regulated by the amount of population; and the shortening of the three years. -Mr Box contended for Universal Sufof the Property Qualification for Members of Parliament. Other resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, and cheers for Reform and the Charter concluded the proceedings.

REFORM MEETING AT NEWCASTLE. A public meeting, to take into consideration the

state of the representation and the adoption of measures for its reform, convened by the Mayor, on the requisition of 340 inhabitants, was holden on Monday last, at the Guildhall, which was crowded to excess, and numbers could not obtain admission. The Mayor (S. Lowrey, E.q.), having taken the

chair, the following resolution, on the motion of the Rev. G. HARRIS, seconded by Mr REWCASTLE, WAS adopted :- 'That this meeting is of opinion that the unfaithful representation of the people of this realm. That, in consequence, class privileges have been upheld-immense unnecessary expenditure has been incurred—and much injustice has been entailed.' Mr Geo. Crawshay moved the next resolution:-

That whilst the meeting hails with pleasure the exeneral movement throughout the kirgdom for the and views Reform, and views with great satisfaction the proposal which Mr Hume has given notice of in parliament—it yet feels called unpon to express its conviction that the only satisfacstory basis on which this question can be settled is that of the adoption of the principles of Universal

Mr Chawshay said : I am perfectly, indeed painffully conscious that I take upon myself a great responsisibility in advising, as I am about to do, the adoption obf Universal Suffrage—(immense cheering)—as the pproper basis of the representation of the people of this country. But I have that profound conviction upon the subject that I think I should incur a much

improper, to call upon men to assist in obtaining a gight which is not to be granted to themselves. It was recomised them that they should have further reform that bill. I ask who with common sense sup-

now without a thorough reform of the representation. MERTING AT NORTHAMPTON.—ADDITION OF THE LAW HELD I am not willing to keep on trying to force particular CHARTER.—On Tuesday week a meeting was held, in measures upon the government. When you are conmeasures upon the government. tinually kicking a government about, you lose all respect for it. I think a government should represent deliverance from this state of things, but in Univer-

Mr George Charlton seconded the resolution, and in the course of his speech said: f.et, then, the intelligent working men, show their independence, and assert their claim to the suffrage-a suffrage based upon man as man, and not on his ox, or ass, or house-because man was made in the image of God, was capable of thinking and acting for himself, and as an intelligent and responsible being, was destined for a higher state of being, and that being so,

te was fully capable of exercising his right in the reresentation of his country. (Applause.) Mr LARKIN then mounted the table, and was repassed into a law the Whig ministers promised China, Asia, and Africa! Retrenchment and parliament for an additional sum for the national de- was proposed, he would vote for it. fences. (Hear, hear.) They had thus increased tional debt, and on all points had left unfulfilled and skeleton of an Englishman to pay. (Applause) lution was carried unanimously.

But what was the consequence of such a state of Mr. B. Dell, a member of the Society of Friends, much power as before it was passed, and that every tem based on this great principle. ministry could command its majority to any extent | Mr Clarke, of Kentish-town, seconded this resoit pleased. They might, indeed, feel disappointed, lution. but that was foolish on their part, seeing that the Mr Vernon, a Chartist, moved the following

mising to the people; but before it passed through assistance of the working classes; as the working ple a full, fair, and free representation. The time, tire. Warned by the treachery of the reformers of however, had come, when such a state of things must making the House of Commons a borough-mongering parliament-not by representing any section of the people-but by making it in reality the voice and

representative of the people. (Applause.) They support. must not, on the present occasion, look for half and half reform - they must not concede their rights, or make any sacrifice on the altar for any pretended claims of gratitude. Absolute rights they had, and the man who was not willing to assert, and boldly ceedings terminated. demand them, deserved to be a slave for ever (Applause.) For his own part, he was astonished that any man should now come forward, and ask the people to be satisfied with Household Suffrage What right had any one to offer a nostrum when they have full and legal rights to demand? (applause) and that without any inquiry respecting the wishes and sentiments of the people. What right had any man to do so, without first consulting the people? And were it not that he recollected the services of Mr Hame, he certainly should have spoken out with some freedom regarding his conduct. He therefore repudiated the idea of Household Suffrage, for in receiving this measure, it was virtually recognising parliament as the source of popular rights, while the people, and the people alone, were the true source of all parliaments or constitutions. (Applause.) They rage, in order that they might obtain a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament—anything short of this would reform. (Hear, hear.) They had once been deluded. it was therefore their binding duty to see they were not again; and in doing so, they must remember that all who were opposed to Universal Suffrage were in heart their enemies, for they belonged to that party Parliaments, to a term not exceeding who were interested in the present system of corrup tion and patronage, and in the continual misery and frage. The Rev. H. Dobney and Mr Fergus on also degradation of the people. (Applause.) There was, delivered eloquent speeches in support of Universal | therefore, no other means by which the people could Suffrage, but for the sake of unanimity declined to escape from their enemies than by adopting this foolish, because no one can decide for himself the counpropose any amendment. The resolution was adopted | measure. (Applause.) Many said it was impossible with the addition of a clause in favour of the abolition to grant Universal Suffrage, but 3 would say to

a soldier; and so he (Mr L.) would say it should not | tage of by the people's oppressors, to set them tearing be found in the vocabulary of a politician or of the people. Another argument he would advance in favour of the extension of Universal Suffrage was, because it would be a lever and fulcrum to enable them at any future time to gain the remainder of men, without regard to 'country,' as members of one their rights. Let them do what they could now : for famile, the huma race; and citizens of one commonif the argument in favour of Household Suffrage is wealth-the world. Finally, we recognise that great thing at present to help them, it was more power. (Applause.) They could not have too much on the side of the people, because they were interested in their own affairs. (Hear.) Too much already was House of Commons, as at present constituted, is an in the hands of the aristocracy, but there could never regular meetings, the proposers being held responsible be too much invested in the hands of the people. ning to organise, and the struggle might last for be elected or rejected by a majority of votes of the memyears; but then if they startled at that why they bers present at the next succeeding meeting. might also do the same at Househeld Suffrage-for were they to shrink before that, 'a thing scarcely half made up, and that so lamely, that the very dogs bark at it as they pass by.' (Loud laughter and applause.) Let them but use the present time for action, put

> not far distant when they would possess their rights A memorial to the House of Commons, embodying the above resolutions, was then unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the mayor closed the

MEETING INST. PANCRAS.—ADOPTION OF

THE CHARTER.

Mr Barnes, vestryman, seconded the resolution, Mr Ruffer, who declared himself a Chartist, de-

rogular means. I am so wearied with the kind of agi- (Laughter.) He meant to blink no question. tation that we have had, that I shall not be satisfied | tegged to tell them, in the first place, that he and his hon. colleague had been most disgracefully misrepresented by the gentleman who had last spoken, and he thought, when the Chartists themselves knew the facts, they would not consider him (Lord D. Stuart) a very great enemy of theirs. He told them fairly that if Mr O'Connor had brought on his motion of The Southwark Repealers and Chartists .- On dently and not have to adopt measures because they the 10th of April for the Charter he would not have Sunday evening last, a numerous meeting of the Reare continually being coerced to do so. I can see no supported it. (Groans.) But he would tell them pealers and Chartists of the Borough, was held at the what he would do, and what he was prepared to have Bull's Head, Bull's Head-court, Tooley-street. Mr ment, that which the prayer of the National Petition read from the various journals was the letter

eived with loud applause, and cries of 'Well done the people. He viewed it as monstrous that small beaten stronger governments than the present, and Charlie' He observed that eixteen years—a large boroughs, like Harwich, Lyme, and other places | public opinion would restore to Iroland her long lost space in the life of man, but a very small space in the should send as many representatives to Parliament nationality, in spite of all the hellish machinations life of a nation-had elapsed since the passing of the as the great borough of Marylebone, with a populathat may be brought to bear against her. Mr Dunne so-called reform bill; and they were then assembled tion of 350 000, and as large as many of the great resumed his seat amidst the most deafening applause. that day in that place in consequence of the universal dis-atisfaction respecting it, to demand a better and the fair division of the country into electoral disreform bill. (App'ause.) At the time that measure tricts, would be a sure way of abolishing corruption. of the Irish patriots, Messra O'Brien and Meagher, He confessed that he preferred Triennial co Annual from the despotic tyranny of the English government peace, retrenchment, and economy. Peace—they Parliaments. With regard to Vote by Ballot, his and hereby consider however great that victory is to had redeemed their pledge by wars in India, Syria, (the noble lord's) opinions were in favour of open the Irish people, that that victory will be shorn of its voting, but when he found that a man could not principle value in the estimation of the friends of economy—they had redeemed their pledge by increas- fairly exercise his epinions without protection, then Irish freedom unless such victory be accompanied by ing the navy and army, and latterly, by coming into he said he was for the Ballot. If Household Suffrage the acquittal of Mr J. Mitchel—the uncompromising

things? Why, universal discontent throughout the proposed the next resolution, and said, whilst he was certain: The meeting then adjourned. three kingdoms. The Chartists in England and Scot | admitted the principles of the Chartists to be just, he land were organised, and the people in Ireland de called upon that portion of the meeting to aid the Chartists was held at the Druid's Arms. The promanded separation from those proud Englishmen attainment of the present roposed amendment. He whose aower and tyranny had driven them almost to moved—'That this meeting recognise, as an incon-the letter of Mr O'Connor to John Mitchel was also rebellion Mr Larken then, adverting to the late trovertible principle, that whoever is required under read, amidst vehement cheering. Speeches were defamine in I cland, and to the immense sum of measy any government to perform the duties, bear the bur- livered by several talented advocates in the Charter England had to pay to the impoverished and stary- them, or undertake the responsibilities, of a man, is ing people of that unhappy country, showed that an entitled to a voice in the choice of his governors; to wait on the South London Chartists on Tuesday urjust and tyrannical government was always an expensive one, while acting on the contrary principle, it arrangement of details, embracing a due regard to wascheap, and produced peace and plenty. Referring the legitimate influence of wealth, intelligence, and to the Reform Bill, he said, that all parties had been | numbers in electoral districts, the time has arrived disgusted at it; because the aristocracy possessed as for demanding a change in our representative sys-

at first presented much that was popular and pro- obtain any great and beneficial change without the the ordeal of both houses of parliament, it was shorn | classes have been and are the principal sufferers and of its fair proportions, and when it came forth it the oldest reformers; and as the People's Charter is was changed materially in its character. He briefly the only just sufficient measure of reform; this meetdescribed the alteration effected in it, and contended ling proclaims its determination to adhere to the that it had failed in consequence to give to the peo- | principles contained in that document whole and en-1832, this meeting is determined to make no comprobe swept away, and this could only be done, not by mise, but to make the interests of labour the first consideration of the state.

Mr MRAB seconded the amendment, and Mr Bird, Mr Gillies, and other persons, spoke is its

Shortly before six o'clock, the question was put and the amendment was declared to be carried. The vestry (which had convened the meeting) deolined proposing any further resolutions, and the pro-

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

The following are the rules adopted by the new THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS. This association has for its

the mutual enlightenment of its members, and the propaganda of the principles embodied in the society's

' Equality-Liberty-Fraternity!

In accordance with these principles we renounce, repudiate, and condemn all hereditary inequalities and distinctions of 'caste;' consequently, we regard kings. all legislation, because they derived their rights from aristocracies, and classes monopolising political privi-God and nature, and they possessed them anterior to leges in virtue of their possession of property, as usurpers and violators of the principle of human brotherhood. Governments elected by, and responsible to, the entire paople, is our political creed.

ductions, is the common property of all; we, therefore, but lead to disappointment and a delusive system of denounce all infractions of this evidently just and natural law as robberg and usurpation. We declare that the present state of society, which permits idlers and schemers to monopolise the fruits of the earth and the | tion. productions of industry, and even condemns man to social slavery, destitution, and degradation, is essentially unjust. That the entire fruits of labour should constitute its reward is our social creed.

We condemn the 'national' hatreds which have hitherto divided mankind, as both foolish and wicked; try of his birth; and wicked, as proved by the feuds and bloody wars which have desolated the earth, in couse. the people what Napoleon said to his soldiers-'im- quence of these national vanities. Convinced, too, that possible 'was a word not found in the vecabulary of national prejudices have been, in all ages, taken advanworking together for their common good, this society repudiates the term 'foreigner,' no matter by or to federation in the City, waited upon the club, offering trusted the people would never consent to strike the good then it is equally so for the further extension of moral law, 'Do unto thy brother as thou wouldst thy the franchise. If therefore the people wanted any. brother should do unto thee,' as the great safeguard of public and private happiness.

1.—That any person desirous of joining the society must be proposed by two members at any one of the (Loud applause.) It was true they were only begin. the person they nominate. The person nominated to

2.-That democrats residing out of London, known that measure as yet was but just propounded—and to, or possessing the confidence of the society, may, if ality. The meeting then adjourned till Sunday desirous, become members, subject to the terms of election set forth above.

3.—That to defray the expenses of the society members shall contribute a sum of not less than one shilling forth every power they possessed, and the day was annually. 4,-That a committee of seven, consisting of the ge neral and assisting secretaries, treasurer, and four

members, shall be appointed annually. 5.-This association, having been founded on the 4th of May, 1818, the day on which the French Republic was proclaimed by the National Assembly of France, will hold its annual festival on the anniversary of that evermemorable day, when the officers of the ensuing year shall be elected.

THE LONDON REPEALERS.

The greatest anxiety is displayed here as to the probable result of John Mitchel's trial. The London Confederates to a man are Mitchelites, and their brother democrats-the Chartists-are not behind them in that feeling.

demanded—namely, to be heard by counsel at the of Mr Feargus O'Connor to John Mitchel from bar of the house should be granted. (Cheers.) the NORTHERN STAR, which was received with With regard to the conduct of his hon, colleague and the most rapturous applause. The chairman then himself concerning the odious 'Gagging Bill,' when stated that over two pounds had been subscribed to son, from which we give the following:that bill was first brought in, he (Lord D. Stuart) the Defence Fund of the Irish patriot, and that the told the government that the surest way to secure committee would take their subscriptions on Sunday protection to the crown was to win the affections of next .- Mr Wm. Dunne then proceeded to adddress the people. (Cheers.) He and his colleague had the meeting. He commented at great length upon voted against the bill instead of in its favour. He the conduct of the government with respect to the was for an extension of the suffrage to that which he state persecution in Ireland, the effect of which had believed to be a full, fair, and free representation of placed Repeal in the ascendant. Public opinion had enemy of oppression in Ireland; and that we shall Sir B. Hall said, he believed those who knew him continue to subscribe from time to time to the Dethe national expenditure, the national taxes, the national taxes, the national expenses incurred by opfound him give a vote which was not in favour of posing a corrupt government.'-Mr Reading seconded arredeemed every pledge they then gave to the peo the libertics of the people. They had before them the resolution in an able steech. The resolution was ple. (Applause) But more than all, they had added four distinct propositions, namely, that there should spoken to by Mr Collins, and carried unanimously. Mr another impost, called the income-tax, a tax hitherto be an extension of the suffrage; that the suffrage Langer (Chartist), in a speech replete with eloquence, deemed a war tax, and of a paculiar inquisitorial should be shielded by the ballot; a shortening of the said, if Mitchel was convicted, an onslaught would character and nature. (Applause.) They had then duration of parliaments; and the establishment of be made on the leaders of the English people. He contrived to associate around them the idea of peace, electoral districts. Now although he (Sir B. Hall) would not take the Charter without Ireland had the contrived to associate around them the idea of peace, electoral districts. Now although the (Sh B. Call) and abundance;—these they promised, as a compensation for the sacrifices and sufferings of the House of Commons, in every one of these protections that although the letter of Mr O'Connor to John war, but none of these had been realised; while, in positions he most condulty concurred. (Cheers.) He, Mitchel had been read, he should read it again, as stead, in a time of most profound and luxuriant like his noble colleague, did not mean to say that many who were present had not heard it. (Cries of peace! they felt all the burden and taxation of a beavy war. (Hear, hear.) But had they not sufficient compensation when they recollected their glorious victories - when they shouted in song the glori- though he had not attended the meeting the other had emanated from the warm and enthusiastic heart ous battles of the Nile, chaunted Trafalgar, and day at Hall's Riding School, it was not that he was of an Irishman, who was the leader of England's theerfully read in the newspapers the commemora- inattentive to the interests of the people. He was toiling millions, and in whom the greatest confidence tion of the 18th of June. Glory, however, as far as engaged in passing what might be termed a trivial was placed. He was glad a union existed amongst they considered it in a national sense, they had, but measure of reform, namely, the abolition of the Rate- them. He had been at Greenwich that evening, and unfortunately they must also remember they had to paying Clauses Bill, which by perseverance they suc. a reciprocal feeling existed there between the Charpay eight hundred millions of money for it. (Hear, ceeded in carrying. He (Sir B. Hall) originally tists and Repealers. The speaker then detailed the hear) It not only cost them eight hundred millions brought in that bill with Mr Duncombe, and after Plan of Organisation to be adopted by the Chartists of borrowed money, but they had likewise entailed being defeated several times they had at last carried throughout London and its environs, and he hoped upon them a greater debt than any nation had to pay it. This showed that he was no enemy to progres- they would have the Repealers to a man with them. ince the world began. (Hear.) That, then, was the sive reform. The honourable baronet, at some fur- They intended to have a large hall in the south of the legacy their ancestors left them, and it would have ther length, expressed his concurrence in the objects metropolis where they would, as Repealers, advocate to be upheld so long as there remained a surviving of the meeting, and was loudly cheered.—The reso- the Repeal one evening, and, as Chartists, advocate the Charter on another. Let the working classes of England, Ireland, and Scotland be united, and success

> GREENWICH.-A large meeting of Repealers and ccedings of the late trials in Dublin was read, and and Repeal cause, when a deputation was appointed evening, to assist them in carrying out the organisation of the southern district of the metropolis. THE ROBERT EMMETT CLUB -A crowded meeting

large Temperance Hall, Cable-street, Wapping. Mr John Wood in the chair. The letters of John Mitchel effect of the Reform Bill was predicted to them. amendment:— That, as the time for a radical change the chairman proceeded to address the meeting upon the importance of a union between all classes of principles of liberty in the mother and sister country. late Liberator. But, in the words of that great man, he believed that 'England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity.' He (Mr Jones) believed that Ireland's opportunity had now arrived, and he went heart and hand with the Confederation. The sacred cause of English liberty was being fought at the present moment in the jury box in Dublin. (Loud cheers,) Mr Jones's speech was received throughout with immense cheering.-Mr John Custin said, he should now read to the meeting, from the Northern Star, letter from Mr O'Connor, the chieftain of Chartism, to John Mitchel, the Irish lion. [The letter Here the meeting rose en masse, giving three tremendous cheers for Mr O'Connor, which made the building ring. It would have been well for those who have lately tried to disparage the exertions of that gentleman, to have been present and witnessed the honest enthusiasm of his countrymen. Mr Custin then read the correspondence between the Dr Doyle Club (Dublin) and Mrs Mitchel. The answer of Mrs Mitchel elicited the loudest applause. Mr Custin then urged upon the meeting the necessity of union, and said, from the intensity of interest that existed throughout that district, that their meetings would be held for the future on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thurs. day evenings. The meeting then separated, giving three cheers for Mitchel, Repeal, and the Charter. There could not have been less than 400 persons

> Tuesday Evening.—The ball was crowded to suffocation. Articles from the Irish journals were read, and able speeches were delivered, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and several persons were enrolled as members of the Confedera-

DAVIS CLUB.-The members of this club held a crowded meeting on Monday evening last, at the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street. The chair was taken at eight c'clock. Articles from several Irish journals, breathing the pure spirit of nationality, were read amidst the loud huzzas of as brave and determined a body of men, as ever met together in London. Mr T. Daly and other persons addressed the meeting in bold and energetic language, which was rechel steel pen was exhibited to the meeting, which ! the expatriated sons of Erin throughout the metro. the People's House of Parliament, (Loud cheers.) nolis. The matter was postponed till Friday evening, when the subject will be fully entered into. The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday evening.

CURRAN CLUB .- The usual weekly meeting of this hody, was held on Sunday evening last, at the Green Man. Berwick-street, Oxford-street. Mr P. Nolan presided. The proceedings of the late state procecutions in Ireland were read, and ably commented upon by various speakers, and the letter of Mr. NORTHERN STAR amidst deafening cheers. meeting was addressed by Messre Ilussey, Glasse. evening next.

Large meetings of the Theobald Wolfe Tone, the Daniel O'Connell, and the Honest Jack Lawle s. Clubs were held during the week. Meetings for the ensuing week: Sunday, Temperance Hall, Cocklane; Green Man, Berwick-street, Oxford-street; Bull's Head, Bull's Head-court, Tooley-street Druid's Arms, Greenwich ; Temperance Hall, Cable street, Wapping; Monday, Assembly Rooms, Dean. street; Tuesday, Temperance Hall. Cable street. Wapping; Wednesday, Assembly Rooms, Deanstreet; Thursday, Temperance Hall, Cable street,

Country, Dut I have easy pronoun conviction upon the subject that I think I and I think I think I think I think I think I thould incur a much deavier responsibility if I did not come forward to extract responsibility if I did not come forward to extract responsibility if I did not come forward to extract responsibility if I did not come forward to extract the easy of the easy

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT VERSUS THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

A public meeting was held at the Literary and Soientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, on Monday evening, May 22nd, to consider the Household Suffrage Movement put forth by Joseph Hume,

M.P. and others. Mr. MITCHELL was unanimously called to th chair, and gave it as his opinion that the people should stand firm to their Charter-(loud cheers)done, and that was to have moved, as an amend- Cornelius Tierney in the chair. Among the articles but at the same time not obstruct other parties. (Cheers) He concluded by reading a Petition* stored with facts and abounding with useful statistical matter, which petition is about to be presented to the House by the member for Bradford, Colonel Thomp-

> To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

SHEWETH,-That your petitioners approach your honourable house with a deep sense of the advantages derivable from a free, fair, and full representation of the people; convinced that the exclusion of any class from the franchise is both unjust in principle and permicious in its consequences, and that in order to protect the rights and interests of all classes, your honourable house proof of the backward tendency of the government. ought to be the exponent of the wants and wishes of all portions of the nation. That your honourable house does not represent the

nation, or any considerable portion thereof, is evidenced | REFORMS. by the following facts, which your petitioners submit to your serious consideration.

The number of males above twenty years of age amounts to 7,757,503; and the number of registered electors amounts to 1,083,577.

Your honourable house will perceive that of the adult male population six out of every seven are by law altogether excluded from any share in electing your honour able house as the representatives of the nation. Great as is this disproportion between the enfranchised

and unenfranchised classes, it slaks into utter insignificance compared with the fact that 329 members, being s majerity of your honourable house, represent constituencies whose aggregate number on the Registry amounts to not more than 158,772; and that such majority has been returned by less than 90,000 electors; showing to your honourable house that though the registry contains a comparatively large number of electors, yet one million of the whole number are out-weighed by the ferementioned 90 000 electors.

Your petitioners further submit, that the privilege of returning members, held by small and insignificant places, is subversive of the just principal of political equality, and a gross violation of the rights of the people. Your petitioners beg to call the attention of your honourable house to the following comparative table:— Of ten small constituencies, each returning two members.

and ten lar	ge con		cies, each returning	two
		mem	bers.	
No.	of Ele	ctors.	No. of I	Electors.
Thetford	•••	214	W. R. of Yorksh.	36,165
Kaaresboro'	•••	242	South Lancashire	23,630
Andover	•••	242	Tower Hamlets	18 748
Marlboro'		262	Liverpool ,,,	17,004
Richmond	•••	283	Marylebone	15,662
Harwich	•••	295	Finsbury	85,921
Chippenham	•,•	303	Westminster	14,572
Tavistock	•••	315	Lambeth	13,885
Lymington	•••	318	Manchester	12,841
Cockermouth	***	319	Middlesex	13,781
Twenty member	ra		Twenty members	
to a total of	•••	2,794	to a total of	182,209
From the ab	ove st	atemen	t it appears that the	

Constituencies of sixteen members nearly equal in num ber the united constituencies of 329 members, the majority of your hosourable house, the numbers being, 16 members to 155,587 registered electors-329 ditto to 158,772 ditto.

Either under such a system one elector at Thetford is presumed to be worth 168 electors of the West Riding or else Thetford having two members, the West Riding should have 336.

of this club was held on Menday evening last, at the Your petitioners further expose to the attention of your honourable house a mass of corruption, perjury, drunk enness, fraud, and violence, proved by late Parlia. and Devin Reilly having been read from the United mentary Reports, disgraceful to the nation, culculated IRISHMAN, which were received with loud cheering, to destroy all respect for a body elected by such criminal the chairman proceeded to address the meeting upon means, and converting a sacred right into the mere ppanage of some aristocratic family, or the mere merworking men. It was their duty to be watchful and | cantile speculation of some boroughmongering trader. determined, for the government intended to attack Your petitioners would particularise among such reports the small remnant of liberty left in England, if pos- those of Lancaster, Carlisle, Yacmouth, Aylesbury, sible, through the person of that uncompromising Lyme Regis, and Harwich. The report of your compatriot, John Mitchel, and it behaved them not to mittee on the last mentioned place proves that no less clax in their efforts for the advancement of the than £8,700 was actually paid, and that £2,000 remained to be paid by the successful candidate at one election. Mr Jones (an Englisman) said, he had been engaged the number of voters for such candidate being only 182 in the late Repeal agitation, and had, up to the last | that thirty-three of these voters received in direct bribe few weeks, followed out the moral force policy of the the sum of £3,000; and that there were more persons in Harwich helding government appointments than there were voters on the poll. All these evils your petitioners helieve to be directly referable to the limited number of electors, which holding out temptations to the selfish ness and cupidity of electors, so enabling unprincipled a large proportion of mere place hunters or dependents upon family or class interests; so large a proportion that your honourable house at this present time contains 49 placemen, 88 naval and military officers, 76 patrons of Church livings, 22 East and West India proprietors, was here read.] (A voice: 'Bravo, honest Feargus.') 38 railway directors, 77 barristers, and 182 sons, sons in-

law, and brothers of peers. Your natitioners seek for every man not under tence for crime, the possession of the elective franchise: the Ballot, in order that the franchise may be used con-Electoral Districts, instead of the present Parliamentary boundaries; the abolition of all Property Qualification for the elected, in order that no impediment may exist to the free and unbiassed choice of the electors; and, to diminish the temptations to bribery, Annual Elections,

Your petitioners feel great humiliation that while countries hitherto the most despotic have obtained a free nress and freedom of speech, the press of this country is still subjected to a heavy tax, and freedom of speech hindered by new and uncalled for enactments of restricion and coercion; and that while other countries hith. erto debarred from liberty are obtaining the rights of freedom, no wish has yet been shown by our rulers to extend the franchise to the great majority of this

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable couse will immediately exact the People's Charter, in order effectually to remove the grievances complained of

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. Mr T. Shorter, in coming forward to move the following resolution :— 'That this meeting is of opinion, that no amendment of our representative system short of Universal Suffrage, will be satisfactory to the people of this country—that this mesting, therefore, trust that whatever may be the specific terms of Mr Hume's motion, he will provide for giving the was very much admired, from the taste of the work | vote to every adult male of full age and unconvicted manship displayed, and a brisk demand was the re- of crime.' Mr Shorter ridiculed the idea of giving sult. A deputation from the Irish Democratic Con- the suffrage to a house and refusing it to a man. He them their assistance to get up an organisation of Chartist banner until it had waved triumphantly in Mr W. J. LINTON, in seconding the resolution. called on the people to remain firm until universal right-universal justice-that is the People's Charter -chall prevail. Mr Hype would support the resolution, although

he did not think the people had an 'inherent' right, Mr HETHERINGTON, in a very humorous address. which elicited loud laughter and great applause. complimented Messrs Kydd and Ernest Jones, and O'Connor to John Mitchel, was read from the the Chartist body, on their conduct at the recent county meeting; and in contradiction of the last speaker contended that man had an inherent and inand Ringrose, in able and eloquent appeals, breath- alienable right to the suffrage; to use the language ing democratic ardour and a love of Irish nation. of that great man, Thomas Paine, he held it by virtue of his existence, and his person was his title deed.' (Great applause.) Mr Warson also supported the resolution, which

was put and adopted by acclamation. On the motion of Mr Moore, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the meeting was dissolved.

* The above petition is priated and published for distribution, and may be had of Mr Watson, Quare'ehead Passage, Paternoster row. The AMERICAN Sun advises Louis Philippe to go

to America, to embark his sons in trade, or purchase them tarms, and offers him a place for his grandson

ROBBERIES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday information was received by the police that several of the fire, which was undoubtedly the act of an inworks of art had been stolen from the Royal Acacendiary, is enveloped in much mystery, the portion the upper windows of the London district side of the demy, principally statuettes of small compass, both of whom he charged with being strong supporters of the Gagging Bill—a charge which elicited from the Chartists present loud groans against the honourable mem
demy, principally statuettes of small compass, and the bust of a man and the bust of a man about nine inches high.

demy, principally statuettes of small compass, and the first discovered, the flames were issuing from mystery, the portion the upper windows of the London district side of the petite for other women. It would be almost touch building, fronting Foster-lane, Expresses were in the upper windows of the London district side of the petite for other women. It would be almost touch building, fronting Foster-lane, Expresses were in the upper windows of the London district side of the upper windows of the London district side of the petite for other women. It would be almost touch building, fronting Foster-lane, Expresses were in the upper windows of the London district side of the petite for other women. It would be almost touch building, fronting Foster-lane, Expresses were in the upper windows of the London district side of the upper windows of the London district side of the upper windows of the London district side of the upper windows of the upper wind charged with being strong supporters of the Gagging medaltion of a female head, and the bust of a man which was a boarded fence of the same height, and ling-street, and several engines were instantly in at clings to the old mistress, over whom she has extra from the examination of both the exa Exist they made a mistake in supporting it until they made a distinct pledge of further measures. Indeed I mist is most some state of the same height, and distinct pledge of further measures. Indeed I made, no mark or trace has been found on either the fire broke out, which was yesterday the fire inconsistent and mean in any man to appeal the wish of his constituents, and he begged to tell and any possibly the most inconsistent and mean in any man to appeal the wish of his constituents, and he begged to tell and possibly the most inconsistent and mean in any man to appeal the wish of his constituents, and he begged to tell and possibly the most inconsistent and mean in any man to appeal the wish of his constituents, and he begged to tell and possibly the most inconsistent and mean in any man to appeal the wish of his constituents, and he begged to tell and possibly the most inconsistent and mean in any man to appeal the wish of his constituents, and he begged to tell discovered. The fire is the second of the same obation of the wind was used as a bookbinder's work.

The fire is the second of the same point which has recontly occurred in the same point.

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The fire is the second of the same point which was used as a bookbinder's work.

The fire is the second of the same point.

The fire is the second of the same intended in ception of the building where the fire broke out, which was used as a bookbinder's work.

The fire is the second of the same intended and mean in any man to appear the wish of his constituents, and ne begged to ten public meeting for support upon any them that he agreed in the necessity of great and lating her on the event, she gave a significant shake racter which has recontly occurred in the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same of the same of the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same of the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same of the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belonging to Mr Johnson, of Gunrarsbury. Mr White supports to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood the same neighbourhood, the former having been a wheat rick belong to the same neighbourhood the

LEDRU ROLLIN -Ledru-Rollin was born in 1867. and after going through the usual law atudies preparatory to taking license as barrister, entered the paratory to taking necessor as pairious, curered the Palais de Justice, as advocate before the centr of Cassation. To the labours of his profession, he cassation, he was for a profession, he added also literary enterprise, as he was for a conadded also literary convergence. Du PARIS, and siderable time editor of the Journal Du PARIS, and proprietor in part of the Reforme. It was especially in this latter journal that he exercised his pen on various subjects bearing on the politics of govern. ment; to which he was as little partial as any of the ment; to which no was sold in the deceital tan other reformers, disappointed in the deceital tan of things after and notwithstanding the rovo ution of of things after and invested the brother of Garnier Pages died, leaving the electors of Mans without a deputy. Ledru-Rollin addressed to them a die course, at which the government took umbrage, and which was honoured by a process before the assize, Nevertheless, Ledru Rollin was elected by 125 votes out of 131, the electors expressing thus their sympa. out of 151, the electron and their disgust at this new Ledru-Rollin entered the Chamber, and, taking his place at the extreme gauche, represented those ultra radical opinious which obstracterised his journal, the

GEOLOGY.—I never heard of secondary formation without pleasure—that's a fact. The ladies, you know, are the secondary formations, for they were formed after the men. - SAM SLICK. . WHY METTERNICH HAS LIVED SO LONG, As toads will live a hundred years in stone.

In a dark system nourished, he has grown! HUMAN BURDENS. The motion for an inquiry into the burdens upon

land' has not been made this session. This is lucky for the Irish landowners, as they probably would have been the first to be removed. O'CONNELL AND THE SHEARESES. 'I traveiled with them in the Calais packet h

England in 1798. I left Douai on the 21st of January in that year, and arrived in Calais the very day !! news arrived that the King and Queen had been guillotined. The packet had several English board, who all, like myself, seemed to have been mail confirmed aristocrats by the sanguinary horrors of the revolution. They were talking of the execution of the King and Queen, and execrating the barbarile of their marderers, when two gentlemen entered the cabin, a tall man and a low one—these were the two Sheareses. Hearing the horrible doings at Panispoken of, John Sheares said, 'We were at the execution tion.' 'Good heaven!' exclaimed one of the El. glishmen, 'how could you have got there?' bribing two of the National Guard to lend us their uniforms, answered Sheares; 'we obtained a most excellent view of the entire scene.' But, in God's name, how could you endure to witness such a hide. ous spectacle?' resumed the Englishman. John Sheares answered energetically—I never can forget

THE PALL OF METTERNICH.

his manner of pronouncing the words- From love

'In mercy help! help the bewildered blind Surprised by tempest, and infirm by age: From every quarter yells the whistling wind__ Say, where shall he find refuge from its rage? The trusty bridge, whose time worn arches bere Such crushing weights, must now yield to the stream: Oh! help blind Metternich he doth implore.

And his poor old pet dog, Ansien Regime Where is Lord Castlereagh? long dead and gone: But Wellington, staunch friend, say where art thou? Te English Tories, have your hearts turn'd stone,

That ye are deaf to my distresses now ? E'en Aberdeen betrays the faith he swore, Regardless whether I may sink or swim-Oh! help blind Metternich he doth implore, And his poor pet dog. Ansien Regime.

The Eagle's wing'd-the blind one shakes with fear;

Adieu ambition, honours, and rewards! For, lo! the system which he loved to rear Tumbles around him like a house of cards... All guli'd at once-the feudal sway is o'er, His policy he finds is all a dream. Farewell, blind Metternich, thy reign is o'er-Thou'rt banished with thy dog, Ancien Regime-

Ere, washed from the old bridge on which he stood Himself and worn-out dog—bis slow-paced friend— Were swallowed up by the surrounding flood. There, sank some hundred fathom deep and more. They lie together 'neath the rushing stream, Confounded with forgotten things of yore-

He and his old pet deg, Ancien Regime. Puppet Show. AN OBJECTION REMOVED .- It has been objected to Universal Suffrage, that its adoption would entitle numbers of ignorant persons to have votes. But it

An Orator Abroad .- It was stated in the House of Commons the other night, that there was a great deal of discontent abroad. The speaker in ou sense went too far, for there is plenty of discontent

ROYAL NOTIONS OF HUMAN VALUE. - I once hear him (George II.) say he would much sooner forgis any body that had murdered a man, than any body that cut down one of his oaks; because an eak wu so much longer growing to a useful size than a man and consequently, one loss would be sooner supplied than another; and one evening after a horse had re away, and killed himself against an iron spike, poor Lady Suffolk saving it was very lucky the man whi was upon him had received no hurt, his Majesty snapped her very short, and said. 'Yes, I am very lucky truly : pray where is the luck? I have losts

good horse, and have got a booby of a groom still to

keep.'-Lord Hervey.

A ' HAPPY (ROTAL) FAMILY.—The King (George II.) never spoke of the Prince (his son, Frederick, Prince of Wales), but as a scoundrel and pupoy, a knave and fool, a liar and coward. Besides his be ing a scoundrel,' he would say, with a sort of ludicrous half-pity in his rage, ' he is really such a fool Whenever this royal gentleman was angry, Lord Hervey tells us that his eyes would swell and widen with eagerness, and grow as red as other people's checks; and never without these red swelled eyes di the name of his first-born pass his lips. To do the Queen justice, she did not play second fiddle in the harmonious discord, either with her bate or it coarge expression she gave to it. 'My God,' st would exclaim 'popularity always makes nesid but Fritz's popularity makes me vomit.' At 00 time she calls him an ass, at another the most har ened of liars; now he is a 'mean fool,' now a 'post spirited beast,' and now a 'sordid avarieious mil ster.' It was her common prayer that she hoped, God, she might never see him again; and on a pa ticular occasion she was more than commonly explicit eit, 'My dear Lord,' she said to Hervey, 'I de give it you under my hand, that my dear first-both is the greatest ass and the greatest liar, and the greatest canaille, and the greatest beast in the whole world, and that I most heartily wish he was out it.' Nor did the most amiable of her three daughters hesitate to chime in with epithets to the full as disgusting. While the mother cursed the hou

them,' adds Hervey, 'made much ceremony of wish ing a hundred times a day that the Prince migni drop down dead of an apoplexy.' Poor Fri'z! Happ! family! For Fritz's comfort it is at the same time to be admitted, that this intensity of disgust and hatred procured him the great advantage of being left altogether to himself. He escaped the snubbing which was the daily recreation of the King, and which impartially comprehended everybidy from the Queen down to Hervey; with the additional advanage to the Queen that she was generally re-snubbed H. re is a very common scene. 'Whilst they wer speaking the King came in, but, by good luck, said not one word of the pictures: bis Majes y stayed about five minutes in the gallery; snubbed the Queen, who was drinking chocolate, for being always stuffing: the Princess Emily for not hearing him the Princess Caroline for being grown fat; the Dolf (of Cumberland) for standing awkwardly; Luro Hervey for not knowing what relation the Prince of Sultzbach was to the Elector Palatine; and then

of his birth, the daughter would grudge him ever

hour he continued to breathe; and they neither of

might awaken his disgust, she could, after all, only

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We announced in our town edition last week that General Cavaignac had been appointed Minister of General Crouvé one of the members of the Assem-War and I to Assembly Prefect of Police, in place of the Citizen Caus-

Numerous regiments of the line continued to eidiere. strive in Paris up to Sunday last.

We also announced that the government had inforced the following measures:— The dissolution of the Republican Guard, and its The organisation under the name of Parisian Repub-The putting down of all armed meetings, under

the penalty of imprisonment of from three months to IND TERTS. The expulsion from the French territory of Louis

Philippe and his family, as well as that of Charles X Charles A bill respecting the attributes of the Executive

Greenment. A bill authorising the State to resume the rail.

4 hill granting 9,630,000f. for the continuation of the Travaux Nationaux. The above bills were announced on Wednesday On Thursday, the President read a letter from the

Abbe Lacordaire, tendering his resignation, on the ries that the duties of a Member of the Chamber gere incompatible with his religious duties. His resignation was accepted. The general business of the day was not of much

THE 15TH OF MAY.

Several documents were found in the Rue Rivoli. the bureau of the Commune de Paris and the residence of Sobrier. These documents contained the following decrees already prepared to be proclaimed, by a committee of public safety, which was to have heen formed after the insurrection of Monday week. PROJECTS OF DECREES OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

DECREE 1.—In the name of the people regenerateur, of Paris, founders of the Republic in February and May, 1848, the Committee of Public Safety decrees, that the National Assembly, composed principally of reactionenires has violated its mission. That it has lost precieas time when misery demanded the promptest meagures. That it has refused to create a minister of labour. That it has trusted to its heap of arms deposed in the hall of the Assembly, when it should have relied ca moral force alene to accomplish its mission with zeal and devotion. That it has adopted the right and power of oppression in calling troops to Paris, and in giving the President the right to call them out, as well ss the National Guards. That it has infringed the literry and the sovereignty of the people proclaimed on the barricades of February, in interdicting the people by law the right of presenting a petition in person. That it has fired on the people who went peaceably to the people of Paris declare the National Assembly deprivid of all power, and constitutes a committee of rablic safety, composed of nine members who are the

Which committee are invested with unlimited powers t constitu e and organise a true democratic Republic, and stille reaction by the most energetic measures, if it dare again to show itself. The second decree is missing.

DECREE III .- In the name of the perple of Paris, founder of the Republic, decrees. All administrative and giicial powers, charges, and public functions, privileges, and monopolies are all abolished, without distinction, and by whatever authority created. New powers will te immediately constituted. The police of towns and communes belongs to the force ourriere, thus constitated: the mayors alone shall retain so much of their pewers as shall be necessary to carry into effect the present decree .- Art. 1. All (patriotes connus,) wellrecognised patriots, shall be requested to attend on the same day at an hour fixed, in the evening, to choose among the mselves a municipal committee, composed of seven patriots, of whom five at least shall be ourriers who can read and write. Art. 2. The municipal committee shall enter on its functions immediately after its formation. Art. S. The functions of the municipal committee shall be, first, those of the present municipal councils; second, those of the comptrollers of public property; third, those of judges in questions of police and the order and execution of our decress. Art. 4. The well-recepnised patriots shall form an armed force for the execution of our decrees. They shall demand that all their arms shall be delivered to them by all the citiz na without distinction. This force shall be called the 'force ouvriere' Art. 5 The National Guard, and above all the bourgeoise party, shall no longer be allowed to wear uniform or carry arms, and in case of breach of this article shall be outlawed.

DECREE IV .- In the name of the people of Paris, founder of the Republic. Inasmuch as it is necessary immediately to render assistance to recessitous cit zana, and as those who can do so are the rich, who, for the last three months, have hidden their money; and as the 'fraternity' adopted by the R-public should not be an empty sound, but should exhibit itself by deeds, decrees-Art. 1. The capitalists known as such by the muzicipal committees shall pay, within five days, the sum of 200 francs per 1,000 francs of income they are known to possess above a sum of 1,500 francs a head, where such income does not exceed 3,500 francs; 250 francs per 1.000, where the income is between 3,500 and 5,600 fanes; and so in like preportion.—Art 2. Every proprictor paying more than 109 france of taxes shall pay twenty-five france per fifty france of taxes up to 250 francs; and in like proportion .- Art 3. Every proprieter and capitalist who shall make default in these payments shall have their whole property confiscated-for the benefit of the necessitous. The 'force ouvricre'is in such case authorised to make all recessary inquiries; and if they discover any breach of these articles, the persons gailtyef a breach thereof shall be outlawed .- Art 4. The funds received shall be paid to a treasurer appointed by the Municipal Committee.-Art. 5. There shell be made an immediate distribution of these funds amongst the necessitons, in the proportion of three france to a family of three persons, and eight france to a family of more than six persons. This distribution to be made each four days .- Art, 6; The 'force ouvriare' is charged with the maintenance of order.-Art. 7 Every citizen found drunk shall be imprisoned three days on bread and water.

DECREE VI .- Orders that the Municipal Committee shall immediately convoke the communes to cause them to acknowledge the Republic, with the committee of public safety as the government. They will make their report to a commissioner who will make the circuit of France. The committee will take necessary stems in case of refusal. DECEEE VII .- The organisation of labour on a prac

tical basis shall be published in three weeks. It shall be wholly for the benefit of the workmen, protecting, 25 far as may be, the just rights of the masters.

By a mandate from the parquet, the commissary of the police, M. Bentaglio, has seized all the papers of the club of the Rights of Man. Twenty-five persons have been arrested in the apartments of the Palais National, which was occupied by the club presided over by Barbes. THE PRISONESS.

The procureur of the Republic and three juges d'instruction, commenced on Thursday the interrogatory of MM. Barbes, Albert, Huber, Quentin, and their principal accomplices, detained at the fort of

The COMMUNE DE PARIS, the journal of Sobrier which was discontinued, re-appeared on Friday, and হা!d to an immense extent. THE CITIZEN BLANQUI.

The following, from Blacqui, has appeared in one of the journals:-

MONSIECE LE REDACTEUE, -I am neither at Brussels nor at London, but in Paris, where I read your journal. between the legs of that same government, to cause it to stumble in its turn. Indulge in your warlike tectics as us no retrospective calamnies, or, if you do, you must allow me to strike in and contradict them. I was not arrested one single instant. Monsieur, you know that For well : and your doubts on the subject may be excoadingly diplomatic, but they are not very severe. I as neither arrested, nor, consequently, let go; if they had held me, they would have held me well; certainly, it is long enough since they have been anxious to hold me; I have for guarantee of that desire, the cordial hatred of all the members of the government-a hatred of which M. Caussidiere, that tap-room Suffetius, gave on Tuesday a very tolerable specimen in the tribune. That hatred dees me honeur, for it comes from persons who have all destroyed the revolution; and in that re spect it is flattering for me to furnish them with the only subject of unanimity that they have been able to and. One observation more—you, like other journals, have copied from the Droit a pempons list of important articles, seized at my residence, quite in the style of April, 1834, and May, 1839; numerous letters; scarfs with gold fringe; lists of conspirators; proclamations -nothing is wanting in the inventory of this precious booty. Letters! I have allowed myself to receive aome-agreat crime truly! Scarf with gold fringe! In fact, we had red arm bands with copper fringe, for the commissaries of the club! what an enormity! Lists of conspirators! capital! Why, these lists of conspirators are the regular registers of the Central Republican Society, containing the names of citizens of all opinions,

The regency cannot be far off. According to the correspondent of the Daily News there is a sort of National Assembly of the insurrec-

from white to red, and passing through all the interme.

diste shades. Proclemations! Still better: these

Proclamations are copies of the manifesto published by

the c.ub. relative to the masseer s at Rouen—a mani-

festo placarded on May the 2nd in Paris, pulled off to

the number of 40,800, and copied into several journals. I

am delighted to see the law authorities and the monar-

en cal journals assume so decidedly the fashion of acting

of the last reign. On with you, gentlemen! Continue!

the government, has been presented to the Chamber. The following are the conditions:-

'It proposes three modes of determining the value of not in any particular order, the ministers and exc-tical committee of the Civic Guard. the shares: 1. To take the prices at the last settlement of 15th February. 2. Their prices on the 4th April.

3. The everage of their prices for the six months of 15th Flocon, I perceived, were amongst the last, though only, or at least a new composition of the first only. preceding the revolution of February, and proposes not together. They were cheered along their pas. Chamber, without nominations by the King, and Forty buildings have already been consumed; the pror clergy is his diocese, made a lame attempt to deny that the charges which he left much in the charges which he le that the last should be adopted by the Assembly. The sage, the whole crowd taking off their hats as they with exclusion of the Princes of the Imperial indemnity to be given in stock, at the price of the approached. They went on first alorg the quay to family. Bourse for the corresponding period to that selected the Champ de Mars, and were exactly one hour and for estimating the value of the shares.

THE WORKING CLASSES. According to a recent census, there are in Paris 175,000 workmen and workwomen without work; 110,500 who work four days in a week 52,000 who are constantly unemployed, making a total of 337,500 without reckoning the Banlieue, where the misery is but on arriving about half way down the quay, about indescribable.

The MONITEUR announces that M. Flocon, Minirangements for the cultivation of the waste lands and | ward, and demanded to be admitted next the mayor. the general amelioration of agriculture, and that the | 'We ought,' said the spokesman, 'to be first of all! rights of all agricultural labourers and the workmen in manufactories, &c., will be 'democratically It was we who showed the way to achieve great submitted to the deliberation of 25th April should be provisionally him, and the whole of his extensive territory lapses, submitted to the deliberation of the states of the emper treaty, to the British G vernment; a very windimportant modifications will be made in the law as good-humouredly yielded them the pas. to workmen's livrets, the coalitions of workmen, and the labour in manufactories. M. Flocon has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the departments, desiring them to do everything in their power to promote the free circulation of articles of food, and to report to him on the means of agricultural im-

The PROVENCE of Aix states that the national was made by the discharged men to blow up the powder magazine, but it fortunately failed, by the a circular ottoman, of white satin, divided into four activity and energy of the National Guard. At Arles, compartments, with a corbeil of magnificent flawers also, where fourteen hundred men had been dis in the centre, of a delicacy almost equalling nature, charged, with a recommendation to seek work in the and with magnificent plumes of feathers at the end country parts, disturbances have taken place, the of each compartment. The armourers' display was crowd having broken the windows of the Mairie, and also highly interesting; it consisted of a magnificent endeavoured to set the building on fire. Seven or trophy of arms a l'ancienne, placed alofton a pedeseight men were arrested, and, on the arrival of the tal, with four complete coats of superb armour at head to the tal, which is the tall the Procureur of the Republic, ten more.

DISTURBANCES AT LYONS.

The city of Lyons was much disturbed on the 17th, particularly the neighbourhood of the Croix-Rousse, in consequence of the disorders of the day before, and the awning every possible instrument of modern of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the state of times, and young girls in white reclining carelessly Paris. In the course of the night, about 500 or 600 amongst them. The number of young girls in white men of the national workshops traversed the town in accompanying these various products on foot was arms, and proceeded to the residence of M. Martin- immense, but they were in general exceedingly Bernard, the Government Commissary, to demand plain. the enlargement of the prisoners. Some arrests took place. At half-past twelve, when the last accounts left, the workmen were making a demonstration against the Palais de Justice, to get their comrades

Later accounts received from Lyons, state that general officers and other official personages, besides the disturbances which commenced on the morning a large party of ladies. The estrade was calculated German flags—three magnificent ones being susof the 19th inst., in that city, continued throughout to hold upwards of 6,000 persons, and it was exces- pended over the president's seat. present a petition in favour of Poland. In consequence, the day, and assumed in the evening a truly serious sively crowded. I observed no members of the corps character. Barricades were erected and the red flag diplomatique among the number, but I understand the building announced the approach of the memonce more hoisted. The prisoners arrested on the that Lord Normanby and several others of the repre- bers, and shortly afterwards they entered en masse, previous day had been liberated on the demand of sentatives of foreign powers were present in some preceded by two of their body bearing the old nathe revolters. The local authorities were no longer part of the grounds. No description can give any tional standard, the appearance of which was greeted recognised, and the insurgents were masters of the idea of a scene the splendour of which consisted with loud and long-contined cheers by the persons city. Fresh disorders appeared imminent.

> SATURDAY, May 20th. - The business of the National Assembly was unimportant. The representatives have agreed to wear a tri-coloured resette on ordinary occasions, and a scarf on grand days. The of the scene. The statue of Liberty, which, with its Assembly, declared that it was duly opened, other proceedings were of a routine character, with pedestal, is eighty feet high, and stood in the centre May 19.—The Constituent Assembly opened this the exception of an announcement by the government of the Champ de Mars, though perhaps not artisti- morning at ten. The Assembly proceeded to the of the 'Ateliers Nationaux,' and that the workmen would have the choice of four proposals.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 22.—The President took the chair at one o'clock. The troops of the line continue to I was not allowed to approach them. At the entrance gern immediately took the chair and made a short defend the court and the various entrances of the of the Champ de Mars were two immense obelisks, speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud fruits of his labour, of his care, and of his skill-Chamber. The tribunes were very fully occupied. with the names of all the nations who, in the opinion cheers from the Assembly and the public gallery. and that, having attained the cleetive power, he will The only business of importance transacted was the voting one million of frances to defray certain expensions, have established their business of his politics, and that the basis of his own roof, where none shall dare to make him freedom; and smong them I observed that though to be the basis of his own roof, where none shall dare to make him freedom; and among them I observed that though to be the basis of his own roof, where none shall dare to make him very governments. ses incurred for the national workshops.

French Republic, on the formation of the new go- place this evening, gave the whole place a gay and vernment. In return for this demonstration, the animated appearance. first which had yet been made in diplomatic annals. the minister proposed to name a commission to prepare an address in reply. This was referred to the nine, after which the different deputations filed before Committee on Foreign Affairs,

The order of the day on Italy and Poland was then

After speeches from the Citizens Wolowski and Napoleon Buonaparte, Citizen Lamartine made a long speech on the affairs of Italy and Poland. He read despatches received from several of the Italian states, and especially from Piedmont and Venice, in which these states protest against all armed intervenvention on the part of France, and against the formation of French legions. He declared that if Italy requested intervention, France would interfere, but not etherwise. He added with great energy, that Italy would not in any case remain under the dominion of Austria. With respect to Poland, he said that enthusiastically joined—namely 'Vive la Republia Prussia was resolved to re-establish the Duchy of Posen. France could do nothing for Poland in the | tions on this occurrence. absence of money and soldiers. France could only express her sympathy for that unfortunate country, and encourage her to wait patiently till a favourable opportunity should present itself for ber regeneration, meanwhile France would aid her by all pacific THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the Committee for preparing a draught of a Constitution :- MM. Cor. and the rest in different prisons. On Saturday, a menin, Armand Marras, Lamennais, Vivien, Tocqu ville, Dufure, Martin (of Strasburg), Voirhaye, Coquerel (Protestant Minister), Corbon, Tournet (de l'Allie-), Gustave de Beaumont, Dapin, Vaulabelle, Odillon Barrot, Pages (de l'Ariege) Dornes, and Con-

FETE DE LA CONCORDE AT PARIS.

Paris. Sunday Morning .- Paris is to-day in its rested. holiday dress. The streets, boulevards, and equares filled with every class of the population hastening to the 15th have been set at liberty, but further arrests eight hours -[Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived at the Champ de Mars. Precession fellowing procession, column upon column of National Guards, military music on all sides, young ladies in muslin dresses and tricoloured ribbons, flags and pendents without end or number, chariots of the most nondescript kind, of which the variety is infinite, and drawn, Barbes has attempted to escape from the Fort of signal government, which, after urging the necessity some by two, and some by twenty borses; deputa Vincennes. He had gained over two of his jailors, of union in the cause of Italian liberty and indepentions of trades carrying decorations emblematical of their labour, windows crowded with gay gazers, pre- is said to have made some re-istance to his being parations on an immense scale for the illumination of the evening, booths, shows, and ball rooms, filling the Champs Elysees; Government representatives of the people, mayors in their emblers of office, students, provincial deputations, ouvriers and ateliers nationaux, all taking part together in the universal jubilee. Such is the aspect of Paris to-day.

As early as half-past four the rappel began to beat in all the different quarters of Paris, and continued to send forth its quick, sharp sound every quarter of an hour until six. It then ceased, the National Guards beginning to make their appearance, and already taken up their stations at the various points assist. along the boulevards, the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde, and in front of the Palace of the National Assembly.

In the Place de la Concorde, as early as six, a considerable crowd had already assembled, and chiefly of well-dressed persons. Tables, chairs, stands, benches everything that could give a vantage-ground to the spectator to view the ceremony better, were disposed about in great profusion; still, all that was to be of Blanqui, who lately joined the Club of the Rights National Guard and other troops, the great spectacle of the day being to take place in the Champ de Mars. The preparations for meeting a large demand on government to rain me, you should attempt to fleg me articles of food and refreshment were most ample, every pil'ar having its little boutique laid out; whilst in the neighbourhood of the fountains the scene re- intended for publication, and their appearance is one much as you please. I say nothing against it; but give minded one of a fair, the whole space being filled by of the most serious symptoms of reaction that has ambulant sellers of eatables and drinkables.

The weather was delightful, as scarcely a cloud chequered the bright blue sky above; the water of the Seine, as I passed over the bridge in front of the National Palace, was as smooth as glass; the sun shone brightly on the fire-arms and brass ornaments of the soldiers placed on the steps and wide peristyle | be dissolved. -whilst there was from time to time just breeze exough to cause the folds of the tricoloured flag which surmounted the pediment to wave lazily forth in the

Although seven o'clock was appointed as the hour for the representatives of the people to leave the Chamber for the Champ de Mars, they did not start until half past eight.

General Cavaignac was amongst the earliest arrivals, a fine, tall, soldier-like figure, with an appearance of youth in his whole bearing extraordinary for a man who has arrived at such a position. Garnier Pages also arrived early, with his long hair hanging down after the fashion of '93, and his pale features giving you the idea of the unsettled mind wearing out the body. M. Buchez, the president, was also one of those who came in time, a heavy but good-natured looking man. Looking out at about half-past seven o'clock from the top of the noble flight of steps leading up to the Chamber, the scene stretched out before the spectator was a most animated one-everywhere troops, people, flags, unithe various parts of this immense whole, it was would be granted. evident that all was well arranged. Although the whole of the bridge, the quays, and the Place de la Concorde were covered over with human beings, it was soon seen that currents were passing freely in which the most violent speriches were made. A through the mass in different directions—that, in fact, | part of the operative classes beined them. In the passages had been preserved from intrusion, and evening the streets and public places were crowded

while below was seen 'Vive la Republique!' The tion, which contained the following points:representatives moved down the steps four deep, and front of the Ecole Militaire.

Immediately after the members of the National Assembly, came the mayors of Paris and the surrounding communes, with their tri-coloured scarfs; then were to come the delegates of the departments. twenty old men, with a banner bearing the inscrip. and in order to promote, by every means in their tion of Vainqueurs de la Bastile, 1789, who had power, the pacification of the disturbances, the dead. He departed this life on the 5th inst., in the ster of Agriculture and Commerce, is making ar- been lying in wait by the side, suddenly tottered for-Without us, how would you have ever had liberty?

After the delegates came the various trade-corpovarious specimens of industry were creditable to ministers have resigned. French taste, and some of them might excite admiration in any exhibition of manufactures and inworkshops of that town have been closed. An attempt dustry. What could be, for instance, more charming each corner, and all kinds of modern arms thrown carelessly down below. The music instrument

> The Provisional Government, the members of the National Assembly, the magistracy, deportmental deputations, &c., took up their seats on an immense estrade erected in front of the Ecole Militaire. On fort on the 18th of May, in the interior of St Paul's the same estrade there were a great number of Church. principally in the vastness of the multitudes who troops which were passed in review, the beauty of panied by the Secretaries, then ascended the tribune.

that it intended to submit a measure for the abolition | cally beautiful, had a good effect, from its immense | nomination of the provisional chairman. Three size and its position. On each side of it were rows hundred and ninety-two members were present. of handsome booths, said to contain specimens of The result of the ballot was that M. de Gagern French industry, but of which I can say nothing, as obtained three hundred and five votes. M. de Ga-England had not a place, Greece, Bavaria, and even general interests of the nation would ever be his rule afraid. reign Affairs, announced that the congress of the number of flags and oriflammes, which, together United States had addressed congratulations to the with the preparations for an illumination to take

> The provisional government and the members of them. Among the deputations were several of foreigners, principally Poles, Germans, Italians, and Belgians. A small party of Irish, consisting of not more than twelve persons, and carrying a little green flag, though not included in the programme, made their appearance, and after some demur, were allowed to follow the others. The troops then began to defile, and continued, without intermission, till past three o'clock. Then came the grand chariot of commerce and agriculture, and the deputations of the different trades peculiar to France, and especially to Paris. During the defile of the National Guards and other bodies before the government, a cry was heard from the ranks, in which, we are told, all who heard it-Democratique!' The National is loud in its felicita-

The fete, including the superb illuminations with which it terminated, went off with eclat, and without accident.

The number of persons under arrest up to Satur-

day morning was three hundred and ninety. Ten of the leaders of the conspiracy of the 15th are in the Fort of Vincennes, a great many at the prefecture, Commissary of Police went to the residence of M. Thore, in the Rue Coquilliere, to arrest him, but he was not to be found. M. Pierre Leroux, who was arrested by the National Guards of Nanteuil-sous-Jouarre, has been brought to Paris by two gendarmes A captain of artillery of the National Guard, who was seen near the chair of President Buchez on the 15th. with his hand on his sword, bas just been ar-

Several of the persons arrested for the affiir of have been made. Amongst them is that of a painter named Degre, who, in the uniform of the National Guard, took a leading part in the attack upon the

National Assembly. The PRESSE says :- 'It appears certain that but was recognised and stopped by a third. Barbes | dence, proposes to open public registers in which all carried back, and that instead of being lodged as an union of the ex-duchy of Modena and Reggio before on the ground-floor of the castle, he is now confined at the top of the donjon.'

concerned in the plot of the 15th, were effected on lowing bases:-Monday, among them was M. Laurent, a literary man, and a shorthand writer. M. Bethmont is engaged to defend General Cour-

tais. M. Jules Fabre is to defend Barbes. The COMMUNE DE PARIS states that the Duke the Chaussee d'Antin, at which several ex minis-

The nomination of M. Elias Regnault, as chief secretary of the Prefecture of Police, establishes the influence of M. Ledru Rollin over that department secretary of M. Ledru Rollin as Minister of the In-

witnessed from this point was the passage of the of Man, over which Barbes presided, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Gard. PROGRESS OF THE REACTION. The Presse publishes long extracts from letters

written by the Prince of Joinville from Claremont to a friend in Paris. The letters are written as if courred since the revolution of February .- Correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle.' THE NEW TYRANNY. The Moniteur contains two decrees, signed by all

the members of the executive government, commanding that the club Raspail and the club Blanqui OUTBREAK AT TOULON. The Constitutionnel mentions as a report that

the government had received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the operatives employed in the

arsenal at Toulon had made themselves masters of THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

GERMANY. Republicanism is gaining rapid ground in Prussia.
VIENNA, MAY 15.—Great excitement provailed here

Academic Corps, and Civic Guards, who had resolved ceded to, viz. :- The rescinding of the order suspending the Central Political Committee of the National Guard; a new elective law, and total exclusion of members of the Imperial families, and nominees of the Emperor from the First Chamber, and the reforms, National Guards, all mingled together in one moval of the military from the city. A deputation apparent confusion. When, however, the eye be-came accustomed to the mass, and could single out which were still in abeyance, but it was supposed ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 18 .- A new popular movement took place yesterday. The students held general meetings, that through them, narrow though they were, the with citizens and students.

public circulated freely. The whole of the space The troops, the infantry, and the artillery, occupied

Pramides, under the walls of the Tuilleries.

puone circulated rees. The walls of with tri-co- the palace and outworks. The Academic corporations who are member is of the Civic Guard, had pre- and asked had the president already discovered ano-PROJECT.

The provinces to Paris to be present at the jets. They pared a petition. They were accompanied by an ther Mexico to conquer?

The provinces to Paris to be present at the jets. They pared a petition. They were accompanied by an ther Mexico to conquer?

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The accounts from Mexico to conquer?

The accounts from Mexico to conquer?

companies, and the forced purchase of the lines by the top bearing the name of the department, they presented to the council of ministers their petitions of Queretaro, as seeking to gain time, and '1. The repeal of the order for dissolving the poli-

'3. The removal of the troops from the town, and a half in reaching the estrade prepared for them in that they shall in future only occupy the posts with also fallen a prey to the devouring element. the Civio Guard, and not he admitted into the town Guard.

Yesterday, M. de Pillersdorff, the Minister of the Interior, published the following notice:-

'In accordance with their duties to the Crown, Ministry have resolved upon the repeal of the order of the day of the 13th respecting the Civic Guard. since the deposition of his brother, in 1839. He was and as ented to the two other points of the petition.' an able and intelligent ruler, and very popular They equally guaranteed to the Civic Guard that among his subjects. He has left no heirs behind

the constitution of 25th April should be provisionally him, and the whole of his extensive territory lapses, pire, and the dispositions of the electoral law, against fall, indeed, amid such hard and trying times. The which claims have arisen, be revised. With these annual revenue is said to amount to about 150,000. rations, or as they are called compagnons, each with concessions the constitution will be first established by His late Highness leaves an adopted son, but as he some production of their calling. To enumerate all the states, and one Chamber elected for the next Diet. these would be to take up half a column of your No electoral census will be required, and the repre- the time, his claim of course has been held invalid. paper, and would give but little information. The sentation, therefore, be the most popular. The The transfer has taken place all quietly enough— FLIGHT OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR!

About six o'clock on the evening of the 17th an open landau, containing the Emperor and Empress of Austria, drove out of Vienna by the Maria II Ifgate, the Emperor acknowledging the salutations of the people, who supposed he was driving to Schonbrunn. One hour afterwards an empty travelling carriage, with the imperial arms, took the same route, and at nine o'clock four other imperial carriaadopted :-ges, each drawn by six horses, passed through the had left Vienna This event was made known to the astonished population on the following morning, by makers also came out in great force, with an immense tent on a stand drawn by horses, and under ministry. The proclamation stated that the ministry had only received a verbal announcement and complete enjoyment of political liberty. of this departure, which was kept a secret at the palace, and that the Emperor had gone to Inns. pruck for a change of air. The news that the Emperor had quitted the city produced the greatest cred inheritance.

OPENING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Constituent Assembly was opened at Frank-

power.

would secure that welfare.

Dublin, April, 1848.

Article 7.- I believe that the man who is not the

TEN HOURS BILL.

That we, the card room operatives of Manchester, de-

precate the foul practices and tyrannical means reserted

Bromley, and supported by Mr James Leach:-

the beneficial effects intended by the Ten Hours Bill.

Yes, I said, I for one, doubt them. (Cheers.) Mr

Leach then showed at some length, that the House

of Commons doubted them by appointing commis-

The building was profusely decorated with the old About four p.m. the shout of the crowds outside

knave in politics, and a hypocrite in religion. already assembled. teck part in it, the thousands upon thousands of The President, Court Councillor Leer, accom-

the magnificent spot where the ceremony took place, and in a few words, in which he pointed out the and the excitement, the variety, and very confusion great importance of the convocation of the National

time he professes the Christian precepts of 'doing by others as he would be done unto.' the enemy of the working classes—Because Universal Suffrage will secure to the working man the

Serious disturbances have taken place at Pesth. The troops fired upon the people. Baron Lederer, the commander-in-chief, has fled to Vienna. The troops were to take the oath of allegiance to the pondest, writing on the 11th inst., says :-

There is now no means of stopping the revolutionary torrent; the people have insisted on the return of the Hungarian troops from the foreign provinces. Radicals are stirring-everywhere mobe of people surround the revolutionary speakers. A grand popular meeting is to be held to morrow. It is now ten at night the whole town is alive. The moon shines brightnumbers of people crowd about the streets. Speeches are making in the open air-the troops have been consigned to the citadel and the barracks-every post is occupied by the National Guard. Tranquillity will not be disturbed to-night, but to-morrow must be a decisive day. It is rumoured that Paul Nyarl, the leader of the Radicals, has been directed to form a ministry. Count Batthyani, the prime minister, arrived an hour ago from Vienna, whither he had repaired to send in his resignation. Paul Nyari has taken upon himself to raise on the

spot 30,000 men. THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

MORE SLAUGHTER. The HAMBURGH CORRESPONDENT, under date of the 15th of May, from Kiel, states that on the Thursday night or Friday morning, the Danes disembarked at Fredericia to the number of 1,000 men, but being surprised, between the fire of the artillery and the who were not killed were made prisoners. It was such monstrous tyraney, and make the measure what it fore be had given his notice. stated that seventeen waggon loads of wounded were ought to be.

A royal decree has deprived Don Henry, the Queen's cousin, of his birthright, honours, &c. Sir II. Bulwer, the British Minister at Madrid had received his passports from the Spanish government, with orders to quit that capital within forty-Dover from Boulogne on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to London by the 6h. 15m. train.]

ITALY.

The Italia Centrale (Modena paper), of the 13th of May, contains a long proclamation of the proviwho concur in the opinion that it is desirable to effect with Piedmont are invited to inscribe their names. The object of this union is the formation of 'a great Numerous arrests of persons charged with being constitutional kingdom of Upper Italy, on the fol-

1. The amalgamation of all the Italians of Upper taly in one sole kingdom of Italy, embracing, the ner as it has been, and that the masters would petitions. He (Mr W. O. Gore) considered it of the Lombardo Venetian territories, Piedmont, Liguria, Sardinia, Modena, and Parma; thus re-establishing, and widely extending, the idea of General Bona. Decazes presides constantly at nocturnal meetings in parte. 2. The kingdom to be governed by a condetached piquets of dragoons and cuirassiers having ters, lieutenant-generals, and ex-peers and deputies and his male descendants. 3. The provisional adopstitutional monarchy, hereditary in Charles Albert tion of the constitutional statute of Piedmont, adding to the Chambers a number of members in proportion to the population thus united. 4. The modification and extension of the statute according to the necessities of the case. 5. The adoption of a liberal of the public service. M Elias Regnault was the chief municipal system. 6. Equality of rights and dutie: POLAND

> led by A. Malczawski, have retired into Kujania, being reinforced on their way by a number of peasant allow them their own way. There is, or ought to be, Towneley an arrangement for the withdrawal of the petiprismers whom the Prussian commander had set a law, and the master, if he will not do as the law tions, observing that he (Coppock) would make it well free on parole, having first marked them with an directs, do to him as he would to you, and tell him worth his (Kelly's) while, as Mr Towneley had ample indelible black line on their right hands and ears. that you will not work more than reasonable hours. when was prepared to make any reasonable sacri-Many of these marked men have nevertheless been It will be a beautiful sight to see men and women fice to retain his seat and prevent damaging revelations brought to Posen, having again been taken with arms | going to the parks and lyceums, the evening schools, in their hands in the midst of the rebel bands. One and other places of entertainment and amusement | pock made Kelly a distinct offer of £1,000 and Mr Towns. of them, on being asked what objects they had in -(hear, hear)-thus getting all useful information, ley's influence, together with that of his brother, the view, and what such doings must lead them to? and giving it to their offspring. (Hear, hear.) This member for Beverley, and Lord Camoys, to secure a good death.

for France. General Hirschfeld, has been confirmed. Hirschfeld

succeeded in drawing the Potes from a strong wooded with heavy loss. Letters from Berlin of the 22nd, state that not-

going on. The high nobility of the province have not dared to accept official appointments offered them by Potsdam on the 19th inet., charged it is understood, filled with all sorts of dust, arising from the ma-GREECE: Letters from Athens, of the 30th ult., mention that serious insurrections had broken out in various some time.

provinces of Greece. At Lamia, a provisional government had been proclaimed by General Velenza. UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. Two steamers arrived on Monday at Liverpool from the United States - the Sarah Sands and the

America. Mr Polk had proposed to occupy Yucatan, to prevent England or any European power taking it. Mr Calhoun mocked his precaution and susceptibility,

to delay the ratification of the treaty. The following was received by telegraph just as the

destruction. The ADVERTISER newspaper office has

MORE BRITISH ROBBERY.

OF IRELAND.

imperial parliament,

MONDAY, MAY 22. America was leaving :- 'Detroit, Michigan, May 9, HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE WORKING CLERGY.—The 2 p.m. A terrible fire is now raging in this city, the population of which is 20 000. The yellow store-Bishop of Lincoln with reference to Mr Horsman's late exposure of the iniquitous and bersh treatment of the houses are destroyed, and also the Elbira store?. the charges, which he left much in the same state as he Steamboat Hotel and the American Hotel are both in flames, and one-third of the city is threatened with found them.

EXTENUAGANT AND INCREASING EXPENDITURE OF THE

GUYLENMENT .- The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving

for some returns, drew attention to the progressive in-The intelligence from Cuba is alarming. The unless required by the Commander of the Civic white population of the island, expecting a rising of crease in the mi-cellaneous expenditure which has gone the blacks, had stationed troops in the most disturbed on during the last ten years. He said he desired to draw the attention of their lordships to the enormous increase districts, and had arrested some of the ringleaders. which had taken place in the miscellaneous es imates during the last ten years. In 1838, after deducting special and occasional charges, the amount of the miscel-BOMBAY, APRIL 15th .- The Rujah of Sattara is laneous estimates was £2,332,638, while in 1847 it was £3,659,801, being an apparent increase of £1 327,163. forty-sixth year of his age, having occupied the throne But if to that were added the charge for the Irish colleges, which in 1847 was nearly £60,000, the total increase on the miscellaneous services alone, in that year, was £1,386 903. Some of the charges required particular explanation. He did not however, think it right to take account of the transferred charges, such as the auditors of unions, schoolmasters, and medical relief, cr the charges for the harbours of refuge and for the Caledoniun Canal, amounting together to £581 000; but dehad been so without our sanction or knowledge at ducting that sum, the total increase in 1847 from 1838 was £805 000. The returns were divided under various heads. The first of these was 'Public Works and nor is danger to be apprehended from any dispute on Buildings,' and under that head, although in one or two years there had been a slight decrease, of only £1,000 or £2,000, there was a g-neral increase during the ten THE POLITICAL CREED OF THE PEOPLE years. Even in the first column, 'Public Buildings and Royal Palaces' there was a very la go increase. There were two heads in particular, Buckingham Palace The subjoined is the political creed proposed by and 'Home-office, Board of Trade, &c.,' in which the Mr O'Higgins at the meeting of citizens in the Prinincrease had been very large. Excluding all consideracess's Theatre, on Sunday last, and unanimously tion of canals and harbours, and comparing only from both 1838 and 1847, and comparing only public buildings Article 1.- I believe that every male inhabitant and palaces, the charge in the former year was £215,279 of this kingdom, of mature age, (insane persons and and in the latter, £376,624; making an increase in criminals excepted) is of common right entitled to 1847 under these heads only of £161,405. The charge the elective franchise, and, by the laws of God, a for Buckingham Palace alone was increased in 1847 to freeman, and should therefore possess the full, free, £50,000. But the excess in 1847 was not unusual or peculiar to that year. There had been an almost un-Article 2.- I believe that it is not only an act of varied tendency to increase under this head during the tyranny, but a violation of the law of God, to keep whole period of ten years, and, still deducting herbours the people in a state of slavery by withholding the and canals, the charge on the average of 1838, 1839, and elective franchise, which is their best and most sa-1840 was £185,268 while, on the average of 1845, 1846, and 1847, it was £304 413, being an increase on the Article 3.- I believe that the poor have an equal compared average of those years of £119,146. The charge ght, but more need of the elective franchise than for building the house in which their lordships were the rich. Because the rich can maintain and prothen sitting was £844,700 in the ten years. Now, he tect their own interests, while the poor have no proadmitted the necessity for building the two houses of tection except in the strong shield of the elective Parliament; but still he was confident that no persons in the country could view the house their lordabips now Article 4 - I believe that any member of parliaoccupied, and the extravagant expense which had been ment, or any candidate for a seat in parliament, who lavished in decorations both within and without, with will not pledge himself to oppose every administraless pleasure than their lordships themselves. (Hear.) tion but that which will make Universal Suffrage a There had also been a gradually increasing expenditure cabinet measure, is not only an enemy to the peace, upon the new Houses of Parliament, the Caleconian happiness, and prosperity of the kingdom, but a Canal, prisons, convicts, general education, arts and sciences, the British Museum, &c., during a period when Article 5.—I believe he is a knave in politicsthe revenue of the country was unable to support the Because while he professes to have a great regard for ordinary expenditure. The noble earl said that he had the welfare of the people he denies them those conno hope that for several years to come our income would stitutional rights which, without any loss to him, increase, and therefore a strict attention to economy was the only way to show the people that the British Article 6 - I believe he is a hypocrite in religion constitution afforded them not only every desirable se--Because with the view to subserve his own intccurity and liberty, but that it was compatible with a frurests, he denies the right of his fellow-man to have a gal and rigid economy. This was, in his opinion, no share in making the laws, which is his birth-right, time for organic changes, but it was the time for postand which laws he must obey, while at the same poning every expense not absolutely demanded for the

interests of the country. The Marquis of Lansdowne remarked that governments were not in general to blame for increased exadvocate of Universal Suffrage must necessarily be penditure, but both Houses of Parliament and the public in general, because additional expenses were for the most part forced on successive governments by the Parliaments of the time being. He instanced the case PATRICK O'Higgins, very severely censured for not building a new palace for her Majesty, and had not her Majesty and tho government resisted the wishes of the House of Commons, a much greater expenditure would have been in-

The Duke of RICHMOND, alluding to the cost of the MANCHESTER .- A public meeting of the card room | voluminous returns ordered to be prepared for both operatives, was held in the Old Manor Court Room, Houses of Parliament, suggested that the price of each Nicholas Croft, on Tuesday week last, to consider the working of the Ten Hours Bill. The room was that would show to what expense the country was put crowded to excess, and strong disapprobation was ex- by the economic members of the other house, pressed against some of the masters for the unmanly The Eirl of HARDWICKE contended that what the conduct they are pursuing, in endeavouring to depublic complained most of was the salaries of the high stroy the benefits intended by the legislature to the

officers of State, and the charge for commissions, which factory operatives. The president of the society was was taking the money out of the pockets of the poor to called to the chair. The following resolutions were give it to the rich. unanimously adopted. Moved by John Henry, so The returns were then ordered, and their lordships conded by John Thompson, and supported by John adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- INISH FISHERIES .- Sir W.

Someaville, in reply to Col. Conolly, stated that the

fishing stations on the west coast of Ireland bad fully

to by some of the millowners to destroy the good effects answered the purpose for which they had been established, inasmuch as they had been the means of stimuof the Ten Hours Bill, thereby depriving those whom that measure was intended to benefit from such recrea. lating the industry and exercions of the fishermen. ELECTORAL REFORM .- Mr HUMB, in reply to Sir D. L. tion necessary for their bodily health and mental instructien which is necessary for the proper cultivation of Evans, expressed his determination not to accede to the their minds, some of the mill owners not opening their request made of dividing his propositions to be submitted mills until eight o'clock in the morning, and thus keep on Tuesday into four distinct resolutions, believing, as ing the females and young persons until a late hour at | he did, that no reform of the House of Commons would night, and others keeping them from their homes be of any use unless the four propositions comprised in from six o'clock in the morning until seven his motion were collectively affirmed. If he obtained in the evening, which is thirteen hours allow- leave, as he trusted he should do, for bringing in sepaing three hours for meals in the interval; and fur- rate bills for carrying out those objects, it would then ther that we consider such practices to be an abuse of be open to honourable members to support such of them

the power of capital against honest industry, and that | as they approved and oppose those which they considered infantry, could not regain their vessels, and those we are determined, by every means in our power, to resist objectionable. He had well considered the subject be-THE STAMFORD ELECTION. - In the case of the Stamford Borough Inquiry into the alleged unconstitutional inter-Moved by Mr John Smith, seconded by Mr James ference of the Marquis of Exeter at recent elections. Mr W.P. Wood, at the suggestion of Lord J. Russell, in order to avoid a hostile discussion, consented to leave the notute such proceedings as may be necessary to protect the mination of the committee in the hands of the General

factory hands against the unmanly conspiracy of some Committee of Selection. of the millowners, who are striving insidiously to destroy SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE .- Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr Bankes and Mr Baillie, stated that notes had In speaking to the above resolution, Mr Leach said recently passed between Mr Bulwer and the Duke of -Mr Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, for you are Setomayor, as to how the paragraph which had appeared real ladies and gentleman, with regard to the millin the CLAMOB PUBLICO, with reference to his dispatch, owners, for what after all would they be without your had been obtained. The notes were rather of a personal labour, you who produce all their wealth, I endeaand private character than of a public nature; but if voured to get a clause in the bill at the time of pass le received any information by the next messenger ing it, for restricting the time, but I was asked. which those notes tended to elucidate, he should waive would any one doubt the honesty of the millowners? all consideration as to privacy, and lay the whole of

HOW SEATS ARE SECURED IN THE REFORMED HOUSE

the correspondence on the table of the house.

OF COMMONS -Mr W. O. GORE then rose to move for the sioners to see that they did not evade the measure. Heasid, you will never have all the bexefit of the bill, appointment of a select committee to inquire into the until you compel the masters to restriction. (Cheers.) matter of the petition of John Delany, presented on the No one would have thought that the Ten Hours Bill 18th of May, complaining of certain proceedings for would have been violated so soon, and in such a man- | effecting a compromise in the case of the Sligo election have conspired against it. It is no pleasure to them | utmost importance that a committee should be appointed to see their hands leave their mills at about five to investigate the allegations of this petition which or six o'clock in the evening, and go to parks and deeply concerned the honour and independence of that other places of amusement, but is it not a pleasure to house. The petition stated that two petitions against Mr y u ? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.') If there steps are not Towneley's return for Sligo, one being thepetition of Mr put a stop to, it is your duty to do it- Delany and Mr Henesy, had been sent here in charge of you have the power in your own hands, and if you do | Mr W. Kelly, of Castle-lodge, in the county of Sligo, and not use it, it will be your own loss. (Hear, hear.) had been presented; that, from certain proceedings But let me tell you that the time is coming when, which took place before the Examiner of Recognizances if you are not prepared to do it yourselves, there are on the 9th inst., it appeared by the admission of Mr others to do it for you. (Hear, hear, and loud ap- Coppeck, of Cleveland-row, parliamentary agent acting plause.) The bill has been thirty years in agitation, for Mr Towneley, that overtures for a compromise had and let it, therefore, not be lost; when the masters been made to Mr Kelly by Mr Coppock, at Mr Towns-A letter from Posen, of the 16th, in the Cologne had the workhouse people as apprentices, they I y's instance; that Mr Delany had since ascertained Gazerre, states that part of the Polish insurgents, worked them until they were not able to walk, their that Mr Coppock had applied to Mr Kelly on the 29th ult. limbs lost their use. We are not at the lowest if we stating that he had to propose at the instance of Mr before a committee; that, on the following day, Mr Cop.

blood of women and children-(shame, shame) - and the draughts in Mr Copposk's handwriting of the let-Vienna, May 15.—Great excitement prevailed here withstanding the severe defeats recently sustained thousands have been sent to a premature grave, ters which he proposed that Mr Kelly should write to this evening. The streets were occupied by the Poles, the fearful struggle in Posen is still through the grasping avaries of the millowners. himself (Mr Coppock) and to Mr Towneley, formally academic Copps and Civic Guarde who had received. This you may observe in such a place as Newton- withdrawing the petition: one point, also, the Speaker's not to disperse until the following demands were ac- taken part in the struggle; but not one of them has lane and Ancoats-street, before the hour of starting secretary could prove. He (Mr O. Gore) trusted the in the morning. You may hear them cough, cough, hon, member (Mr Towneley) would be able to vindicate the Berlin government. Emanuel Arago arrived at all the way as they go along, having their stomachs himself, but further inquiry was due to the house, and to negotiate in name of the French government re-speccing Polish affairs.

Chinery and confinement. (Shame.) You must the bouse, who could only exercise his functions during the bouse, who could only exercise his functions during the bouse, was thus gravely impeached on evidence in pelled to do you justice. (Hear, hear.) Mr Leach his own handwriting. The house had just appointed of then sat down amidst loud cheers, which lasted for a committee to inquire into the interference of a peer r

> the law of the land. After three cheers for John Fielden, the meeting broke up a few minutes before ten o'clock.

The following resolution was also adopted:-

facts, if true, and, if not, for bringing to punishment a a vile calumnistor. sured him (Sir R. Inglis,) on the honour of a gentleman,n, that he had had neither hand nor part in the matterer

swered, 'We must sacrifice ourselves for our country. language does not at all suit the higher classes, but it government appointment for Kelly; but, on the next The number of victims is not yet completed, for if it is upon you they have to depend-for if they want day, this latter stipulation (for the performance of were God would have given us a sign of grace.' On cloth, it is you who must work for them; if battles which Mr Copp ck then produced an undertaking signed being told he was sure to be shot if caught the second have to be fought, you must fight them. They tell by Mr Towneley) was altered to an agreement for the time, the peasant coolly replied, 'It takes a peasanta you that you are too ignorant to enjoy the right of a payment of an additional £500; that on the same evenlong while to make up his mind to anything, but, citizen. It is they that are found wanting They ing Mr Cappock and Mr Kelly met at Pendali's Hotel, when his mind is made up he does not care for death.'

death.'

deprive you of the chance of gaining knowledge, and death and Mr Kelly wrote a letter withdrawing the one petideath.'

Misselement has not all the state and the other petition then taunt you with ignorance. I know not what then, and handed over the letter and the other petition Microslawski has received his passport and set out would have become of the Ten Hours Bill if it had to Mr Coppock, who paid down the \$1,500 in Bank of not been for John Fielden and a few others. England notes; but on handing the letter to the Speaker, (Cheers.) He says he will stand with you, (Cheers.) it appeared that Mr Kelly was not the agent authorised to The report of the defeat of a large body of Poles at Exin, in the Bromberg district, by the troops under Messrs Fielden and Oastler will not be backward in withdraw the petition, whereupon Mr Coppock burried back, and Mr Kelly refunded the money; that Mr Copcoming to help you. I am sure that they will not be back, and Mr Kelly refunded the money; that Mr Copthe last to buckle on their armour again for you in pock had since called on Mr Kelly and left his card, but position into clear ground, when he opened a tremendous fire of grape and shrappel upon them from
his masked batteries, and then charging, routed them
more than the necessary hours. The mills of Lancadistinct; the Ezaziner of Recognizances could be proshire are, every brick of them, cemented with the duced as a witness, and he (Dir O. Gore) had with him was surely necessary where the conduct of an officer of atelections; how could it refuse to inquire into a compromise involving the right of petition against the undue e election? From the high character of the hon, member

That the best thanks of the mill operatives are due to Lord Ashley, Mr John Fielden, and those advocates of for Sligo, he (Mr O. Gore) trusted he would be able to o humanity, who assisted in making the Ten Hours Bill clear him elf of these charges; but he could not express any opinion with regard to Mr Coppock. But an n opportunity ought to be granted to substantiate these is

In Paris there are now published forty-eight daily newspapers containing political intelligence and dis-

cussions, besides several journals devoted to literature, advertisements, de.

complained of in the petition. He also desired him to say that he did not shrink from investigation. (Hear, hear.) But although that declaration was honourable to him, he (Sir R. Inglis) hoped the house would not consent to the motion until the committee already sitting on the subject had made its report. He objected altogether to the appointment of a second tribunal having concurrent jurisdiction with one already appointed. Sir G Grey coincided with the hon, baronet in this

view, and advised the withdrawal of the motion for the Mr. O. Goze withdrew his motion on that understanding.

HEALTH OF Towns .- The House then went into com mittee on the Pablic Health Bill, and the greater portion of the evening was occupied in the discussion of its clauses, the House resuming after the 104th clause had been agreed to, and the committee to sit again on PENSIOFS,-Mr MacGREGOE, pursuant to his notice,

services of the following persons, who receive the sums charged against their names from the Penny Post-office revenue, such amounts being deducted therefrom in its progress to the Ecchequer, and stating the names and heirs of his Grace the Duke of Schomberg; the Duke of Mariberough, £1,000; the Duke of Grafton, £3 407 10a; heirs of the Buke of Schomborg, £2,900 - total £15,307 10s., being the amount of the gross postages on 2,473 800 letters, and of met postages, deducting the .x. pense of 7.321,400 letters; a similar return of the sertheexcise, in its progress to the Erchequer: the Duke Post-office), £7,912 12s.; Earl Cowper, £1 595 16:.: assignees of the late Charles Burn, being moiety of Earl the services for which the following sums are paid out of the revenue of Ireland, viz :- Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, £1,778 4s. 4d.; Viscount Duncan, now Earl of Camperdown, (exclusive of pension of £2,000 from reve great Duke of Merlborough, but he believed there was not only a book entitled, 'Coxe's Life of Marlborough,' but also several histories of the reign of Queen Anne, rendered by the Duke of Mariborough, for which the pension alluded to had been charged upon the revenues services of the Duke of Schomberg, they were well known

house would not consent to grant the motion. (Hear.) Mr MACGREGOR could not but regret that the noble lord should, in the manner he had, have trifled with a question affecting the texation of the country. (Oh, oh.) He (Mr Macgregor) had brought forward this motion as having a direct bearing upon the profuse withdrawal of money from the public revenues of the nation, and he referred not to the first, but to the present Duke of Marlborough; and he contended that if the parliament by which the original pension had been voted, had been so corrupt as to vote it in perpetuity, it was time that a reformed parliament should put an end to the iniquity. The first Doke of Marlborough, to whom the pension was granted, died without issue, and he (Mr Macgregor) submitted there were no public grounds on which is ought to be continued to the present duke. In the same way he might speak of the pension enjoyed by the present Duke of Grafton. If the noble lord refused these returns, the country would demand at his bands an inquiry. The gallery was cleared but no division took place,

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Parliamentary Proceedings Bili passed through committee, and after some other reutine business the house adjourned at an early

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS -DISMISSAL OF OUR MINIS-

TER BY THE COURT OF SPAIN .- To questions put by Mr Ler! Painteston replied that, from despatches reinstant, Sir Henry Bulwer was about to leave Madrid,

having received his passports from the Spanish minister. The noble lord intimated that he would on Thursday present the despatch to parliament. Mr Anster asked whether Sir H. Bulwer's departure was caused by his removal to another embassade, or

whether it was indicative of a rupture of friendly relations with the Spanish court. Lord Palmerston said that Sir H. Bulwer's departure was not caused by his appointment to any other court, nor did it proceed from a rupture of friendly relations

house, at its rising, should adjourn over Wednesday the 'Derby' day.

between this country and Spain.

Mr House opposed the motion, and divided the house on it. There were-For Lord George Bentinck's motion ... 103 gainst it 90
Majority for the proposed adjournment ——13 Against it wise, showing the quantities of raw and waste silk im ported, experted, and consumed at home in the years had been doubted. At this time, when the great quesmost lightly on the people, it was of the utmost importoms duties the public r venue should in great part be | Minister of the Cabinet, but acting upon raised. The noble lord proceeded to show, from the information he was able to collect, that while the price of Baltic timber had risen eleven shillings per load since 1845. At that time the house cheered that statement as sion he (Lord G. Bentinck) then used was, that the silk of his statement had been called in question, he believed imported in 1842, there were imported in 1845 not fewer than 178,000 pieces; while in 1816 (which was not go. terned by the measure of that year) they had increased to 187,000 pieces. (Hear, hear.) He had stated on a trade, and he added that it had materially injured the weavers of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. The noble lord opposite then teld the old tale that the distress of those weavers was not owing to the competition of fo reigners, but to the competition of Manchester. (Hear. hear) How, he could not find that there was any such great increase since 1842 in the number of silk mills establish din Manchester; so far as he could judge from returns before the house, but not very clearly drawn out, there were eight or nine silk mills in Manchester in 1842; and he found that there were in full employment at this time but seven mills in that town. He believed the second respectively the country engaged in they would not go into the union workhouse, they the bill, as did also the Bishop of St David's.

months ending the 5th of May, the silk goods imported verily believed that for eighteen months not half of the same footing as Christians, out by the trade on each pound weight of manupresented a sum of money amounting at the end of the which, after deducting one third for the material consumed, would afford employment and wages all the year the silk trade in the united kingdom-that there had alone goods paying 51., 63., 7s., and 8s. on the pourd ad valorent was charged on the invoice price, and that wages of 64,000 men, did he not prove that it was foreign moved for the following returns :- viz. 'A return of the to anybody who had read the history of the period in which he lived. (Hear, hear.) If, however, the hon. member wished to know to whom of the Duke of Schomberg's heirs the money were paid, no doubt such a return could be procured. But of what use would it be? on the subject. He said :- 'I am now in the seventh were now getting quite out of fashion, these matters be-Originally these sums had been paid out of the hereditary revenues of the crown; but since the legislature had year of my residence in this parish, and from my posi ing now arranged by friendly inspection. He now came taken those revenues to the public account, and had dien as incumbent of the poorest and most populous to Scotland. district of the parish, I am compelled to state that I have added those burdens to the civil list, he did not see. after that arrangement, how these burdens so underseen the weaving population year after year become taken could now be avoided, or that the obligation consequent upon the crown's surrender of its hereditary

would be better able to judge of the extent of destitution | broker, without descending to these in a lower scale; little homes and consent to be classed as paupers; and for servants' places which had appeared in the Times the motion being withdrawn, as were other motions by jet during this winter nearly the whole weaving newspaper in the first twelve days of May, as compared the same member for similar returns, the house ad population has been reduced to this extremity. with the same period in antecedent years; and also a Such was the result of a competition almost comparaceived that morning, he was informed that, on the 17th disturbances which had occurred on the continent and in the present year they amounted to 2 430. (Hear, of Europe, the organic and democratic changes which had shaken the considence of capital in foreign countries, and had made it dear, had been giving a

ments he was about to quote were not the statements of THE DEERT.'-Lord G. BENTINCE moved that the gratifying to all their feelings of loyalty when they found that this 'bealthful excitement' was attribatable to an order which had been given RESULTS OF FREE TRADE. -Lord G. Bentinck moved on the part of her Majesty. This free-trade paper, for returns, showing the quantities and prices, duty paid, | with great hon sty, made the following statement:_ of Canadian timber sold by public sale in London on the 'We are much gratified in finding that the consi-10th of March; also, showing any reductions of duties derate act of the Queen with respect to dress at the apon thrown silks and on Indian silks which may have proaching drawing-room already promises to accomplish though he admitted that the price of Canadian timber teen made in 1842, together with the importations of the purpose for which it is intended. A healthful ex., had been reduced in a small degree—a reduction brought such silks in the years 1842, 1845, and 1846 respectively, citement has been produced in Spitaifields. Stecks about by foreign competition, which he highly approved on which such reductions may have been made; like that hung heavily on hand have been disposed of : orders are following; and, in most sanguine hopes of a revival taking place, the gloom and despendency are the contrast of former prosperity with present depres-1844 and 1845, as compared with the two years, 1846 and dispelled which have hitherto prevailed. Added to the sion, were just, or could present a correct idea of the 1847, with similar returns in regard to thrown silks; direct effect, of her Majesty's drawing-room is the exalso showing the various articles of foreign manufacture | ample of a number of ladies of rank and influence who imported into the port of London during the four months have engaged to be the patrons of the industry and skill ending 5 h of May instant. The noble lord said that he of their own countrymen, and whose example will not fail moved for these returns in order to clear up statements to operate first in their own circles, then in the desmade by him on a former occasion, the accuracy of which cending scale on the various grades which never fail to copy their betters in matters of taste and fashion." tisu before the country was what mode of taxation bore | So there were the ruin and the remedy presented in

strong contrast. There was, on the one hand, the ruin tance to obtain correct information relative to the work. of beds and tables and chairs taken away to be sold, of ing of those alterations made in the tariff. It was these peor people deprived of all their comfort. By the sion, and coming as it did, immediately after a great and his opinion that direct taxation was not that description act of her Mejesty, as they were told by the First Minwhich bore most lightly on the people, but that by Cue- later of the Crown, not upon the advice of a responsible

'Nature's impulse all uncheck'd by art. With feelings kind that flow from out the heart,' they found Her. Majesty had cancelled the mischief and 1842, the price of Canadian timber had fallen, thus mitigated the injury inflicted by those free-trade meaestablishing that foreigners alone had benefited by sures which had brought into the port of London alone the reduction of the duties on timber and that our half a million of silk manufactures from France, Belcolonists and our revenue had been the sufferers, gium, and Germany. The returns for which he moved On a former occasion he spoke of the great distress that were not confined to silk; neither did he wish so far prevailed in Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, and he at. to narrow his view of the question. He found there | the changes made, especially the repeal of the Corn Laws, tributed that distress in a great measure to the competi- had been imported into the port of London, bearding had had a most beneficial effect politically, socially, and that distress from 1842 and contrasted the state of mat- free of duty, within a period of four months, to ters previously with those of 1845 and 1846; but he was the value of £137,974, which, at the same rate of wages told that he had committed a great chronological error; (and he feared that the operatives were not getting that he was totally mistaken in ascribing the distress so much in Manchester), would give employment to that commenced in 1812 to any alteration in the law; for 11,000 or 12,000 persons engaged as operatives in that that the law was not altered till after the distress took | trade. He had read that day a statement of Captain place, and could not produce such an effect previous to Willie, from which it appeared that there were 14,000 eperatives out of employment, or employed on short his friends had again and again wasted the one conclusive upon the subject, coming, as it did, from time, in Manchester alone; of these the number altogethe father of the measure, or, if not from the father, at ther out of employment was 6,000. The house had told least from the father by adoption, for certainly they kad all this trade was very good for Bradford, that if silks been told that all these alterations were the emanations | were imported pantaloons from Bradford would be sent of the minds of Mr Macgregor and Mr Laing. (A laugh.) out in exchange. He found from the same returns, The statement of the right hon, gentleman on that occa- that the woollens imported from foreign countries into as before, would represent on the year a sum of £386,000, trade had been dabbled with, and, though the accuracy sufficient to give employment to some 15 000 people. But, what was the fact as regarded that town of Bradthat by the returns now cought for it would be found ford, which was represented as so prosperous? There that the alteration in the silk trade took place in 1842. were 15,000 persons receiving relief in the parish in that the middle and working classes neither wished for That alteration had his hearty concurrence, because it Bradford. The gallant colonel counted without his host the People's Charter, nor Mr Hume's Four Points. was consistent with all the principles be had ever advo. when he reckoned that it was only necessary to admit cated. It was an alteration admitting the silks of the untaxed and little taxed foreign silks to have the pan-British transmarine possessions into consumption on taloons of Bradford exchanged for them. It was not easy terms in this country; it was an alteration which only cottons and woollens that were imported in this acknowledged the principle that the colonies and British way; but as a native of Nottinghamshire, he might be possessions abroad should as nearly as possible be permitted to call the attention of the house to the state former occasion that they had dabbled with the silk business of pawnbroking was pressed by unusual efforts Roman Catholics at a critical period, when it was feared out the country, were evincing the best possible spirit sistence whatsoever.' (Hear, hear,) But this was al- a voice in the legislature, most exceeded by the description given by the clergymen; Mr Brooks, vicar of St Mary's ascribed to the distress read a second time that day six months

-(hear,)-and stated that he had heard men say, when

would rather starre. He believed 'a large portion

Numbers who, when he came to the place in April, 1814

London alone; and having locked into the paper which saw in Nottingham.' He was surprised at the pa-

nto that port alone-reckoning £3, which was the value | mechanics' families had more than enough to keep them from absolute starvation.' The Rev. Mr Howard reprefactured silk goods-amounted to £ 505,770 which re- sented the distress existing among the lower classes as more general and severe than ever, and as trul, painful second time, when there appeared year to upwards of £1,500,600. Now, if they took the to witness. The Rev. Mr Butler stated that in 1845 6 wages of the people of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green at rates were made of 4s. 2d. per pound in St Mary's parish an average of 9s. a week, they would find that into the there was a large balance and comparatively small port of London alone there had been imported silk goods arrears of rates not recovered. But in April, 1846, rates were made at 5s. 10d. per lb. ; there was a balance of through to 64,000 persons. (Hear.) When, therefore, to £7,400. He observed that they always expected improvement from winter to summer, but he feared there progress was reported, in order that the bill might be proved that there were about 53,000 people engaged in provement from winter to summer, but he feared there only £197 in the bank, and the arrears amounted nearly was but partial work for the operatives. He added, reprinted. been imported within the last four months into London however, that 'the change was simultaneous with the changes in our commercial policy.' (Hear, hear.) The weight, and £10 and £15 per cent. ad calorem, which Rev. Mr Milton stated, of a street which he had to pass through, that five out of seven houses were empty; the these important goods were equivalent to the labour and poorer sort of people were driven from their cottages into the unions, and those of better condition were competition, and not the competition of eight mills in | unable to pay the very heavy poor rates, which amounted Minchester, that was destroying the energies of such to 125, 6d. per pound. (Hear, hear.) It used to be places as Spitalfield; and Bethnal-green? (Hear, hear.) argued that the levying of something like a rate of 2s. Since the bill had been introduced he had looked over it, And when an argument was attempted to be used per pound in Ireland afforded a sufficient reason for ex- and had had some conversation with parties who were against him, drawn from figures, to show what was the empting that country from the income tax; Notting am average of the ten years' importation betwirt 1833 and might surely, with as much justice, claim exemption from 1843, and a comparison with that of the importation of taxation. Mr Milton said that his surprise was that the the last two years, his answer to such an argument was, people were not desperate long ago. Such was the that distress was known to exist in Spitalfields and state of the lace trade, met as it was with the competi-Bathaal green equal to the amount of the labour em- tion of foreign countries. But there was another class pense or corrected; a similar result of the services and duties of the following persons, who receive ployed on these imported foreign goods. (Hear.) But whose sufferings claimed the attention of the house. He annually the gudermentioned sums out of the revenue of when he was told that the average importation of foreign meant the poor needlewomen, in whom the noble lord silk goods during these ten years was 200,600lb, weight, the member for Bath (Lord Ashley), as well as his noble CiGrafton (ezclusive of annual pension of £4.000 from he had to set against that 636,000lb. of raw material. lady, took so great an interest. Their distress was not He had asked for a return of what had been consumed. | surprising when it was borne in mind that in the same inasmuch as returns of the exportation of silk had been four months needlework, ninc-tenths of the value of of Bath's pension. £1,200; total £9 987 8s. Return of altogether omitted and overlooked, and if the right hon. which alone consisted of labour as distinguished from gentleman would look to the returns, and deduct the material, had been imported to the extent of £30,000. exportations from the importations, he would find a very which his noble friend the member for Bath, if he were different result from that which he had arrived at. He in the house, would show, at a rate of wages far beyond would find that the consumption of the silk of various the ordinary rate, would give employment to 6,000 or nue of United Kingdom,) £997 9s.; total, £2,775 13s. 4d. descriptions, of raw silk, of thrown silk, and of waste 7,000 persons. With reference to the foreign manufactures Lord 5. Russell said he could hardly think that the silk, in the two years 1846 and 1847, was less than the imported into the port of London, then, he found that, ex-Treasury, or any other public department, could make consumption of 1844-1845, by a very large amount. He clusive of cambrics, boots and shees, boot fronts, clecks, anything like an accurate return of the services of the bad moved for a return to show the quantity of silk con. and watches, and other small articles not enumerated, sumed at home in 1846.47, as compared with the years amounting in value to about £190,000, of the three ar-1844 and 1845, and he found that there was a decrease in ticles of cotton, woollen, and silk, and also of lace and the first years, 1846-47, as compared with the years 1844. needlework, there had been imported within the four which would furnish the bon, member with the services 45 of 246 600lb, of threwn silk, of 99 000lb, of raw silk, months, ending the 5th of May last, as much as would and 1,143,000lb. of waste silk; that was to say, after have given employment to something over 100,000 perdeducting the exportation from the importation, (Hear.) sons. (Hear, hear.) He had got a statement of the of the crown. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) As to the But when the right hon, gentleman lightly treated the number of bankruptcies which had occurred in England distress of the Spitaifields and Bethnal-green weavers- in the last nineteen weeks of the present year, and he when he tried to urge them by figures into the belief must look to the year 1826 to find a parallel to them. He that they were not in distress, he would read an extract | found that in England, in the last nineteen weeks alone, from a letter addressed by the rector of Bethnel-green to there had been 848 bankruptcics, and yet if his right the noble lord at the head of the government, and no one hon, friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were precould deny that that gentleman was well able to speak sent, he would probably tell them that bankruptcies

' Stands Scotland where it did ? Alas! poor country, almost afraid to know itself, more and more destitute, worse clothed, worse housed, He found that, in Scotland, there had been nothing at and worse fed-their wages being continually reduced- all approaching to the amount of sequestrations which revenues could be got rid of. He, therefore, hoped the and, in addition to the reduction of wages, there has had occurred during those nineteen weeks. The only been a still greater diminution of work, so that during | year which came near it was 1849, when great distress the past winter a far greater number than was ever existed in Paisley and Glasgow, and when, in the corresbefore known had been obliged to become inmates of ponding nineteen weeks, there were 222 sequestrations. the workhouse.' (Hear, hear.) Such was the state of He held in his hand a statement from the Economist of matters in 1841, when the silk duties were altered. The last Saturday, from which it appeared, that three manuright hon, gentleman, though he might have scoffed and facturers in Paisley had given notice of their intention to jeered at him (Lord G. Bentinck,) would scarcely scoff turn off 1,000 families out of their houses; that there and jeer at the sufferings of these honest people, or en- were 3,000 other families who had also received notice deavour to persuade them by statements of figures | that they were to be turned out; and that, out of fifty. deduced from officials returns that they were in a high one mills, eighteen had stopped altogether, and seven state of prosperity. The rev. gentleman went on to tell | were working short time. It was not only manufacturers the noble lord :- 'And if your lordship knew to what | and operatives-it was not only merchants, and planters, extremity of wretchedness these people will submit and brokers who were ruined. Ruin could not assail before they resort to this alternate of the workhouse, you | the millowner and the merchant, the planter and the which prevails, fer it is not till every available plece of and it was in vain to reduce the price of produce, if, by furniture is disposed of, it is not till they have no longer | ruining these who grew the produce, we disabled them a bed to lie down upon or a chair on which to sit, that from employing the same number of servants as before. these poor people can be induced to break up their He held in his hand a statement of the advertisements similar statement respecting the advertisements tively free with foreigners. It had brought above half. masters seeking to engage servants. These told their a-million sterling worth of foreign silk and manufac- story very plainly. They included the whole class of detures into the country within a period of four months; pendents who were employed by the wealthier classes, an amount which would have given employment to such as governesses, ladies'-maids, cooks, housekeepers, 64,000 people. It was some consolation that he could housemaids, butlers, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, and turn from this miserable picture to what was rather a others. He found that in the first twelve days of May, better state of things; for he was well aware that 1842, there were 1,455 advertisements from persons things were rather better new, and that there had been of different descriptions, wanting places. In 1846 a spring and a start in the trade of Spitalfields. The there were 1.828; in 1847 they had increased to 2,066; hear.) Let not butlers, gardeners, coachmen, grooms, governesses, and nurses, imagine that they must not share the falling fortunes of their employers, who had check to foreign manufactures, which, if the people of been rained by too free competition. (Hear, hear.) He this country persevered in their efforts to preserve order, found that of advertisements for servants there were as they seemed disposed to do, would, he trusted, bring 39 in the first twelve days of 1845; in 1846 there were back 'grist to their mill,' and restore their trade, so that 143; in 1847 there were 177; and in 1848 they had fallen they would see it rise again on the ruin of that of their to one half what they were in 1846. Distress ran through rivels. But while he attributed the improvement of the whole category of trades and classes. He did not trade to the present state of matters abroad, he felt that ascribe the whole of this distress to free trade; there other causes also had been in operation. The state. Were other causes to which it was partly owing, such as bad barvests; but he thought he had shown good wild protectionists. He found them in a weekly paper ground for ascribing much of that distress to the change of strong free-trade opinions. In that paper, which was | which had taken place in the commercial policy of the of very large circulation, he found that healthful excite | country. He thought he had laid a aufficient foundation ment,' as it was termed, which had sprung up in Spi. for asking for the returns which he new moved for, taifields, ascribed to different causes; and it must be and which, though perhaps they might occasion some little trouble, would tend to throw more light upon the subject than the Board of Trade had ever yet vouchsafed to show to the house or the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr GLADSTONE argued that the present moment of colhe denied that the colonial timber trade had fallen, alof. Admitting the distress of our silk weavers, he denied that the periods selected by the neble lord, to show working of the new tariff. The right hon, gentleman contended that the consumption of foreign goods had increased, that the importation of raw materials had increased, that the total consumption of goods by the British people had largely increased, and that while the

increase in the revenue. Mr NEWDEGATE adduced the frightful and unprecedented distress prevalent in the district with which he was connected as evidence of some deep cause of depresnovel experiment in commercial and financial legislation, he thought that there could be little doubt as to the oriaverages relied on by Mr Gladstone in support of the success of the Free Trade theories.

Sir G. CLERE defended the commercial policy carried out by Sir R. Peel, and contended that it had worked satisfactorily.

Mr LABSUCHERS said that nothing had occurred to make him regret the support he gave to Sir R. Peel's Free Trade policy; on the contrary, he felt convinced that

Mr Milner Gibson complained that, by an unusual debate on unoppesed returns, Mr Hume's reform motion had been postponed. He believed that debates such as this were mere waste of the time of the house. Mr HENLEY congratulated the hon member on his re-

turn to his old seat, and reminded him how often he and time of the house on their pet theories, never ceasing until they had obtained all they wanted. The returns moved for were agreed to.

hour being too late (eleven o'clock), postponed the motion, of which he had given notice on this subject, until Mozning Chronicle, and appended to Mr O'Connor's vantage of a very uncalled for and unjustifiable attack Mr H. BERKELEY postponed his motion on the ballot to

The other orders were disposed of, and the house adjourned to Thursday.

the 20th of June.

appeared from the letter of a lacemaker that the enacted solely and avowed y for the purpose of excluding He could not help saying that the Chartists throughto get advances. Sales of second hand furniture were of everyday occurrence. It resulted that one-fourth of the manufacturing washed that one-fourth of the manufacturing washed that one-fourth of the manufacturing washed that one-fourth of the Pretender. He did not believe that on religious little; and what he would have both parties to do, af the manufacturing washed the pretender of the prete of the manufacturing Workpeople were bordering on grounds they were bound to exclude Jews, nor did he would be to throw aside their minor differences and destitution, many being without any means of sub- consider persons of the Jewish persons on united to have united to oppose the aristocratic influence which of the people the spirit of Caertism which prevailed

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE opposed the bill. Warned of the probable evil consequence of sedition and bishop of CANTERBURY and Earl Winchelses briefly de- which they desired. rebellion, 'A man can only die once, and I would die as clared their intention of giving it opposition. The Duke of ARGYLE supported the second reading of lution.

the sick trade did not exceed 55,000; and then when he of the working classes were in a state of semi-starvation. The Bishop of Ukroko opposed the bill, on the ground that the Jews were a separate nation, and that they The Bishop of Oxford opposed the bill, on the ground when

portations from abroad, he found that there exists a were in different circumstances, he now recognised should be laid before the house returns of the importa-Liverpool, or the United Kingdom, but into the port of saw no destitution in that country worse than what he legislature they would become useful and proper legising from the terms of the notice calling it.—(Consihe believed that if they were admitted to seats in the understood that he was eligible to address the meet- (Groans and hisses.) London alone; and having locked into the paper which saw in normingham. He was surprised at the pa- lators.

| derable contusion here ensued, when the people in- | Mr Spur, as a Chartist, would be the official paper of the Custom tience with which it was borne. Another clergyman | Lord Stanley based his opposition on religious sisting on hearing Mr Kydd, whose speech we quote on the principle of expediency.

Lord BROUGHAM supported the bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied, after which the Contents :- Present 96 Proxies 82—128 Non-contents :- Present 125 Proxies 38—163 Majority against the government......35

(From our Third Edition of last week.) PRIDAY, May 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THE NATIONAL LAND

The Commons were occupied the entire night in

COMPANY -Sir B. HALL, seeing the member for Nottingham in his place, wished to put a question to him in reference to a bill he had brought in for the purpose of amending the Friendly Societies Act, but virtually to legalise a scheme of which he was the chief promoter. interested in it, and this conversation had convinced him that it was necessary that the measure should beinquired into. It would be competent for him on the second rending of the bill to move that it be referred to a select committee, but then it would be understood that the house approved of the principle of the bill, and the com mi tee would only have power to inquire into its clauses. Now in the other house of parliament the case was different; there the committee had the power to inquire into the whole subject, and he would venture to suggest the 14th of June, it would be much better that he should

Mr F. O'Connon said, in reply to the question of the hon, baronet, he presumed upon his moving the second reading of the bill it was the intention of the hon. beronet to move that it be referred to a select com-

move for a select committee to inquire into the nature

and object of this acheme proposed to be k galised by this

Sir B. HALL, - No, it is not. Mr F. O'Connon said, at all events the object of the on, baronet was the same as his own. The hon, baronet was anxicus for inquiry, and he was desirous that the most searching investigation should take place into the object of the scheme. He had introduced the bill for the purpose of relieving himself from the responsibilities of manager of the undertaking, and it was his intention to nominate as trustees under the bill, the noble lord the member for Bath, the hon. member for Rochdale, and Lord John Manners, being three gentlemen in whom the working classes had the most confidence, and who would be empowered to investigate the affairs of the society, and to ascertain whether the funds had been properly managed. He understood, however. that the right hon, baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who was good enough to ellew the bill to be read a first time without discussion, intended to oppose the second reading, and if he found that were so to-night, he would adopt the suggestion of the hon, barenet who had put the question to him, and give notice that he should move the appointment

After some conversation of a miscellaneous nature. Mr F. O'Connor stated, that since he had replied to the question of the hon. baronet the member for Marylebone (Sir B. Hall), he had had some conversation with the right hon. baronet (Sir G. Grey.) He now begged o give notice that on Tuesday next he should move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into The Health of Towns Bill went through committee a

of the committee on an early day.

far as clause 57, when the Chairman reported progress. and asked leaved to sit on Monday next.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (Scotland) BILL .- The LORD AD. VOCATE moved that the select committee do consist of twenty-one members, when after a short conversation the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

(From our Third Edition of last week.) MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEETING.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM.—THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

On Wednesday a public meeting was held in Captain Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's park, for the purpose of considering and adopting resolutions in reference to the new Electoral Reform movement.

About half-past twelve o'clock the door of the Riding School was thrown open, and a considerable number of people entered the body of the place. By one o'clock it was completely filled. Among the growd several well-dressed females appeared, and a considerable number of policemen were sprinkled here and there over the meeting.

Shortly before the commencement of the proceedings several of those who took an active part in the late National Convention came upon the latform, and were enthusiastically cheered. Among them were Mr Ernest Jones, Mr Kydd, Mr Wheeler, and some others. At a few minutes past one e'clock Mr Hume pre-

sented himself accompanied by Mr W. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, and was loudly applauded Mr Sheriff Cubict, and Mr Under Sheriff Wire, arrived at the same time, and Mr Sheriff Cubitt having taken the chair, Mr Under-Sheriff Wire read the requisition calling the meeting. When he had concluded. A Person in the crowd, who said he was a free-

colder of the county of Middlesex, demanded to ask the Sheriffs a question before the meeting proceeded further. (Cries of 'order, order.') He observed, that a great number of police were scattered through. out the meeting, which he regarded as the first introduction of the Gagging Bill. (Great uproar and cries of 'Out with the police!' 'No Gagging

A Person on the balcony said it was shameful to with the police? 'Turn them out!' 'No Gagging Bill! &c.)

Mr Sheriff Cubirr, addressing the meeting, asked, Is it your pleasure that we should go on with the business? (Cries of 'Yes, yes,' 'no, no,' and 'turn rates of duty had been reduced, there had been a small be some policemen mingled amongst you. (Trepolice!' 'No spies!' 'Do you call this an Englishman's liberty ?' &c.) Mr Sheriff Cubitt said: 'Gentlemen, your wishes

ginal evil. The hon, member controverted the data and of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for several minutes.)

A lane was then opened instinctively, and the po-

licemen marched out in single file amidst the most uproarious cheering.

say that the love of order, and that manly courage which had characterised the people of this country. Viscount Canning supported the bill, and the Arch. would enable them to obtain that form of government, Charter, whole and entire, hold up his hand. (A Mr Henry Hall, of Uxbridge, seconded the reso-

Mr Kypp was next about to address the meeting,

verged on infidelity.

The Earl of St Germans said no reason was adduced, nor did he know any reason why the Jews should not epjoy civil rights in their fall.

When

The Chairman said, as it was a county mee'-ing, he could not be heard unless he was a free-holder.

Mr Kydd said, he certainly was no face. should be laid before the house returns of the imports. going about dirty, in rage, and emaciated. One of my duced, nor did he know any reason why the Jews tion, among other things, of silk alone into the port of curates, he added, who was in Ireland last year, and should not enjoy civil rights in their full extent, and he was a resident in the county of Middlesex, and he

House, he might state that he found that, in the feur (the Rev Mr Davies, incumbent in Nottingham) said he grounds. He could not consent to place Jaws on the from the Chronicle, and regret that we cannot give be desired, and such a union was absolutely necessary, the People's Charter.' in order to carry out the opinions of both. (Hear, hear.) But the working men of England had made up their minds on great questions. (Cheers.) They had not made up their minds to oppose all movements except their own, because it was impossible that men could come to the same conclusions upon all questions. (Hear, hear.) But the working men had made up their minds that there should not be peace or an end of agitation throughout the country until or an end of agitation throughout the country until a reason why they such that case, to serve on juries, they would have, in that case, to serve on juries, (Loudcheering.) He saw nothing unreasonable to (Immoderate laughter, amid which, after some inefreasonable men in the resolution. A general pros- feetual attempts to speak, the hon. gentleman sat perity was essential to the good of all; but, he would down.) ask, had the wealthy men of the country done their duty by the working classes? The great question was, what was to be done with the starving people. This was the question that puzzled Lord John Russell. For years past the rent-roll of the aristocracy had increased in proportion as the wages of the poor man had decreased. He would not flatter the meetcrats, and resist every advance. He denied that the

> Commons. He did not charge the aristocracy with wilfully misgoverning, but he attri-buted their conduct to their being igno-seconded, and lost by four to one, yet the sheriff deof the bill being read at so late a period of the session as He asked the meeting whether it was prepared to assist in this great movement—('Yes, yes')—without intending destruction? ('Yes, yes, yes.') Englishmen required only justice; and if the government would only conciliate the people all would be well. The lower orders, the middle classes, and the aristocracy, all required to assume a higher moral tone. for in order to make Universal Suffrage work properly, society would require to be framed so as to suit it After some further remarks, Mr Kydd concluded a most eloquent address by saying, that all they wanted was, a just appreciation of their rights, and if government did not adopt means to find the poor food, he would tell them fearlessly that there should be no

but were prepared to live by the sweat of their brow

peace in the hall while there was want in the cottage. (Loud and continued cheering.) After a few words from Mr Guorge Beacon. The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting,

and declared it to be carried. Mr Hume then presented himself amidst loud cheers. He said he had listened with much pleasure to the speech of Mr Kydd, and he would ask either the House of Peers or the House of Commons if they could produce one single man who could have so stated his case. (Cheers.) Was it at Butterworth's buildings, Bradford, on Sunday, not a striking grievance that such a man should June 4th. All the local lecturers in the West Riding not only not be represented, but that he should be are invited to attend, and those places having meet. disqualified from a seat in the House of Commons itself. (Cheers.) His honourable friend (Mr Willhem. Business to commence at ten o'clock in the liams) had entered so fully into a few, and only a few, forenoon. of the evils which class legislation had inflicted on the country, that he would not again go over that subject. The result of the Reform Bill had been to Sunday next, at one o'clock p.m. place the power of governing in the hands of the middle classes, and if those classes performed their duty aright they had the means of extending the suffrage to others who had it not, and also to make those altorations in the taxation of the country which were so desirable. They had found that the great cause of discontent in this country arose from the state of the elective franchise, and he did not much wonder; for when be saw such a man as Mr Kydd, who not only had not a vote, but who, for want of a property qualification, had not a right to a cisely, when it is hoped that every Chartist in the seat in the House of Commons—(hear, hear);—and when, again, the working man looked round and saw talented lecturers will be in attendance and address thousands rolling in wealth and affluence, when he the meeting. was suffering extreme poverty, it was but natural that he should conceive to himself there was some- White House, Blackstone Edge, on Sunday, May thing wrong. (Cheers.) He could not but admit 28th, at eleven o'clock, a.m. that wealth and rank was too much opposed to them many of them, perhaps, from ignorance; but they chester branch will be held in the People's Institute, that wealth and rank was too much opposed to them hould endeavour to instruct sent time passing events ought to be instructive to o'clock in the morning. them. (Hear, hear.) They would be still further instructed on the 23rd of the present month, when he brought forward his motion in the House of Commons on the subject of the franchise. (Cheers.) But it was not in the House of Commons

that he could expect to succeed. (Hear, hear.) The hon gentleman concluded by moving the second resolution, which was as follows :- 'That to secure the stability of the throne, public order and contentment, the constitutional rights of the people, equalisation of taxation, economy of the public expenditure, just laws, and good government, it is indispensable that the elective franchise should be exended to all men who are registered as residents for a limited time; that the duration of Parliaments o'clock, on Monday evening next, to which the vashould not exceed three years; that votes should be taken by ballot, and that there should be a more equal apportionment of members to population. Also, that we carnestly invite Reformers of all classes, the 28th instant, by Mr Archdeacon, of Manchester. especially those who advocate a more extended measure of reform, to discard differences, and cordially ral meeting of the Land members will be held in the to unite and co-operate with us for the attainment same place at two o'clock in the afternoon. of one great and common object-the emancipapation of our country from class legislation and mis-

government! Mr Sergeant GASELEE seconded the resolution. Mr Ernest Jones next addressed the meeting, present. The branch hold their meetings in the after considerable difficulties raised by the sheriff, for although a freeholder of Middlesex, Mr Jones de- evenings. clined using that privilege. He was received with loud | Henden Bridge.—All members of this branch of bursts of applause. He said he was highly desirous the National Land Company are requested to attend of seeing a cordial union between the middle and at the Chartist room, on Saturday next. May 27th. working classes, but he wished first to understand the | Shareholders who desire to be in the next ballot basis on which it was to be founded. No union could must pay off all arrears, both local and general, on or be lasting without such an understanding, and Mr | before the 27th inst. Hume had failed to give one definite promise. If Mr S. Kydd's Route.—Todmorden, Saturday, they were to unite with a party, they must know who 27th: Leeds, Sunday, 28th; Halifax, Monday, 29th; they were to unite with. Now Mr Hume did not Bradford, Tuesday, 30th; Sheffield. Wednesday, introduce a body of police constables into a meeting they were to unite with. New Mr Hume did not Bradford, Tuesday, 30th; Sheffield. Wednesday, so convened. (Cheers, and renewed cries of Out seem to know his own mind—or was afraid to speak 31st; Barnsley, Thursday, June 1st; Elland, Friday, it-he did not venture boldly to say Triennial Par- 2nd; Manchester, Sunday 3rd; Stockport, Monday, liaments—but did not define the limits of residence— 4th. or the equality of representation—but he spoke Manchester - Mr Thomas Rankin will deliver against Annual Parliaments, because a man could a lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday, May not in one year learn how to conduct business in the 28th. Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the out the police.') 'I see no earthly reason why you | House of Commons. (Laughter.) Now, he would evening. should feel annoyed merely because there happen to tell Mr Hame, that honesty did not require schooling Bradrond.—A special meeting of Chartist lectu--they sent their representatives there to remedy rers and steakers will be held at Wilsden, near Bing mendeus uproar, and renewed cries of 'Out with the the distress of the country, not to learn the trickery ley and Keighley, at ten o'clock in the forencon. on of 'dropped orders, 'count's out,' and the scorets of Sunday (to-morrow) and a Chartist camp meeting the 'division bell.' (Hear, hear.) He would tell him, will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon. We that it was not in the house, a man ought to earnestly request the attendance of lecturers and shall be obeyed.' ('Tremendous cheering and waving learn legislation, but out of the house, among the speakers from Leeds, Keighley, Halifax, Ovenden people. Therefore his argument was frivolous,— Cleckheaton, Birstal, Bradford, Bingley, and all since if a man did not know what the country other places in the West Riding, as subjects of the required, before entering the house, that house greatest importance are to be brought before the was the likely place to teach it him. (Cheers.) meeting. Mr Hume acknowledged the principle of Universal Mr WILLIAMS (late M.P. for Coventry) then moved Suffrage—then why deprive millions of it for three will be held in the Yorkshire Divan, on Sunday the first resolution:—'That, in the opinion of this years? For if a man becomes of age one day later (to morrow), at six o'clock in the evening. meeting, the Commons' House of Parliament, as at | than a general election, he was disfranchised for present constituted, does not fairly represent the three years-till the next one. (Hear, hear.) Why, population, the property, or industry of the country; Mr Hume did not seem to know his own mind. He (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock, in Wilson's that the disclosures made before Committees of 1835 said he was opposed to a Property Qualification-

tion of fersign goods. He dated the commencement of the spinners in their own country, cotton goods merally on this country, the return of its members has been extensively Qualification. (Hear.) Well, if he was opposed to -1842, and also during the present Session, prove yet the resolution he moved sanctioned a Property influenced by bribery, corruption, coercion, and inti- a Property Qualification, how could be object to rious localities as usual, to arrange for the adoption midation; that the Reform Act has not realised the Payment of Members? (Cheers.) The honourable of the New Plan of Organisation. just expectations of the country; that since the gentleman was in a fix. (Laughter.) Now, then, passing of that Act the public expenditure has not they were called on that day to unite with the ing in Butterfield buildings, will assemble on Sunonly been more extravagant, but has exceeded by middle classes. This was the courtship between day, at six o'clock in the evening. many millions sterling the expenditure of the last the middle class maid and the Chartist man; and Nottingham.—The next meeting of the Land session of the unreformed Parliament; that the the little maid had looked very sweet; but before members will be held at the Turk's Head, Leensystem of taxation is so contrived as to favour the he, for one, could sanction the marriage, he must side, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.—A Freearistocracy, and to throw the pressure of its burthen | read the marriage contract, and see that that con- and-Easy will be held at the Fox and Hounds, Carunjustly on the industrious classes of the people.' Mr | tract was the Six Points of the Charter. (Loud | ter-gate, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock. ELECTORAL REPORM.—Mr Hune, on the pretonce of the diture had increased since the Reform Bill, and that wedding. Were the policemen the bridesmen, and the Land Company will, in future, meet at the house Williams proceeded to show by figures that the expen- cheers.) He did not like the preparations for the Lord John Russell had brought the country to the the old pensioners outside the bridesmaids? (Deaf. of Mr John Robinson, 1, Johnson's-yard, near sion was cheered by the house, and it went forth to the the port of London within the same four months, free of the 20th of June. This announcement gave rise to a decountry attended with his high authority. The express date amounted in value to forces under the movement smelt too much of A 21 and the blud-scriptions and transact business, every Sunday almost a which our readers will find fully reported by the bate, which our readers will find fully reported by the present ministry, and said, when they looked at all geon. (Hear, hear.) Why had they tried to range these facts, he called upon them to say, whether or no a double range of police before the platform? night, from eight to ten. letter upon the subject. Lord John Russell took the ad- the Reform Act has satisfied the expectations that (Hear.) It was passing a vote of no confidence in were formed regarding it.—(Loud cries of 'No, ne' the people; and if they were undeserving of conficing of the Land members and Chartists of Warwick that the middle and working closes and Learnington, will be held at the Pertobello carry out these measures promised by Lord John ship. (Cheers.) Or it was passing a vote of no confi- Tavern, Emscote, at eight o'clock on next Tuesday Russell and Earl Grey, but which their measures had dence in themselves. If so, how could they expect evening, May 30th, to elect officers, according to the failed to accomplish? They wanted such another Re us to confide? (Loud cheers.) The fact was, they new plan of organisation. form Bill, to carry out what those noblemen said was were afraid to quit the verge of the great ocean of necessary for the country at that time. (Hear, hear.) democracy, where, indeed, the real shoals and rocks | ter Association will meet at No. 20, Carley-street, How was that to be effected? (Loud cries of 'By the lay, but would not venture out in the midst of that en Sunday morning, to enrol persons desirous of be-THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1848.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Jews Disabilities Bill.—

The Margin of Large of Lar ported within four months lace to the value of £80,793. tion of the affairs of the cuntry on account of his opiWright, a banker in Notifichem considerable management had the Jews

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Character to man to man trom participation in the regulation in the regulation of the affairs of the cuntry on account of his opiCame forward, and wished for the present to cheers.) If the people were wrong, why did they their tickets placed in the ballot-box.

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Description of the affairs of the cuntry on account of his opiCame forward and powerful bedy to yield half—to be only half honest? (Enthwsiastic pay their local expenses, otherwise they will not have the present to cheers.) If the people were wrong, why did they their tickets placed in the ballot-box. Wright, a banker in Nottingham, containing the reports of Mr of Nottingham. But to begin with the lacemakers. It appeared from the letter of a lacemaker that the normal speared from the letter of a lacemaker that the normal speared from the letter of a lacemaker that the normal speared speared from the letter of a lacemaker that the normal speared Mr Hume himself had taken. They called on the Chartists to march under the middle class banner: Now, then, let the weaker party join the stronger. There is some 'expediency' in that. Which, continued the speaker, is the stronger? In the house you are the weakest party. And I will now show impeded their progress. Therefore he would say, let you who is strongest out of the house. I will not The Earl of Ellenborough moved that the bill be them give and take a little, and he would venture to move an amendment, but just show you your mistake. Look well on this meeting, sir. Now, men of London, every one of you, who is for the People's

> Mr Evans moved as an amendment, 'That the property-qualification of members should be abolished; that the duration of Parliament should be

and often reiterated cheering.)

Mr VERNON would oppose it.

Mr May would move, as a further amendment entire. The Sheriff, after some consultation with Mr friends, told Mr Kydd that he might proceed.)—Mr That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting friends, told Mr Kydd that he might proceed.)—Mr that none of the evils complained of will ever be reconstructed by the enactment of the full six pareconstruction. The Marquis of Lansdowne replied, after which the Kydd accordingly did so, and said that a union be tified but by the enactment of the full six points of thouse divided on the question, that the bill be read a tween the working and middle on the question, that the bill be read a tween the working and middle on the question, that the bill be read a tween the working and middle on the question, that the bill be read a tween the working and middle on the question, that the bill be read a tween the working and middle on the question.

Mr WHEELER seconded this amendment Mr B, O'BRIEN (who was greeted with interroga tory shouts of Who ran away on 10th of April? was willing to give the middle classes a trial, and would support Mr Hume's motion. (Groans and

hisses.) The Hon. Mr DENMAN next attempted to address the meeting in favour of the motion, and told them a reason why they should not all be freemen was that

Mr Hume then replied, and characterised the whole hog Chartists, who rejected the overtures of the middle classes as 'impracticables,' and 'Utopian dreamers, as things at present stood in this country. (Groans.)

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to take the sense of the meeting, while a scene of considerable confu. ing, for he was sure that if they became aristocrate sion was created by certain parties. The chairman to-morrow, they would probably be like the aristo- at first refusing to put the rider for the Charter, and being forced to do so, on putting it out of its regular course, the meeting did not know what they were to working men entertained any notions of equality, vote for, and some of the leading Chartists voted for He was a labourer himself, and was convinced that [Mr Humo. A general call was then made to put it society must be changed, as well as the House of to the vote again, but the sheriff refused to do so. A motion for a petition to both Houses of Parlia. clared it carried.

A motion for a vote of thanks to the sheriff was negatived, and three hearty cheers for the Charter were given instead. The TIMES, CHRONICLE, and other papers, are

forced to admit that the show of hands taken by Mr Jones for the Charter was almost unanimous, and the disgraceful trick of the 'Reformers' thus must recoil on their own heads.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Halifax.—To-morrow evening, at six o'clock, Mr Sutcliffe, of Sowerby Bridge, will lecture in the Working Man's Hall, Bull Close-lane. ROCHDALE .- The members of the Land Company are requested to meet at the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, to pay up their levies for the ballot, and other important business, on Sunday afternoon, at

Bury.- A Confederate meeting will take place on Sunday evening at six o'clock. All friends of Ireland and the Irish Confederation are requested to attend at the Sessions room, behind the Albion Hotel. THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be held

ings for that day, are respectfully requested to forego

HYDE.—The members of this branch of the Land Company will meet in their room, Hyde-lane, on Hyde .- Mr John West, of Macclesfield, will ad. dress the people of Hyde and its vicinity in the Land Company's meeting room, Hyde-lane, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening. Those districts requiring the service of Mr West for a few days will

Hyde, Cheshire, STAFFORDSHIRE -A Chartist camp meeting will be held on Wheatley Moor, near the Potteries, on cisely, when it is hoped that every Chartist in the surrounding neighbourhood will attend. Several

please to address—John Gaskell, 26, Norbury-street

TODMORDEN. - The delegates must meet at the

on Sunday, May 28th. Chair to be taken at nine LEEDS .- On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at halfpast six o'clock, Me Samuel Kydd will address a

meeting in the Vicar's-croft. BARNSLEY.-Mr Brook will address a meeting at Stock's Hill, on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven

Preston .- A special general meeting of this branc's of the Charter Association will be held in their Reading-room, back of Frankland's Temperance Hotel, Lune-street, for the purpose of taking

into consideration the plan of organisation as laid down by the Executive Committee. Northnous -A district delegate meeting will be held at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, at eight rious localities are requested to send delegates. ROCHDALE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday evening,

Chair to be taken at half past five o'clock. A gene-HULL -The National Co-operative Land Company's Tea party and Ball will take place in the

Assembly Rooms, Jarrat-atreet, on Tuesday, May 30th. F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P. has promised to be Wilberforce Rooms, every Tuesday and Friday

A MEETING of the Chartists of Manchester-road THE COUNCIL of the National Charter Association will meet for the transaction of business, on Sunday

Coffee-rooms, next door to the Temperance-hall Southgate. THE CHARTISTS Of Bradford will meet in their va-

THE MEMBERS of the Chartist Association, meet-

SALFORD.—The officers of the Salford branch of

ternoon, from two till four, and every Wednesday WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON .- An aggregate meet-

LEICESTER. - The members of the National Char

ings, at seven o'clock, to enrol members, &c. GOTHAM. - Mr J. Skevington, of Loughborough, will speak at Gotham, on Monday, the 29th inst., on the People's Charter.'

A SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL take place at the Spinner's Arms, Tyldsley Banks, Chowbent, on Sunday, May 28th, previous to the camp meeting. Delegates are expected from the following localities - Manchester, Royton, Shaw, Bury, Bolton, Wigan, Liverpool, St Helen's, Stock-port, Rochdale, Oldham, Hyde, Middleton, Prescott, whole forest of hands, almost every one in the body and Warrington. of the meeting, obeyed the call, amidst deafening THE ALBION.—This locality which meets every

Sunday evening at the corner of Willmottsticely Bethnal-green-road, is going on prosperously, and have enlisted a number of now members.

lished; that the duration of Parliament should be limited to three years; that the elective franchise should be extended to all householders and occupiers of apartments paying rent at the rate of £ 6 per annum, and that parliamentary districts be equalised.' (Groans and hisses.)

Mr Hetherington supported the motion.

Mr Spur, as a Chartist, would support the motion on the principle of expediency.