TO THE OLD GUARDS.

Valiant friends and comrades! It has ever hen my delight to remind you, that, whenever ear banner has been struck down by tyranny, ne have watched our opportunity again to march onward from that spot which tyrants intended as our grave; and if ever our glorious cause did make rapid advance, it has been since Monday the 10th, when, armed with the constitution, we laid tyranny prostrate at our feet, and, guided by prudence, we threw the shield of protection over our battalions and their children.

Old Guards, it was intended that London should have been an unroofed slaughter house, and that tyranny should have its last feast upon the remains of constitutional libertybut they were foiled. Mark, when I use the word tyranny, I do so in a more comprehensive House. sense than is applicable to the mere government of the country. I apply it to the pressure of faction upon the Government. I always speak of communities, not of individuals, and in justice to Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, I unhesitatingly assert, creep out of the dilemma? that no living man would more regret a single act of unnecessary cruelty, than would Sir G. Grev. A more tender-hearted man breathes not; but, as I have often stated, MEN WILL COMMIT ACTS AS A BODY, WHICH THE BASEST AMONG THEM WOULD BLUSH TO ACKNOW-LEDGE AS AN INDIVIDUAL.

However, it is consoling to me, and must be cheering to all, that I have received communications from all parts of the United Empire. expressing the highest thanks and gratitude for my conduct on Monday, the 10th, while we have even disarmed the Press of the factions; and new, as I predicted, the Charter fills every mouth, and is the one topic which interests all classes.

Having, therefore, secured this triumph, and having increased your confidence in my judgment and resolution, it becomes my bounden duty to improve the advantage that oppression has given us.

Old Guards, without selfishness, or without looking for too much sympathy-having made up my mind to brave the battle and the breeze -I think I may exultingly call your attention to the manner in which, despite of the preconcerted plan to damage my fame and overawe my resolution, I have sustained myself against the howl of faction and the taunting jeers of

My veracity was assailed upon two points. Firstly-Upon the number of signatures, and Petition and the assemblage with this single the description of signatures, attached to the observation; namely, that there never has and hung them down. National Petition; and, secondly—as to the been a large petition presented to the House numbers that congregated upon Kennington of Commons in which fraud has not been prac-

Now, I will divide the first subject under have occurred in the case of your Petition; two heads:-Firstly, as to my own responsi- and I am aware of the fact myself, that parties bility; and, secondly, as to the conduct of the were employed by the day to affix signatures Gevernment; and then I shall make a few to Petitions both for and against Catholic Mr Duffy, declaring that his study should be believed they were prepared. As a class, they were general observations upon those two points.

impossible that I, or any other man, could critically scrutinise the signatures to a great Na- | tions the Government sneered as they were in tional Petition, and if it had been possible for favour of the cause they espoused. me to do so, I would have struck out every oppressor's name, and every obscene word, as, if my knowledge of those forgeries could be presumed. I would hold myself unworthy the name of man if I allowed the constitutional appeal of a virtuous people to be thus defiled. Secondly, as to the conduct of the Govern ment. I charge the Government, upon the most perfect circumstantial evidence, of having conspired to damage your cause, by throwing an unjust, ungenerous, and unjustifiable disrepute upon your Petition.

Now, mark, how I apply the evidence in support of this charge, The forms of the House require that fourteen days' notice shall be given of any motion that is submitted to it -that is, that no motion can embrace a longer period. Aware of this fact, I denied myself the pleasure of witnessing the (to me) gratifying spectacle of seeing the occupants taking possession of their castles and free labour fields on Monday, the 27th of March. I was in my place upon that day, to have the first chance of bringing on the motion on the 10th, as an amendment upon supply-Monday being ingeneral, devoted to the voting of taxes out of your peckets; but, as no question of supply had been entered upon the order book, I was debarred, and purposely debarred, of this opportunity; meantime, with a hypocritical magnanimity, characteristic of hypocritical Whiggery, Lord John Russell would not give me up the Monday, but pompously conceded the following Friday, for the mere purpose, as I stated in Parliament, of discovering and bringing to light those obscenities and forgeries, which had been practised by spies, as I "We " from my vantage ground. I hear you respond, Free Trade gingerbread; and that the forshall presently prove.

On Thursday evening, it was announced to the House by the Chairman of the Petition Committee, that the signatures to the petition discreet. The National Assembly proposes to were only one million nine hundred thousand violate the law, as the law only permits an four hundred and fifty-two, and there was assemblage of forty-nine persons to sit as a evidence of a most critical review evinced in Convention; and if that assembly meets, it will names and obscene words. This, I say, proves our ranks. a very critical inspection, and yet, we are told that thirteen law-stationers' clerks counted tion and the folly of some members of the late the whole of the signatures, and discovered the whole of the forgeries and obscene names, of 150l. towards their expenses, and insults, in the space of seventeen hours. Now, I resort to figures in refutation of this assertion, and I find that each clerk, besides the critical inspection of names, must have counted about 147,170 names, in round numbers, within the that they were prepared for battle! You represcribed time; each clerk must have counted 8,660 within the hour, or 150 names in every minute, for seventeen consecutive hours, or two names and a half in each second, for that period of time. This calculation only applies to the number of signatures stated by the law clerks; and my position cannot be disturbed, or my argument refuted, by the re Joinder, that they counted them in sheets; and for this reason, because the sheets were not uniform, even, from any one town in the kingdom, while the minute inspection which led to | "go at it," in the right way, than any one of tablishes, firstly, the impossibility of performing the work within the time; and secondly, the certainty that those names were inserted by the enemy. If they pervaded the whele petition - ten, twenty, nay, thirty times, and having thus reduced parties to their proper the number of clerks could not have per- dimensions-the oppressor and oppressedformed the work within the time; while, if that the voice of the multitude brought to those forgeries and obscenities were confined bear upon the votes of the representatives, to a few sheets to which immediate attention would overwhelm and finally overthrow was directed by the perpetrators, was it fair-

Subterfuge.
Old Guards, keep the thread of this argument before you:-it is, that thirteen law stationers, for seventeen consecutive hours, reading the most kindly and affectionate let- cession will await Mr O'Connor's arrival. The route counted two and a half names in every second, ters from shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others from the station will be along the Leen-side, Bridge and critically inspected 147,176 names within t that period. Now, I ask, if there is a sane co operation to the popular cause, and expres man in England who believes such an asser-tion? And then, mark the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and believes the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume the period of time sentatives in within which those seventeen hours were de- manly position after Easter, and to propound to be open at half-past four o'clock in the afternuon. Worked to the work. I presented the Petition measures which, six months ago, they Tea to commence at five o'clock, and dancing at at five o'clock on Monday, and at twelve would have scoffed at. o'clock on Wednesday a member of the Government—as I stated in the House—in- the shopkeepers would fraternise with you formed me of the discovery; that is, within when they understood their real interests; f forty three hours after I presented the Peti- and now that we have won them by our prudence, t tion, as the announcement was made to the our judgment, and our courage, shall we re-I House on Thursday evening, amid such yells pulse them by our folly, our indiscretion, and and grouns as I never before heard in my life our madness? i in the most disorderly assembly. Well, in old Guards, have not I always been in front the midst of all I neither lost my resolution of the battle, and will you allow the madness o'clock; and the Stockport meeting at six o'clock in the evening. t tained by my own consciousness of innocence, and the guilt of the Government, as I wholly of the adoption of the People's Charter

William Fruitt, Intherher 11) Gle Min abstill St., Hayman Met

VOL. XI. No 548. LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848.

exonerate the House and the Petition Com-One week after Easter will test the sincerity mittee, the latter merely making the report of the which they had received from the Clerks, and remain, of the Opposition. Upon my banner shall

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER

NO SURRENDER!

the former receiving it as proof of my negli-

gence, or an attempt to practise a delusion,

time not being allowed upon the spur of the

moment, to calculate the impossibility of

arriving at the conclusion stated to the

Well, then, I ask, whether or no Friday was

So much for the signatures; and now for

the numbers assembled on Kennington Com-

To Peargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

of Jews into Parliament; but at those asser-

Old Guards, I now leave this disgusting

subject, and I come to the consideration of a

THE DEATH OF LIBERTY.

A THOUSAND TIMES "NO!"

contumely, and reproach in the House of Com-

member how Parson Stevens was prepared.

How Peter Bussey was prepared; and you

know what has become of these valiant

the existence of peace, law, and order-that

we would drive Peel and Russell to unite;

mons for their every act of indiscretion.

On Saturday next the corpse of the Con-

matter of paramount importance, namely-

resurrection of the other.

But in the name of God! in the name of Justice! of Liberty and of Common Sense! let us wing the foe, and not scare the friend. pompously given up by the noble Lord for the Not only from all parts of the kingdom, but in purpose of making a parade of this hidden the House of Commons, I have received astreasure, and thus affording an opportunity surance that the People's Charter will be the to many mock supporters of the principle to adopted principle of the Opposition; and the landed aristocracy of this country having

mon. I confess that the marvellous coinci- their unconstitutional and worn-out privileges. dence of opinion that pervaded the whole Old Guards, you are not aware of the ap-Press on Tuesday morning, led me to the inpliances at the disposal of Government, especially evitable conclusion that some extraordinary in London; but I will give you one significant reports, abridged notices of the meetings excluded influences had been operating upon their proof of the fact, it is this—as I was leaving from our last. It will be seen that we have adopted evitable conclusion that some extraordinary in London; but I will give you one significant dreams on Monday night; but, without a London on Saturday the 8th, to discharge my an arrangement by which the reports of the people's single comment of my own, I give the following duties as your bailiff, a man watched me, and meetings will appear to greater advantage. Let the declaring that Sir George Grey's bill would "do more letter, as proof of the genius by which this followed me from John-street to the Bank. enemies of Chartism read the contents of the folcoincidence was produced. Read the following He ran after the cab; Mr Price, the manager letter, Old Guards. It comes from one of the of the Bank, was with me, and he observed. most efficient short-hand writers, who is in "What does that fellow, dressed like a 'navvie,' the habit of attending public meetings, and who was in the car upon the 10th:—

mean by running after us?" When I came out of the Bank, he addressed me thus—"Your DRAE SIE,—A fact has just come to my knowledge, which may perhaps be interesting to you, and which will in some measure explain how all the daily papers on Tuesday last stated that there were only 15,000 persons present at the meeting on Monday last; which somewhat Almount of the control of honour, you don't know me now, but my name ---, and you got me into the police when you were member for Cork, and for God surprised me, as I am certain there were upwards of Monday, for there's orders to shoot you; and sent round to the papers a document marked private, requesting them to state that there were only 15,000 percheering in the gallery in John-street is sent there by the Commissioners; and ould Welsons present at the meeting. Now, I think you ought to ask the Home Secretary, whether the police are paid for lington (bad luck to his soul) is to be the Commander-in-Chief on Monday.

the purpose of supplying the newspapers with lies.

Of course I do not wish you to mention my name in Now, Old Guards, I did not require this connextion with the matter, but you may place the greatest reliance upon my information.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, statement to convince me of the fact that pies were sent to John-street; and for this reason—having a sharp eye and a sensible ear, I always found that the most ridiculous constables then engaged the Corn Exchange. and Now, then, what say you to the virtue of your government, and the justice of your Press? and violent speeches were cheered by those held two meetings, and passed resolutions to support leave those two discussing subjects of the Wolves in sheen's clothing, while the sensitive the People's Charter. wolves in sheep's clothing, while the sensitive I leave those two disgusting subjects of the working class-looking men shook their heads

Old Guards, there is another class who have recently joined us-I mean the Irish Repealers -but you must never lose sight of the fact, tised in a tenfold degree to that stated to that not many months ago the then leading organ of that party designated the Six Points were not yet prepared to receive their rights; Emancipation. A charge of a similar nature "to widen the breach between the English as moral as any other people in the world; and if As to my own responsibility—it was, as I was made against the League, and against and the Irish, and that he would be the last to they were not, it was the fault of the government. If government changed the laws, they would also bridge the gulf." He has only recently be change the conduct of the people. He believed that is not quite satisfied with the result of our Demonstration of the 10th; but you will read in another part of the paper, a very different stitution will come in funeral attire to the vour attention. Add to this the fact, that all House of Lords, to lie in state for a few mothe pure Republican French papers declare ments, and thence to be conveyed to the sepulchre where the remains of the Lord William that valiant Chartism had a noble triumph Russell now lies, and there will the friend of over armed tyranny on the 10th; but, what is stood confounded. The proceedings terminated about liberty, and liberty itself, rest entombed until more gratifying than all, while oppressed with the loud voice of an indignant people shall sickness, with rheumatism, and debility, reflecproclaim the honour of the one and the joyful tion tells me that the gathering upon Kennington Common was the recruiting service of Old Guards, I never addressed you at so Chartism.

critical a period in my life. I have carried you Thus, I show you that the middle classes successfully through the turmoil of '39 and '40, the shopkeepers, and Irish Repealers, are but of '42 and '43, and have piloted the good ship recent converts to our principles, and that, safely on the 10th of April, '48, through thus augmented in force, it is our bounden the ranks of our armed assailants; but the duty to try its pressure upon the House. If voice of knowledge silenced the cannon's roar, you doubt the present temper of the former and the vessel with her crew came safe to supporters of Whiggery, you should have been in the House on Friday night last, when every Then, Old Guards, at whom do you think member of the Government, as well as the Atthe present stab that killed liberty is aimed? torney General, was received as he rose, with the Can you doubt that it is at the pilot who has hootings, the howlings, and the yells of their former supporters, though not one word of it so often steered the vessel between the shoals and the quicksands, and who has stood foreis reported by the Press, although they were most in the battle, and received the lion's share actually hooted down every time they rose.

of persecution. I have suffered for the folly Old Guards, I assure you that declining trade, failing manufactures, empty tills, inand indiscretion of others, but I have ever kept with firm footing upon the constitution, creasing armaments, increased taxation, addiand within the limits of the law-narrow and tional placemen and pensioners, increased limited as they were—and now, Old Guards, pauperism, and growing insolence on the part will you allow folly or indiscretion to drive me of the Government, has taken the gilt off the mer advocates of that measure are now amongst the most strenuous opponents of the Government. Hear me, then, and if you are valiant be

In conclusion, then, what I have to implore of you, is to postpone your National Assembly whose enthusiasm may be operated upon by spies, until you see the effect of this new comthe fact that the Inspectors of the Petitions not only strengthen our opponents, but will bination of disappointed hope, when arrayed had discovered the several repetitions of dif- deter the thousands—yea, millions—who are against an intolerant liberty-slaying Governferent names, as well as the different ridiculous now preparing to join us from entering into ment. You who have followed me so long, not, I am convinced, for the gratification of I bore, and without a murmur, the indiscreany passion, refuse obedience to my advice, and should its following fail, then command Convention, and my reward was the payment Your faithful and devoted friend

and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

Will you just imagine men getting up at THE KENNINGTON COMMON MEETING. public meetings, in London, and announcing

> The (Dublin) Werkly Freeman's Journal late Chartist demonstration, from which we give the ollowing extract :—

by the advocates of oligarchic domination as a triumph that union inviolate, and to use all the means in Now I tell you, with more courage than they possessed, that I am not ready to "tuck up my sleeves and go at it;" but I tell you what I have done. I have suffered more in health and constitution within the last three weeks than I have within the ten years previ- and, in the fact of their holding the meeting, regardless ous, and still I am more ready and prepared to of threats, but still more in the fact of their refusing to the discovery of forged and obscene names, es- our immaculate heroes. You are aware that force, and where even an armed enemy would have to I have always told you that the existence of they have won a signal triumph for themselves and for three parties in a state was incompatible with constitutional agitation.

MR O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Nottingham.-F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., will make a public entry into Nottingham, on Easter held, to celebrate the triumph gained by him over the faction that presented a petition against his return to Parliament. Mr O'Connor will enter the was directed by the perpetrators, was it fair—
was it just, or honourable, to cast reproach
upon the National Appeal for justice upon so
weak, so disreputable, and so disgraceful a
weak, so disreputable, and so disgraceful a
subterfuge.

The faction that presented a petition against his rethat the Peace Society, who had posted a placard on
turn to Parliament. Mr O'Connor will enter the
turn to Parliament. The chair
that the Peace Society, who had posted a placard on
turn to Parliament. The chair
that the Peace Society quiet, and there had been no disturbances;
the faction that presented a petition against his rethat the Peace Society quiet, and there had been no disturbances;
the faction that presented a placard on
turn to Parliament. The chair
the Peace Society quiet, and there had been no disturbances;
the faction that presented a placard on
town from the railway station precisely at twelve
o'clock at neon, and the people will assemble in the
was occupied by Mr George Chambers, provision
o'clock at neon, and the people will assemble in the
dealer, of Ancoats at the force would keep the Charter from them.—Mr
Market-place, at half-past ten o'clock, and proceed down
o'clock at neon, and the resolutions passed at the Peace Society of the magistrates, stating that London was
that the Peace Society would that the Peace Society of the magistrates, stating that London
the that the Peace Society of the magistrates, stating that the Peace Society of the people will assemble to the f mate courage, judgment, and skill, that one half of my time since has been devoted to rington-street, to the railway station, where the proof the middle classes, tendering their hearty street, Fisher-gate, Carter-gate, Sneinton-street, Hockley, Goose-gate, Broad street, Parliamentstreet, Chapel-bar, round the Market-place, where nine. Tickets to be had of Mr W. II. Mott, Goose gate; Mr Dowse, Carrington; Mr Saunders, Rad Old Guards, have I not always told you that ford; and Mr Thornton, Hyson-green.

Herwood.—Mr Clark Cropper, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Chartist-room, Hartley-street, on Sunday evening, the 23rd inst. Chair to

THE CHARTER NO SURRENDER

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

Three subjects :- the parliamentary debates on the Gagging Bill; the proceedings of the Convenproved themselves the greatest enemies of tion; and the great demonstration on Kennington liberty, a prompt assault will be made upon Common -occupied the columns of our last number, to the almost total exclusion of all other subjects. Very unwillingly we were compelled to leave unnoticed a host of important meetings, hold in differ ent parts of the country. We now prefix to this week's

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE VOICE OF GOD!

The Borthern Counties.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday week, a monster demonstration, supposed to have numbe ed nearly a Almighty's sake take care of yourself on hundred thousand persons, took place in Smithfield Market. The assemblage was divided into two disyou should know that half of the devils that's tinet meetings. Amongst the speakers were Mr Grocott, Mr Donovan, Mr Nuttall, Mr Cropper, Mr Rankine, and Mr John Murray. Resolutions were passed, pleding the meeting to support the Convenholden in the People's Hall, in the evening.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES .- A numerous body of special constables signed a requisition to the mayor for the use of the Town-hall, to consider how far they were justified, in case of riot, to ill-use their customers. Of course the Town hall was refused. The

THE TRADES.—The trades delegates of Manchester have held two meetings and passed resolutions in avour of the Charter, and protesting against the

THE UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES .- A meeting of the unemployed operatives' was held on Saturday evening last, in Stevenson's-square. W. H. Chadwick was called to the chair. They were told that of the Charter as an abomination—the editor, that they were too degraded and ignorant. He come a convert to the "abominations," and would the people were intellectually and physically prenow proclaim a very unequal division of labour pared to receive their rights. (Hear.) James Abram -assigning to the ABOMINABLES the duty Ball declared, that he was determined to speak his of fighting, and to himself the more easy task | mind, in spite of what the authorities might say of talking about it. This champion of liberty They had, however, had plenty of talking; and it contented. But could they be contented in slavery? opinion, given by the editor of the Freeman's he had suffered.—William Schofield said, the mayor Journal upon the subject, and to whom I invite of Manchester had put out a proclamation in which he alluded to 'unprincipled agitators,' who were inciting the people to the destruction of property. (No.) Then the mayor must be a liar, and, as such,

day evening last, a meeting was held at the People's Institute, to protest against the 'Gagging Bill' of ir George Grey. Mr Burton, umbrella maker, stating that it was the object of the bill in question besaid, that if the Chartists were determined to working classes getting their rights; for the middle first resolution, denouncing the bill, now before the House of Commons, as the most flagrant attempt made in this country for centuries to deprive the country. (Applause.) He then described the sufhad arisen from the oligarchy having prevented the laud from being opened to them. George Grey was unnatural, tyrannical, and oppressive. Should the lion, the fierce tiger, the lamb, the sheep, and everything be allowed to send 'orth their plaintive cries when distressed; but should not man have the power to send forth his to the National Convention, next addressed the not only robbed him of the produce of his industry. but were obstacles to the working classes producing abundance of wealth for themselves. The people of England would not submit that one million and a half of them should be sent to death like the Irish. (' No, no.') Rather than submit to tenced to transportation for life or for death--Mr George Archdeacon, in seconding the resolution, said reference to the National Petition, they believed that it would have been of no use. There was nothing for them but to enter their strong protest repudiated it. (A Voice: 'We will never volunteer against Ireland again.' Cries of 'Never,' and great applause.) Never before were the people of England their liberties. He exhorted them in conclusion Saturday last contains an excellent article on the The resolution was then put and unanimously agreed working classes, and pledging that meeting to preserve that their prosperity depended on the prosperity of classes; and to bring about a better understanding between the two classes .- Mr George Chambers, in seconding the resolution, said that the people were wedded to the Charter, and that it had become the topic of the day, from the New Cross to the Mayor. The resolution was carried, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings terminated about ten o'cleck.

A MRETING OF SHOPKEEPERS IN PAYOUR OF CHAR. keepers had been recently held, with reference to the new movement now commenced by Mr Joseph out the objects mentioned in the resolution. A subcommittee was then appointed consisting of Messrs
Thomas Whittaker, William Burton, Thomas Barlarge meeting of Chartists and Repealers was held in be taken at six o'clock.

HAZEL GROVE.—Mr Clark, of the Executive, will attend the camp meeting on Sunday aiternoon, at two o'clock; and the Stockford meeting at six o'clock in the evening.

St. Helen's,—The members of this locality are re-

for the working classes that they would go on just the same as before, totally heedless of Sir George Grey's bill; and, if the government imprisoned any of them, it would be for the people to say whether they would suffer that imprisonment or not .- The Chrirman said the new law had not made a single impression on his mind; it never for a moment entered his brain; and he should continue to express his contiments as fearlessly as over.—The meeting then adjourned, shortly before eight o'clock, to Tuesday next, to consider the rules to be drawn up by the sub-committee.—From the Manchester Guar-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

on Tuesday evening, in Oldfield Road, Salford, ' to consider the best means of opposing the bill now before Parliament: called the 'Crown and Government Security Bill,' and to petition her Majesty to dismiss men as will give justice to the people.' At a quarter past seven o'clock, the chair was taken by a young man named James Hoyle. The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, said that the Man-CHESTER GUARDIAN told the world only last week that Chartism was dead, but he rather thought that paper would find that Chartism was not dead, nor yet sleeping. Mr John Flinn moved the first resolution, to alienate the affection of the people than any other measure for the last fifty years. What claim hao the crown and government upon the people, whom they treated as aliens? Did the government think that the people would sit quietly down while they plundered them. The government said that they were enemies of peace, law, and order; but that order was the union bastile and misery. The resolution was seconded by a man named Norris, who said he was an advocate of moral force, and called on the middle classes to come forward and join the working classes in gaining the People's Charter: The resolution was carried. Mr Charles Littler moved the next resolution, calling on the Queen to dismiss her present ministers, and to call to her councils men who would grant the People's Charter and Repeal.— Mr George Archdeacon seconded the resolution. Ile said that the government had pretended that they triumphed last Monday, but the people would show them that it was the Convention and the people that gained the triumph. (Cheers.) Let them do all that they could to prevent the carrying out of the bill, and not put themselves in the power of 'detectives' and spies .- Thanks being voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated at half-past eight o'clock .- Abridged from the Manchester Guardian .

and contemptuously investigated the National Petithirteen clerks who were appointed by the governclasses united together, then the Charter would be 250 specials—notwithstanding also this individual's was now high time for acting. They were told to be | the law of the land in three months, and that by proved themselves the proper special constables. Charter; and by calling on the meeting to swear that they would not abandon their agitation til every male of twenty-one years of age, untainted by crime, had a vote. Mr George Candelet, of Hyde moved a resolution expressing contempt for the statements made by the committee of the House of Commons, charging the people of this country with back on the House of Commons, as it was the opinion of that meeting that if the names had been forged to the petition, they had been forged by spies paid out of the secret service money, that the government might be able to reject the petition al together, by saying that it was too contemptible to be taken notice of. The people, said the speaker, were now treated worse than slaves; they were treated as criminals. Would they submit to be thus degraded? Let them tell the delegate whom they sent to the National Assembly that they were praying her to dismiss her present advisers, and that upon the rejection of that memorial, they were then prepared to say what the next resource should National Petition had put them there. Mr Abel population were really in favour of and had signed the National Petition. (A show of hands was then held up.)—Mr Robt, Wild, the delegate from Ash: on

> cended, and passed unanimously. The proceedings then terminated .- Manchester Guardian. adopt a petition to the House of Commons for the Britain and Ireland. The petition was adopted sengers into some of the neighbouring villages, to call unanimously, amidst the greatest enthusiasm,

was then put to the meeting, and carried.-Thomas

resolution denouncing the gagging bill, and recom-

mending that a petition should be sent to the House

of Commons against it. The resolution was se-

Medcalf Jenkins, of Stalybridge, then proposed a

NORTH SHIELDS .- Two numerously-attended meet ngs were held here on the 10th and 11th. Resoiuions, in support of the Convention and denunciatory

Hull.-A splendid meeting took place in the Semperance Hall, on the 11th. Dr Gordon pre-A resolution was adopted, approving of the course taken by the Convention on Monday, the Oth; also a resolution, condemnatory of Sir George Grey's Gagging Bill. The meeting was crowded to excess, and numbers had to go away, unable to gain

Bury.—On Monday evening week a large meeting ook place in Union-square, in support of the lelivered an excellent address. Mr Roberts moved he first resolution, which expressed confidence in the Convention. Mr Rankin, from Manchester, and in energetic and eloquent speeches, which were loudly applauded. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting then separated, after having given loud cheers for the Charter. During the time of the meeting the military were kept in the barracks, the soldiers having been ordered to be ready at a mo-

LIVERPOOL -On Friday night a third weekly gathering of the Chartists of this town was held at Charles March Phillipps, Esq., a county magistrate, try into Nottinguam, on Easter Tism.—A public meeting of shopkeepers was held on the Music-hall. Mr M'Lean was called to the chair. and brother of the Under Monday evening at the Temperance-hall, in Jersey- He adverted to the unnecessary military prepara- and read a telegraphic despatch from Sir George street, to take into consideration the best means of tions made in town, and remarked it as singular Grey to the magistrates, stating that London was Thomas Jones censured one or two of the local papers for the attacks which they had made upon Hume, Mr Cobden, and others, and they had come the Chartist cause. There were but four honest to the resolution that it was inexpedient to aid that papers in the kingdom—the Nertuers Star, Edismovement, because it excluded principles that were of the greatest importance in securing the freedom of the people, and if successful would not do away with the present system of class legislation. At their announced that one measure, which would be passed last meeting it was resolved, 'That this meeting when the Charter became law, would be the reposses form itself into a provisional committee, with power sion of the enclosed waste lands of this country, of to add to its number, for the purpose of carrying which they had been unjustly robbed. Alluding to into effect the objects of the meeting of Monday, April 10th, in the Corn Exchange—namely, a union of Mr Jones warned Lord John Russell that the respite of all classes for obtaining the rights of the people.' of this country would imitate those of France, and Several names were then received of shorkeepers send him adrift, like M. Guizot. Dr Reynold. present, who were desirous to form a society to carry addressed the meeting amidst loud a plause. The

introduced amidst great applause. He said, after speaking at length upon Ireland's right to self-goveroment, that the industrious classes had more powerful reasons than any others to keep the peace of the country. He contended for Universal Suffrage, and alluded to the famine still prevalent in Ireiand, observing that if the people there had a domestic legislature, such would not be the case. He charged the government with taunting the Irish for Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter their ignorance, although it had done all in its power to keep them in ignorance. He said a struggle was at hand, and if the government did not act properly time, the people might imitate French lashions. He trusted, however, that all would end peaceably when the full amount of public opinion was brough to bear upon those subjects, he was confident the people united through weal and woo, would march shoulder to shoulder, until the Union was repealed and the Charter achieved. Mr Finnigan resumed is seat whilst peals of approbation shook the roof tree. -Mr H. Handcock, of King-street, a most sealous Chartist and Repealer, moved the adoption of a petition asking for the Charter and Repeal, which was seconded by Mr Valentine Fox, a member of the OPEN AIR MEETING .- An open-air meeting was held Conciliation Hall body of Repealers, when the chairman got up and said, he had pleasure in introducing to the meeting Mr George Archdeacon, the other gentleman who had been invited there, to assist the men of Whitehaven .- Mr Archdeacon said; The march of Demogracy for the last few weeks was most significant, and if it warned not tyrants he knew not what would. He looked at passing events as if the finger of the Almighty, like the fire pillar of olden times, was pointing the way tolfreedom; as if, in fact, the Godhead was weary of the persecution of the people and determined to crush despotism all over he earth. Ile declared the utter abhorrence of the people towards the destroyers of property, street prawlers, and petty robbers. He explained the glorious position of the men of Manchester since their page of the intended carnage in Dublin upon the Monday after Patrick's-day. Mr Archdeacon then briefly but energetically adverted to the indecent and insane manner in which the House of Commons received Mr O'Connor's notice of presenting the Chartist petition. He said as an Irishman, the Charter had his warm support, and would have that of all his countrymen, but too long kept from raternity with the democrats of England by bad, eifish, interested advisers, and by the machinations of a vile, hideously tyrannical, and treacherous government. He appealed to the Englishmen there, if it would not be better for the Irish people to be sabred down than have another million of corpses tossed through fields and in ditches to be devoured by dogs-(great sensation)-and asked them would they not pledge themselves, like unto the men at Oldham Edge and Manchester, to shield rom danger the prosecuted patriots—Smith O'Brien. Meagher, and Mitchel. (At this part of the speaker's address, all in the theatre stood up, and emhatically cried out 'We will.') Mr Archdeacon conluded by stating that the prospect for all was orightening, and that union, such as he saw around him, such as he trusted should ever more prevail in Camp Meeting .- A Chartist camp meeting was Whitehaven, would enable them to grasp liberty, held on Sunday last, at Hurst Green, Ashton-under-Lyne. Many thousands were present.—Mr Richard and re-model institutions in accordance with the spirit of the age, The lecturer after stating that he opening the proceedings he commenced by denouncwould have the honour of adddressing them the next ing the gagging bill, and said that if all were of his evening on 'the necessity and beauty of temperance, mind they would, on the morning that that bill re- sat down much applauded. A vote of thanks was ceived a third reading cease labour until the go-vernment had conceded their just rights. The Finnigan, who observed, that he would next night bloody and brutal Whigs had most unscrupulously move an address to the gallant French people. Three cheers were given for Repeal, three for the Charter, tion; but although they said that they had found and three for F. O'Connor, M.P. The meeting inthe names of 'Pugnese,' 'Longnose,' Snubnose,' deed progressed and terminated gloriously, notwithand 'Wellington' attached to it, was it not more standing the petulance which the Earl of Lonsdale out there by the exhibited, when informed that agitation was about gates of Lowther Castle, notwithstanding the bringplause. He had no doubt in his own mind that ling in quietly in twos and threes by his agent and

themselves to bring about both by all the means in their power.—Mr H. O'Hanlon, in a strong and well

delivered speech, proposed the resolution, and was most heartily greated by the entire audience, with whom he appeared to be a special favourite, it was seconded by Mr Swift. Mr Finnigan from Manches-

ter, who had come there upon invitation, was then

The Midland Counties.

LOUGHBOROUGH CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .- One

took place on Sunday. A preliminary meeting

miles from Loughborough, at ten o'clock in the

direction to the police, to take down the placards,

which the obedient functionary proceeded to effect

until warned that he would be prosecuted for felony,

when he desisted. As in every other case the people

,000 of whom had walked in procession, six abreast, Roberts of Nottingham, Skevington of Loughborough Timms and Coulson of Leicester, and Dr M. Douall. Two or three troops of Yeomanry Cavairy were on but their services were not needed. At about halfvalking in front, and Mr Roberts, of Nuttingham, in 'clock, and at half-past two a public meeting was commenced in the market place. Mr Skevington was called upon to preside, and firm but temperate Roberts and Barber of Nettingham, Coulson of Leicester, Mr Passmore Edwards (a lecturer for the Peace Society), and Dr M'Douall. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—'That this eicester, Nottingham, and various other adjacent laces, do declare that whilst they are determined to igitate for, and accept nothing less than the princioles of the Charter, they will do so in a legal, constitutional, and peaceful manner; that they are, and shall were not far away from the meeting, but there was not the slightest breach of the peace. There were about 6,000 persons present. On Monday evening the women of Loughborough made a spirited demonstration, by walking in procession round the town, and dy by the police in London on Monday evening. A few of the Chartists immediately ran to various parts of the town with the information, and a meeting was convened in the Market-place, in an incredibly Repent of the Legislative Union between Great short time. It was here thought proper to send mesa meeting for two o'clock in the afternoon. This was accordingly done, but before the people had dispersed, a troop of Dragoons rode into the Market. place, and were received with cheers. They were hen put through their various movements with words and muskets, and the pensioners and special constables who had been on duty on Sunday, were summoned to attend forthwith. Three magistrates, two and three the villagers began to muster strongly. Amongst those from the Mount Sorrell side were nearly one hundred quarry men, who, on hearing that a number of Chartists had been apprehended in London, left their work to join in a demonstration at moved through a good part of the town, and the meeting was held in the Ward's End. It would have been held in the Market-place, but Mr Skevington yould tend to exasperate the people, and lead to a disturbance. Mr Skevington told the people that they were called together to show the government that they were with the people of London. The rumour that Mr O'Connor was taken into custody was false: the government had not dared to touch either him or any other member of the Convention. (Cheers.) While Mr Skevington was reading a paragraph or two from the fourth edition of Monday's TELEGRAPH, Phillipps, tested the feeling of the people as to their determination to respect life and property, while seeking their rights, and asked all who would go home when he told them to hold up their hands, a vast number of hands were held up, and there was a cry of 'We'll come again when you want us.' Mr Skevington told them that he learned how to agitate from Mr Phillipps and Mr Dawson (another magistrate) in 1832. Mr Phillipps said he never agitated tor the 'Five Points' of the Charter. Mr Skevington said he used more violent language in agitating for the Reform Bill, than he ever had done in agitating or the Charter. Mr Phillipps did not appear desirous of going further with this matter, but again suggested the propriety of the meeting dissolving. Mr Skevington sa 1 it would probably have been dissolved by that time if Mr Phillipps had not come. Mr Phillipps retired on hearing this, and the meeting dissolved in a peaceful and orderly manner in a few minutes

> bat of this day, was, perhaps, never made at so short a notice in any other town. (Continued to our fifth prg .)



CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. CURE OF FISTULOUS SORES AND PLEURISY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stakesley, dated, September 5rd, 1847. O Professor Holloway.
Sir, —Mr Thompson, National Schoolmuster of this Sir, —Mr Thompson, National Schoolmuster of this Sir, —Mr Thompson, National Schoolmuster of this Sir, —Mr Thompson, Value of your pills and the seatest benefit by the use of your pills and with the greatest benefit by the use of your pills and with the soft a scrofulous constitution; a plearity in the chest and had left a large collection of matter in the chest and this eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, and ended in three fistulous sores which dischest, and ended in since ustations sores which discharged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to try four pills and ointment, at this date he was spparently in a dying condition; the stomach rejected every thing it took. Your pills and ointment had the effect of completely curing both the cough and stemach affections, his strength and flesh are also restored, his appetite keen, and digestion good. There is every prospect that a little further continuance of your medicines will finish the cure. (Signed) ROBERT CALVERY.

The Mordisulite Newspaper, published at Meerut, has on the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the Benares Recordes, of which the following is an Ex-

tract:"The Prince of Maharajah Bissonath Sing, who was temporarily residing at Chitt-roote, was suddenly taken ill with Spasmodic Colic. and during his illness. His Highness often asked for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and Professor Helloway, no doubt, unfortunately loses a certificate which would have graced and dignified his list of cures.' The native Princes are now using Holloway's celebrated

Pills and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, they being so wonderfully efficacious in the cure of diseases in India.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

'I, George Sourne, Butcher, of Stockton upon-Tees, do hereby certify, that my wife had a bad leg for thirty years by the bursting of a vein, her sufferings were intense, she had been under the care of most of the eminont medical men in the neighbourhood, but to no purpose, and was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—(Signed) George Bouere.—

CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED DISEASED BONE. Extraor of a Letter from Mr James Wetmore, Hampton, New Brunswick, dated February 10th, 1847.

To Messrs Peters and Tiller,
Gentlemen.—I feel it is but due to Professor Holloway
to inform you, as his Agent for this Province, of a re-

markable cure performed on my son. He had been af-flicted with Ulcers on his limbs and body for three years, from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I tried several medical men in St John's, but all to ne purpose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Ells and Cintment, which made a complete cure. Several-months have since elapsed, but there is not the slightest appearance of the cure not being the most complete. (Signed) JAKES WETHORE.

CURE OF THE PILES. Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medcalf, Beverley, dated June 17th, 1817.

To Prefessor Hollowar.

Sin,—For some years I had laboured dreadfully with bleeding piles, by divine blessing, together with the use of your pills and ointment, I have been perfectly cured, and never was there a greater sufferer with piles than JOSEPH MEDCALF. (Signed)

TEE T STIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

Copy of a Letter from W. E. Powell, M.D., 16, Blessington. street, Dublin, dated Pebruary 9th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway. DEAR SIE,-Having devoted my attention for some

years to cutaneous or skin diseases, I think it but right to inform you that I have in various cases recommended the use of your pills and ointment, and invariably found them to have the most perfect effect in removing those diseases. (Signed) W. E. POWELL, M.D.

The pills should be used conjointly with the ointment in most of the following cases :-Scalds Bad Legs Cancers Contracted and Sore Nipples Burns Stiff joints Skin diseases Elephantiasis Bite of Moschetos Fistulus Scurvy Sore heads and Sand-flies Coco-Bay Glandular Swel- Tumours Chiego-foot Chiiblains lings Ulcers Lumbago Chapped-hands Piles Yaws Rheumatism Corns (Soft)

Sold by the proprietor, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, 1s 14d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 53s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD. ANOTHER HOST EXTRAORDINANT CURE BY MEANS OF

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

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

'HENRY GOODHAN.

ARTHUE LANGWORTHY. June 21st, 1843.' The above-mentioned Thomas Rabins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds generally were most there was every probability of has speedy death. The effect which 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first bottle, his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons whe see him now can sourcely believe it is the same man the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurry in the gums, pimples and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. They

make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, commay be safely administered even to infants. The enor-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work may be safely administered even to infants. The ener-mous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an isa legally gualified medical man, and we most cordially street, Newcastle, undoubted preof of its invaluable properties, the great sale of it being principally through recommendation, Any medicine vender will procure in napplication. Read the following extract from the Northnegan Review:-Impurity of the bleed the cause of Sourcy, Bad Legs, &c.

It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afficted with scurry, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scorbutic Drops make the disease vanish the snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge, of the value of a medicine as to its exerts on the bulk of the people than a vender of the article; and as venders of this medicine we can conscientiously recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the new justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops, the disease has yielded as if by magic. We again say, try Halse's Seer-

Halse's Scerbutic Drops are sold in bothes at 2s. 9d. and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 2d. bottles for 11s, and Halse's Galvania Family Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 3d., by the following appointed WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LEADON AGENTS. - Barcley

and Sons, Farringdon street; C. King, 34, Kapierstreet, Horton New Town ; Edwards, St Paul's ; Batler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Newberr, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cerahill; Sanger, 159, Oxford-street; Eade, 39, Geswell-street; Hallett, 85, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 61, Crop. ley-street, New North road,

and Hodgson, Ereter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Ere-

ter : Winnell, Birmingham ; Acland, Plymonth ; Cole, Stonehouse; Raimes, Eeinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; Allan (Medical Hall), Groeneck; Byers, Devonport; Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol: JOERNAL and HERALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey ; Anthony, Hereford ; Harmer and Co., Ipswich ; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shanghnessy, Limerick; Hares and Argles, Maidetone; Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymeuth; Bagley, Stamford; Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Presson; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Belton and Blansherd, York; Drury, Lincoln; Neble, Boston; French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; and Brodie, Salisbury .- Burgess and Co., New York; Zieber and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans, and Redding and Co., Boston, AMERICA.

MAKCHESTER,-The 'Town-Hall Guard' is the title given to a portion of the constabulary force recently organised in Manchester. This body is regularly drilled, and is said to be already very ex pert in various military evolutions. It is intended to form these constables into 'a permanent volunteer force, to consist of two companies, each of fortyeight rank and file, four captains, and eight lieutenants. I wo senior captains will command the force, which will thus musier in all a total of 122. Another similar body is about to be enrolled under the title

these pills are prepared accurately from that prescription. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was atterly impossible for any one to be in a worse sendition than he was ; muscular power was also lost in some parts, and his legs fairly tottered under him. He had a bor of the fills prepared, and the effects were all but miraculates; for not only did the nervousness leave him, but muscular power returned to all parts deficient of it.
The proprietor has since tried them on hundreds of his patients, and he can conscientiously state that their

effects in restoring nervous energy and muscular power keve quite actonished him. Price is, 6d, and 11s, a box. ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-GLES.—The nervous invalid should lose no time in resorting to this truly wonderful medicine. They are so harmless that they may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions. As before stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of them will prove the truth of this assertion. As regimen and diet they are of the atmost consequence in all nervus disorders, the particulars, as resommended by the tate Mr Abernethy, will be enclosed round each box, 4s.6d

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS. CLES.—The great celebrity which these pills have now obtained is a sufficient proof of their great value in all corrous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as in-valuable as an Antibilious Pill, and wonderfully strengthen the stomach, creating a good appetite, and causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also valuable. Their effect on the system is to purify the blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, making blotches and eruptions vanish as if by magic. ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-CLES.—No lady who has a desire to be in the possession of a beautiful complexion should hesitate a noment in procuring a box: for, by their extraordinary virtues in purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly appears on the before emaciated and pale cheeks. They are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the head-

Price 4s. 6d. a box, and in boxes containing three 4s. 6d

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS .- Bancley and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 34, Napier-st., Hoxton-New Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and for a packet.

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PERRY'S PERFYING SPECIFIC PILLS yard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornkill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street ; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Hailett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Cropley-street, New North-road.

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and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exeter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cale, Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; Allan (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Devonport Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wules; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOURNAL and HEBALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Beighton; Marshall, B. Ifast; Scawin, Durham; Ward & Co Dablia; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bow den, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsoy; Fauvel, Jersey; Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaugh. nessy, Limerick! Marcs and Argels, Maidstone; Sutton. Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stumford Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston : Proctor, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and Blanchard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; Brodie, Salisbury .- Burgess and Co., New York; Z iber and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans; and

Redding and Co., Boston, America. By enclosing fifty-eight stamps to Mr C. King, as above, a box will be forwarded to any part of the united

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

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Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

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The task of preparing and producing the work entitled 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate equaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a 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 dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the querien. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that Chronicle.

The press teems with volumes upon the science of medicine and the professors of the art curative abound; but t is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on he march,' that we find a really useful medical work. t was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Controll of the Passions,' by Messra Lucas, The awful conset gences of deprayed habits, early acuired, are set for the 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, aretreated in a style which at once recommendit.—Conservative Journal.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not

wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to enenresecrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 38. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount. At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; insmediate replies cent to all letters, if containing the fee of Ei. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street

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THE SILENT FRIEND: A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state and the disqualifications WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COURTEX AGENTS.—Evans which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured ens, 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, Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester. don. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange. 21,

Part the First rattike first
Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and
Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly
engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system. produced by over induleence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and apple directions for their use. It is illustrated by the imple directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonor-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 cirus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself

A BERNETHY'S PILL for the AERVES and MUS | himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treat-ment of all these diseases and their consequences is tenman. The brother of a patient of his applied to Mr dered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot man. The Brother of a patient of his applied to his defecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven-

teen coloured engravings.

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Treats of the Provention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the wite chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life.

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1s devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into. the bonds of natrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal are citous and emproductive unions shown to be the noces-sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important-consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM its power in relavigorating the frame in all cases of ner-ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, barrenness, and depilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in rhousands of eases. To those persons who are prevented en.

quantities in one for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable.

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quested 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 Sons, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross;

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

And a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and a Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, is insured by DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. CURES IN NEW CASTLE,

Kingdom, postfree, and eleven dozen and six stamps for not only on account of the relief they afford, but from the pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed) J. M. MAWSON .- Dec. 5, 1844.

The following has also been received :-CURE OF COUGH, SURENESS OF THE CHEST, &c. ONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay Their wonderful efficacy in immediately allaying the irribeard. on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the tability and tickling of the throat, together with cough and soreness of the chest, makes them truly valuable to any one affected like myself with that painful disorder,

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

Gentlemen, - I have an abundant mass of oral testilowing particulars I send at the request of the party, and b.en cured by the wafers, (Signed) John Yellowly.-Oct. 15, 1845.

CURE OF COUGHS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, &c. Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, Highstreet, Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemen,-I have a son who was afflicted with pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and distressing cough—and having had one of your handbills presented to me by your agent, Mr Yellowly, jun., induced me to try two small boxes of Locock's Wafers, which have produced an almost immediate and substantial cure. Under similar symptoms, I, myself, tound almost instant relief from taking only two waters. I do not wish my name to be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, your arent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me. Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1845.

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allow ing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in my mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. (Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.—Lichfield, July 10.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom, and on the Continent. Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as

Price 1s 13d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box; or sent free by post for 1s 3d, 3s, or 11s 6d, by Da Silva & Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet street, London. Sold by all Medicine Venders. Wholesale and retail agent, Mr J. Mawson, 13, Mosley-

Agents for Sunderland, R. Vint and Carr, HEBALD IMPORTANT CAUTION. Unprincipled persons, tempted by the extraordinary success at Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, pre-pare spurious imitations of that remedy. The public should, therefore, be on their guard against such counterfeits, and not purchase any 'Wafers,' unless the words

DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS' appear in White Letters on a

Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each

ARREST FOR PRINTING A POLITICAL PLACARD. On Tuesday week Messrs Harrower and Brown, printers, Glasgow, were arrested and taken into cus-

examination in the fiscal's effice after being apprecepted as securities.

Jeffery's reduction, and would do all in their power Fraternity. to prevent it. Another out-door meeting was held the same day, which was attended by at least thires thousand persons, when it was agreed to proceed in a body to the unfealing despot, to request him to sign the declaration of the other manufacturers, but which he refused to do. declaring he would do as he pleased. The procession then moved to their former place of meeting, when it was unanimously agreed honour to the weavers of Kirkcaldy, the broomsticks grievance.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY MEETING.

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .- ADDRESS TO THE Queen. Saturday, at a very fully attended meeting respect to the late demonstration on Kennington of the vestry of St Marylebone, the Rev. Dr Spry in Common, is the theme of universal admiration of his the chair. After a vote of thanks to the magistrates for their

conduct on the 10th. Mr Stanford thought the time had now arrived Mr Stanford thought the time had now arrived union between the Repealers and the Chartists, will so the be defeated the bloodthirsty anticipations, when some notice should be taken of the very excellent and energetic measures taken to provide for the peace of the metropolis by her Majesty's govern given to him, and he will be compelled to eat the provided by the direction, which, or due for the peace of the metropolis by defeated the bloodthirsty anticipations of the 'base, brutal, and bloody' Whigs. Personally, peace of the metropolis by her Majesty's govern given to him, and he will be compelled to eat the like direction. ment. [A cry of 'No, no,' burst from every part of leek. the vestry.] He (Mr Stanford) was perfectly astonished to hear such a response from a body which he meeting of this truly democratic club was held at exemplary forbearance of the countless masses, who believed to be the advocates of loyalty and order. the Green Man.' Berwick-street, Mr Edward Glass assembled on that day to testify their adherence, and believed to be the advocates of loyalty and order. the Green Man, Berwick-street, Mr Edward Glass and believed to be the advocates of loyalty and order. the Green Man, Berwick-street, Mr Edward Glass and believed to be the advocates of loyalty and order. The speech toons and exercise, and the means for their removal are tions and effectual. The operation, and if he stood alone he would bring it before of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelts the vestry. (Oh, oh, and confusion.) Herbegged to was read from the Northern Stars, and the full and of the restrictions and areas for their removal are tion, and if he stood alone he would bring it before of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelts the vestry. (Oh, oh, and confusion.) Herbegged to was read from the Northern Stars, and the full and one wholly useless, partiagn of the Registic.

ering the married state by the consequences of early ford's motion been confined to an address to the have no terrors. He hoped the time was not far achievement of this great object, to disabuse the rrors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four sovereign, he would have supported it. He would distant when the sovereignty of the people would minds of the trading classes of the unfortunate delumove:— That a dutiful address be presented to triumph all over the world. (Cheers.)—Mr J. ther Majesty the Queen, assuring her Majesty that Ringrose (an old veteran in the cause of Ireland's bour, as to the correct principles and objects of the the loyal determination desplayed by the metropolis nationality, and over whose brow nearly eighty Chartists; and as to the means by which they propose

> Mr J. Bell seconded the resolution. Mr Soden thought that if the vestry passed such denied.

pared to go the length of committing murder. After some discussion, during which more abase

was given to the Chartists by Sir W. Stirling, Mr J. WILLIAMS, M.P., with great warmth, said : and I will defy him to say that I am not as loyal as he is.

Mr J. WILLIAMS, M.P., in reply said, as one of the working claster, he was well aware that neither he ing of the members of this club was held on Monday the passions, the premature decline of health, and (Signed) HINTON WILLIAMS.-No. 4, Ridley Villas, New. nor the class to which he belenged, had or could ex- evening lat, in the Working Man's Temperance pect to have any sympathy from the aristocracy. If Hall, Carteret-street, Westminster. Mr. Martin he wanted any proof, he need only refer to the Gag- Bailey in the chair. The speeches of Mr. W. S. ging Bill of the government, upon which he had divided against the government on every division ging Bill, were read from the Northern Star, as also during the previous night. He again repelled the mony in favour of your invaluable medicine. The fol. unjust attack which had been made by Sir Walter from the United Irishman. The Chairman said he Stirling on the Chartists as a body, and he could though he does not wish his name to be published, I can assure him and the vestry, that there were thousands refer any one to him, and also many others who have of Chartists who were actuated by the strongest of his fatherland.—Mr Henry Tilt (an English genfeelings of loyalty. He hoped the question would tleman) said he did not think it necessary to arm in pass unanimously.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN here put the motion, and although there were several members who did net hold up their hands in its favour, none voted against it, and it was declared to be carried unanimously.

THE GAGGING BILL.

in the city of London, on the 11th of April, 1848,

HUMBLY SHEWETH, ducing your honourable house to restore to them and the and said that the government would fail in putting people generally, their social and political rights, now down Chartism in England and Repeal in Ireland. usurped by the landed and monied aristocracies, and He then alluded to the conduct of Lord Clarendon your duties as representatives of the common people of to buy pikes. The press of England had done everythese countries, has flagrantly upheld, your petitioners, thing to hound on the government and the middle nevertheless, deem it their duty to protest, in determined classes against the Chartists and Ireland. The language, against the attempt now being made by your Northern Star is the only honest paper in London, honourable house to augment the wrongs under which for it was on the side of justice and the people. the people suffer, curse, and groan,

Your petitioners particularly allude to that monstrous and liberticidal bill introduced by Sir G. Grey. That bill your petitioners regard with alarm, indignation, and contempt. With alarm, because of its uncon- wards pursue a line of conduct in Parliament to stitutional and oppressive character; with indignation, destroy him? The resolution was carried unanibecause of its tyrannical tendency to suppress public mously. Several other persons having addressed the opinion, and to destroy the right of public meetings; meeting, and several others paid in their subscripand with contempt because your honourable house vainly tions, the meeting was then adjourned. contemplates thereby to perpetuate the evils of misgovernment.

Your honourable house has been told that the bill referred to is intended for the better protection of the Grown and government; your petitioners respectfully Marylebone, &c. suggest that its tendency will be to destroy both, and in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase house of a fact which seems to have been forgotten, that ings. the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most on the continent the most despot governments, have on the continent the most despotic governments have been overthrown, not for attempting, like your honourfor the suicidal policy of refusing to extend those liber-

That it is the opinion of your petitioners that the conduct of the ministers in introducing this liberticidal and suicidal bill, merits the severest punishment sanctioned by the constitution and custom of the country; your petitioners, therefore, request your hothe ministers, and your petitioners, as in duty bound,

ADDRESS OF THE BRADFORD TEETOTAL CHAR. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BRETHREN. - Fellow Labourers in the cause of human progress. For what have we laboured but the extinction tody by the authorities for the printing of a placard of slavery in all its aspects. We see all good men are the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is headed 'Threatened Revolution in London,' which desiring an extension of the elective power. Have not hereby cautioned that such persons are not in only way was extensively posted throughout the city in the we had something to do in bringing about that desire? Sufficiently and I. PERRY and Co. of the countries of the city in the we had something to do in bringing about that desire? course of the day previous, and which the police, by We have taught that sobriety is liberty. It is, therefore, orders of the magistrates, were busily engaged in our duty to assist in obtaining the People's Charter. tearing down from the walls on Monday. We (GLAS- Heaven forbid that we should be found last in the strugger Courten) are not aware of the precise nature of gle for emancipation! Let us be foremost in the ranks the charge against Mesers Harrower and Brown, but of those who are determined to be free, and let our we believe they both hold Chartist principles, and united cry for justice to all be loudest, and our demand that they do the most of the printing work for the for perfect freedom the most firm. We are a numerous Chartists of Glasgow. They underwent a lengthened | body-we are millions. If intelligence, instead of wealth, were made the standard of the franchise we should not hended, and were then liberated on bail bonds of £50 be unrepresented-yet many of us are. Our duty and each, for which Messrs Moir and Ross, Chartist our interests urge us to demand from the hands of our then subscribed to the Detence rung for defraying each, for which Messrs Moir and Ross, Chartist our interests urge us to demand from the hands of our then subscribed to the Detence rung for defraying crators, at once proffered themselves, and were ac- rulers the same privileges that the upper and middle the hand-loom weavers of Kirkcalo'y and vicinity labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; was held on Saturday, the let of April, to consider and when age overtakes or disease enfeebles the honest what means to adopt to prevent a reduction of wages, toiler he should be protected and nourished as a brother, on an average nine and half per cent., paid only by not treated as an outcast or a dead weight upon society, Mr John Jeffery, when it was unanimously agreed to as at present. Let us unite, then, with those who seek send a depatation to see if he would pay as high as to lift up the industry of our country—who wish to see other employers. He treated the deputation with it honoured. We shall thus procure a g'orious triumph contempt, stating he must have a certain per centage, of right, and our moralising principles shall spread themcome from where it might. A declaration was got selves over our free fatherland; for temperanc can only up on Monday, the 3rd, by all the other manufactu- flourish in a land of freemen. Then up, brothren, and rers, stating there was no cause whatever for Mr bestir yourselves in the glerious cause of Equality and (Signed)

C. B. ELLISON, On behalf of the above Locality.

MANUFACTURE OF PIKES AT BRADFORD. - Some lays ago a person, named Thomas Brearley, was h, ought before the magistrates at the Court house, Br. Mord, and fined for having assaulted the police. place of meeting, when it was unanimously agreed Br. total the confection to take no work from him. The authorities getting life t. tought himself an injured man, and the walls of also the evening and the meetings scarcely left a shopkeeper the to. on were covered with placards, headed Bru
ing the now of the evening and the evening and the covered with placards, headed Bru
ing the covered with placards, headed who was not sworn in as a special constable; but tality of the police, which contained the tale of his hopour to the weavers of Kirkcaldy, the broomsticks grievance. The week which had been allowed him three groans for the Algerine Whigs. The week which had been allowed him of the 'specials' were not required. The Provost, to pay the fine having expired, and no payment on interceding with the tyrant, got him to withdraw having been . Tade, he was on Thursday committed one half of the reduction. On that the weavers' to Wakefield. The police on entering his house for Tuesday's Gazerre contains an edict, dated Osborne people of both countries. It is not to be endured that executive called a public meeting in the Union the purpose of executing the warrant found Brearly executive called a public meeting in the Union the purpose of the manufacture of pikes, and public prayers for the preservation of peace and tranthe realm should be kept in hot water by a turbulent been a pest of a paymaster for years past, they several of these for widable weapons were seized by quillity to be put up in all churches and chapels on section of anarchists, whose revolutionary designs SENTETCE COMMUTED. - The sentence of death A superfine Saxony coat is a letter of introduction passed by Mr Baron Rolfe, at the late assizes, upon

better to be relied on th'an any astin wove imposition Calvert and Meller, the two men who were convicted ever penned. The women of Paris have voted an address to the tives out of employment is daily increasing, and fears too tempting to be resisted of enriching themselves of the murder of Mr Wood, of Faweather, has been

THE LONDON REPEALERS.

The admirable conduct of Mr F. O'Connor, with

move the following :- That this vestry cannot but able report of that gentleman's speech in that jour. and not wholly useless, partisan of the People's express their warm approval of the wise and ener- nal gave universal satisfaction. There was scarcely Charter. In that character, will you allow me, sir, getic means taken by her Majesty's government for a person present who had not a STAR in his to impress upon the Chartists generally, but more the preservation of order on Monday last, and beg hand to light him to freedom's shores.—The Chair especially upon their recognised leaders, the vital expressly employed to congratulate her Majesty's government on the expressly employed to congratulate her Majesty's government on the expressly employed to congratulate her Majesty's government on the expressly employed to congratulate her Majesty's government on the expressly employed to congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing. With all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing. With all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing. With all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering, said and urgent necessity of removing with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering and urgent necessity of removing with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering and urgent necessity of removing with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering and urgent necessity of removing with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering and urgent necessity of removing with all possible man, on opening the business of the evering and urgent necessity of tried. They had opened a subscription list in that gamation of the trading and industrious classes, The motion, not finding a seconder, fell to the room for the purpose of assisting those gentlemen and to an absolute fusion of their interests and exin their defence against the presecution of the Al- ertions. Mr John Williams, M.P., said, had Mr Stan- gerine Whigs. (Cheers.) The gagging bill would venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the inhabitants of this parish, on Monday last will ever be exhibited by every class summers have passed) next addressed the meet to a tain their ends. The press, which would appear on the skin, blotches outhor Lead and face, enlargement of the inhabitants of this parish, on all occasions, and read an extract from the Tablet, show to be the natural good underon the skin, blotches outlot lead and lace, emergence where the dignity of her Majesty's crown or the ing the patriotism that existed in Italy, and standing of these classes, whose interests are in standing of the same feeling animated his country—reality one and indivisible, is, I regret to say, the men. They would send over to-morrow five main instrument of the disunion which has made pounds to the defence fund. They must show them and keeps them slaves, and is the great fosterer a resolution, it would stamp the proceedings of last the dastardly Whige that they, the Irish people, were of all the reciprocal doubts, jealousies, and suspistreet, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.12s., and Monday as an attempt to dethrone the Queen, and not to be daunted by their anti-English projections. cions, by which that unhappy disunion is perpetuthe patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, to subvert all the institutions of the country- Mr R. Hussey then rose, and moved the following ated. In fact, the daily press, by which alone the an assumption which he utterly repudiated and resolution :- That we, the members of the Curran' trading classes in the metropolis, at least, can be Confederate Club, of the Irish Confederation in Lon- thoroughly imbued with a sound knowledge and true Mr STEVENS must express his astonishment at the don, view with indignation and disgust, the treach- appreciation of the principles and views of the declarations of Mr Soden. He feared he could not erous and hostile conduct of T. C. Anstsy, Esq., have read in the newspapers the speeches of Mr M.P., for Youghall, as exhibited by certain language is emphatically, and to the very core, corrupt. It is Washerwoman Cuffay—(laughter)—and the other reported to have been employed by him in respect as much the hired servant of the privileged classes, anarchists, who declared that they were even pre- to the Whig Gagging Bill, and to the exterminating as their footmen or their valets; and obeys the quarter acre clause. We, therefore, consider him un-worthy the confidence of any party of I rishman servility, which would distinguish above his comespecially the members of the Confederation—and we call on the council of that body to expel him from kins' in Belgrave-square. Hence, sir, the coolness, Trise to order. I beg to call the hon. baronet to the Association, and dismiss him from the position or, worse still, the open hostility, manifested by the order. I will not sit down quietly and hear the of Inspector of Confederates in England.'—Mr'T middle classes in London towards the Chartists of Chartists as a body, and the working men of Eng-Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution They are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that are they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution that they are to be pitied, rather than blamed; 'poor Reynolds said, he seconded the resolution than they are to be pitied, rather they are to be pitied, rather than they are to be pitied, rather they are Jones, 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

Chartists as a body, and the working men of England, of which that body is composed, held up to
with great pleasure; there was a feeling among
the higher classes, that they alone could rule,
myself to the working classes, and I have the pleaof whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND

Sure of being known to, and to know myself, thouory was that the working classes were ignorant land, of which that body is composed, held up to with great pleasure; there was a feeling among souls, they speak but as they are taught.' Be ours, sure of being knewn to, and to know myself, thou- cry was that the working classes were ignorant warmest friends, but their best customers. sands of Chartists, who, I will undertake to say, are _ when at the same time they did every- For this purpose, sir, a daily expenent of Chartist as loyal to the sovereign as the hon, baronet. I thing to perpetuate if passible that ignorance, opinions, is of instant and indispensable necessity; agree with some of the points of the Charter myself, He was sorry to say that the bulk of the Irish and I would respectfully urge on Mr Feargus O'Conmembers were traitors to their country. - Mr nor, the increased claim on the gratitude and devo-Anstey had promised the electors of Youghal, tion of his countrymen, which he would derive from the Sir Walker Stirling, that he should withdraw the ex-Sir Walter Stirling, that he should withdraw the ex- benefit Ireland, but his votes in the Parliament were I further venture to submit to you, sir, the sound Read the following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13, Mosley street, Newcastle:

Gentlemen,—I find an extraordinary demand for Dr Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real conviction was that the Chartists who caused the expectively.

Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real conviction was that the Chartists who caused the expectively.

Mosley street, Newcastle:

Sir W. Stirling could do no such thing, as his taught that they must not play with the liberties of the people.—Mr Scott supported the resolution.

Chartism has everything to gain, and nothing to lose, the people.—Mr Scott supported the resolution.

The following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13, pressions he has made use of towards any body of menouraging the interchange and communion of opinions amongst the now dissevered classes.

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Chartism has everything to gain, and nothing to lose, the people.—Mr Scott supported the resolution.

The following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13, pressions he has made use of towards any body of menouraging the interchange and communion of opinions amongs the new following to dissevere the new following to the pressions he has made use of towards any body of menouraging the interchange and communion of opinions amongs the new following to have a proposition of the pression he has made use of the supported the resolution of the pression he has made use of the supported the resolution of the pression he has made use of the supporte utility. I can speak of them with confidence, as I have recommended them in many cases with astonishing success. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, since I have roller to assassination, murder, and generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, since I have roller to assassination, murder, and great confusion. From the I risk in the reason, the reason of the reason, the reason, the reason of the reason, the reason of the reason, the reason of the reason of the reason. cessories before the fact to assassination, murder, and robbery. (Oh, oh; order, order; and great confusion.) He believed they had no legitimate object in Metropolis at one penny per head—they would have view, no real grievances to redress; but it was a plan to upset government and all peace and order, that then passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the ment Association: the objects of which shall be to they might have no government at all, and that Confederates at the meeting on Kennington Com- ment Association; the objects of which shall be, to they might make the consternation their proceed. mon - Mr John Sturgeon (Down) addressed the give reality and vitality to the constitutional fiction Dear Sir,—I think it due to the proprietor and yourself ings created the opportunity for robbery, plunder, meeting at some length as regarded the growing of 'the Sovereignty of the People;' and, as a means to state that I have received the greatest benefit during and excesses of the very worst description. (The feeling in favour of Repeal in the North of Ireland, to an end,' to an end,' to an end, to an Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope, price 2s. 6d., or the short time I have taken Dr Locock's Wafers, so much free by post, 3s. 6d.

—A report of the late Repeal meeting at Belfast of Sir Walter Stirling's observations could be was read amid loud cheers.—The meeting was then Control of the late Repeal meeting at Belfast was read amid loud cheers.—The meeting was then Chartists and all the other aggrieved and oppressed that no more confusion here became so general that no more confusion here are confusion here. adiourned. THE HONEST JACK LAWLESS CLUB - A large meet

> O'Brien and Mr F. O'Connor, against the Whig Gag. the letter of Mr J. Mitchel to Lord John Russell, was still determined to speak and to agitate, not only for his rights as an Irishman, but for the nationality England, but he entertained a different view of the matter with respect to Ireland. He then gave a clear and distinct review of the difference between the past, present, and future state of Ireland, and sat down much applauded.—Mr T. R. Reading then addressed the meeting at great length, and moved a resolution condemnatory of the parliamentary conduct of T. C. Anstey, E.q., M.P., for which see report of the Curran Club .- Mr Myles To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great M'Sweeney sec nded the resolution and said, he Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the could not account for the extraordinary conduct of petition of a public meeting held at Farringdon Hall, Mr Anstey, who had turned so suddenly round in favour of the government which he had, such a short time back, opposed with such virulence -Mr Rich. That, although your petitioners have long since lost Hussey, in speaking to the resolution, reviewed the There should now be no distinction between Irishmen. let them unite and watch their would-be leaders. What could they think of the man who could offer his hand to hail Mr Smith O'Brien, and after-

Crowded meetings were held at the Davis Club on Wednesday and Friday, the 12th and 14th inst., and stress of the chastisement shall fall on the foremest also on Monday last. Similar meetings were also held at Wapping,

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK .- Davis Club, 83, Deanthey humbly remind the ministers and your honourable street, Soho, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday even-Sunday. - Green Man, Berwick-street; Victory,

Newenham-street, Edgeware-road; Temperance able house, to curtail the liberties of the people, but Hall, Wapping; and Druid's Arms, Greenwich. for the suicidal policy of refusing to extend those liber. Monday. — Working Man's Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster. REPEAL OF THE UNION .- Working Man's Tempe-

classes of England, as well as those of Ireland? the law of the land-namely, the 'Payment of The discussion on this important subject was brought | Members.' nourable house to reject this infamous bill, and to take to a close on Sunday morning last, after having occuthe vote the original question was carried unanimously, there not being one dissentient in an assembly of nearly 150 persons. The question for discus-Teetotalism are most like'y to benefit the prople?'

meeting of the United Repealers was held on Sun- One universal clamour of 'divide,' 'divide,' 'divide,' day evening last, in the large room of the Stag Inn. It is more than suspected that the deafness of the Mr M'Evoy in the chair. The room was crowded to Convention Speaker on this 'point' has led to these-Mr C. Leonard, and seconded by Mr John O'Donnel: "That we, the Repealers of Sheffield, pledge our. selves to aid and support, by all means in our power, our fellow-countrymen now struggling fer liberty in the land of our birth and affections, and cheerfully adopt every sentiment and opinion expressed by Messrs O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel, and hereby enter into a subscription to support them in the coming trial, or for any purpose they may deem best calculated to serve the cause. Three pounds were then subscribed to the Defence Fund for defraying

and what every country should enjoy, and that the tries-a partnership importunate-having increased England's taxes and multiplied, a thousand-fold. Ireland's poverty.' The speaker compared the Union to the assumption by the Glasgow Town Council of the business of the Paisley Council. The seconder (an Irishman) shook hands with the proposer, and, amidst much applause, declared the marriage between Chartism and Repeal now accomplished. Several advocates of the Charter and Repeal addressed the meeting, which breathed with pure democratic ardour. The chairman announced, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, that the collection

House, April 15th, in which her Majesty directs the peaceable, orderly, and well disposed subjects of Sunday, the 21st inst.

in a low and drooping state. The number of opera- and pickpockets, and afford to them opportunities fire one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mentioned and entail disease commuted by the Secretary of State to transportation of the forms already mention of the made to the ranks of unemployed workpeople.

CHARTISM AND CHEAP AND POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—May I avail myself of your columns to tender Common, is the theme of universal admiration of the middle classes, to Mr. Economy O'Connor particularly, and the mounty men in this metropolis, and on whom he can my thanks, as one of 'the middle classes,' to Mr. rely. The dastardly conduct of Mr J. O'Connell in Feargus O'Conner particularly, and the members of the house of misrepresentation—'that there was no the National Convention generally, for the courage union between the Repealers and the Chartists, will tempered by discretion, which, on the 10th of April, so thereughly defeated the bloodthirsty anticipation. my own sentiments, by the dignified language of the CURPAN CLUB.—On Sunday evening last a crowded National Petition, and the firm attitude and most It appears to me an essential condition for the

sions and misapprehensions, under which they la-Chartists, as identical with their own best interests, neers the biggest-calved and most-befloured 'Jenthen, the task to enlighten them, and teach them to behold in the industrious millions, not merely their

classes of the community. As there is but little time to be spared, I beg to say that if half a dozen only of your metropolitan readers will convey to me, by letter, their adhesion to my proposition. I will convene a meeting of my correspondents, at which I will

Repeating, sir, the vow of unqualified fidelity to the Chartist cause, at whatever amount of personal responsibility and peril I may incur in the vindication of my faith, I have the honour to be. Your most obedient servant,

explain the details of my views and plans.

N. FORESTER EDWARDS. 4. Francis-place, Westminster, April 18, 1848.

a a frequenciate many mine a policy of the force of the better latter. THE PROSTITUTE PRESS.

The following are a few specimens of the latest lies and calumnies directed against the Chartists by the infamous press:-

(From the Examiner.) The Chartist assemblage was short of the crowd always to be collected to see a boxing-match or a cock fight. If Mr Feargus O'Connor had given out that on the 10th of April he would, at one o'clock in the afternoon, jump into a quart bottle, he would have collected ten times the number of people to witness in due course the postponement of the exploit. The largest calculation gives 20,000 to the all faith in the efficacy of petitioning, as a means of in- conduct of the Irish representatives in parliament. | meeting of Monday, and boys made a large portion of that number. As another considerable portion must have been the marauders of London, it is clear that the bulk of the London Chartists have no diswhich usurpation your honourable house, forgetting and Col. Brown, on sending spies among the people position to commit themselves to the chances of in-

volvement in outrage. Those who complain of the military and other preparations held in reserve, may be assured that such preparations will always be provided to meet illegal violence, and crush it in its onset. but that there is also in the minds of the classes resolved to support the laws of the settled resolution, in the event of extreme necessity, not to trifle with the exigency, and to exercise such vigour in repression of tumult as to bring it most shortly to an end. True policy and true humanity council this course, and if the guardians of the peace find themselves compelled to resort to the last means of defence against armed aggression, they will take eare to do so effectually, and so that the

in the wickedness. (From the Morning Chronicle of Monday.) We observe by the Sunday papers that the congregation of demented persons calling themselves The National Convention,' have not yet 'quit the metropolis,' and that they assembled again yesterday in their usual place of meeting, the Literary Institution, John street, Fitzroy-square. This is accounted for, not by any error of the Vagrant Act. but by the fact that each of the delegates is paid seven shillings per diem out of the Chartist fund during the sittings of the Convention-one of the rance Hall, Carteret-street, Broadway. We-tminster. advantages to be derived by the community from Repeal of the Union-will it banefit the working the fourth point of the Charter when it becomes

Poor Tom Hood, in prefiguring a House of Comsuch measures as are required for the imprachment of pied seven Sunday mornings. Several Englishmen mons under the Charter, describes the henourable took an active part in the debate, and when put to member for Battersea rising in his place, after a long debate on the culture of mangel wurzel, telling the Speaker that they had sat long enough for that day, and calling on him to give them their TIST LOCALITY TO THE TEETOTALERS OF sion on next Sunday, is Whether the Charter or wages. The concluding proceedings are thus described by the witty reporter :-

The Speaker to the Treasurer for funds at once applied, THE SHEFFIELD REPEALERS .- The usual weekly And at the sight of money there arose on every side

prolonged sittings of the 'dolly gates,' as Mr Adams. calls them. There is a committee, called the Finance Committee, belonging to the body, that had not yet reported, although its report has been frequently inquired about, and now ill-natured people are beginning to observe that this committee is the Mrs Harris of the Convention. If this be true, we no longer wonder at their being 'loth to depart, and still less are we surprised that they should endeavour to fill up their time by the very plausible pretext of abusing the London newspapers. The Chartist delegates have now discovered that the defeat of their designs on Monday last, whatever those classes possess. The labour of our country of the protected above all to be protected, which it never will be until the Kirkcaldy Weavers of Kirkcaldy and vicinity labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons; labourer is represented in a real House of Commons and Labourer is represented in a real House of Commons are represente Thus it is, that a drunken, disorderly harlot, in the Paisley, when, among other resolutions it was carried, That the right of Ireland to be governed by plunges his 'iemmy' into the skull of the policement a distinct and independent legislature is undeniable plunges his 'jemmy' into the skull of the policeman. It is the nature of wasps.' says some great authoand what every country should enjoy, and that the act of 1800, called the Act of Union, has become a sting; and it is natural enough that the geese of the Convention should continue to gabble after they had left the Common. (From the Sunday Times.)

We have said that Monday last was a day of which England has every reason to feel proud. It has proved that the mighty fabric of our political and our social system reposes upon foundations too strong, too firm, too solid, too deeply imbedded in the hearts and affections of the people of this country-again we say the Proper as contra distinguished from the MOB -to be even shaken for a moment by those insurrectionary storms that have sufficed to sweep away the lighter and more card-work structures of our continental neighbours: * * It is time that the executive should at once, here as well as in Ireland, exercise the power vested in it for the suppression of these seditious demonstrations; they have the sympathies, and they may rely with confidence upon PRAYER FOR PUBLIC PEACE AND TRANQUILITY .- having the assistance of the great bulk of the loyal are but thinly concealed under the convenient masks

MANCHESTER. WEDNESDAY.—Perfect tranquillity of the Charter and Repeal. * * Those prevails in the town and districts, but trade continues menster meetings bring together hordes of thieves ought to put a stop to them.

THE HORRID METAMORPHOSIS. NOT FROM OVID.

"My passport was made out in the same of William Smith.'

Louis Philippe at Newberen. Come all you kings and rulers, And you to whom belong The lives and goods of nations. Come, lister to my song; Far better than all sermons The times unto you preach, Then hearken to the lessons. The wisdom that they teach : Oh! 'tie an amfal story, This tale they school you with, How one of you, a week since, Was changed into a Smith. This king was in his palace, All in his Tuileries, And much he dapped his pockets, And much he felt at ease; Now telling up his millions, Now musing how he'd won By villany and tricking

A kingdom for his sen: No cruel chance of tripping His old thoughts troubled with: He little dreams of changing In one week to a Smith. Ah, how he'd choused his people! How he the fools had done Who, making him their menarch, Had dreamed their freedom won, Had dreamed in changing rulers, They changed their ruling too, That what the Bourbon failed in, The Orleans ne'er would do;

All this he thinks and chuckles His silence mingle with; Old man there's yet a future-You yet may be a Smith. He reckons up his winnings With cunning smiles and glee, September laws safe gagging The press he swere to fres; Select-bought-up elections,-Chambers that placemen fill,-The right to grumble pending Upon his royal will;

Oh, why .be people's growlings Should be concern bim with? Has he not forts and bayonets? Who'll make of him a Smith? His thoughts are of the dinner,-There's joy above his frown,-Bugeaud will flesh his bayonets,-Bugeand will hew them down; A hundred thousand sabres And dripping all their blades,-Ah, faith your smile has meaning, King of the Barricades!

Yet sure some mocking devil. Your thoughts, is busy with ? And trust me, king, he's encering To think of you as Smith. A day has gone; -the sunshine Peers coldly through each pane Of that old Bourbon palace, And there's our king again; His yesterday so stormy Has sleepless made his night, But still he trusts to shuffles To end the matter right; For Mole, for a moment,

Guizot's been parted with;

Huaves will themselves be duping, He'll knew it when he's Smith. The hum—the rash of thousands— The rising city's rosr,-Notre Dame the tocsin's ringing, St Actoine's up once more: The Boulevards thick are piling Their barricades full fast.-The Nationals—they waver,-The Line's faith-will it last? Thiers ;- Barrot ;-he's crownless ;-All's gone; they've settled with The old knave and his ruling,

And Louis Philippe's Smith, A serry cab is flying,-For near St. Cloud he's bound; For alms among the soldiers His old hat's going round; New comes a week of dodging, Of dread that they'll condemn His kingship to the mercy That he had shown to them; Now, millious, crown and whickers

He steams towards Newhaven, A Mr William Smith. Oh, well this awful story May shock each royal ear! And yet I trust its warning To all is passing clear; The moral you'll be drawing From this my tale of France Is plainly, king and rulers,

And fear all parted with,

Step out, my crowns, advance; Or incomes, thrones and whiskers You'll, friend, be parting with For pilet costs and Claremonts And passports filled with Smith. W. C. BERNET, Osborne Place, Blackheath,

LINES ON THE PRESENT MOVEMENTS.

Now hope unto the human heart A gladdening ray hath lent: The clouds that hung black O'er its fa:ure track, By the dawning light are rent. Clear in the distant horizon, A gathering fiame appears! And tyrants gaze At the reddening blaze, While their souls are filled with fears! Full well they know the time is near, When oppression's reign must yield; When the growing might Of truth and right Shall shiver their brazen shield! Long, long with degradation's chains The suffering masses they've press'd,-Mock'dat their woes,

Till their spirits rose And gush'd from their madden'd bressts. From land to land now the spirit sweeps, Like the rush of a mighty sea: The despots quake,

While the masses wake To the cry of LIBERTY! As the early sun, with enlivening beams, Revives the fruitful plain, Lo, the march of trath

Briegs back earth's youth, And freedom wakes again! Millions start from that torpid aleep, Which with their lives began; And prosperous passes Gives rich increase To the arts that ennoble man. Then each for all, and all for each,

The banner waves unfurl'd, On canity's base They seek to raise The dynasty of the world! Thus every man in every clime, Will live to bless his birth; When labour's name Gives equal claim To the blessings of the earth! While virtue like the dawning morn,

Shall shed a ballowed leaven; And whispering love, In every grove, Make earth a dream of heaven. Let reigning power not seek to crush

Progression's peaceful band, Lest goaded on By untold wrong They grasp the burning brand!

For who can tell, in that henr of strife-When angry passions range-But wrongs long nursed May indiguent burst, And make a dread revenge ! Profusely human blood may flow, Till it reddens the tranquil sea:

Still oppressien's name Shall bear the shame, Down to posterity! And sages will point to that dreadful time, While the heroes calmiy sleep, And teach their youth This lasting truth,-

That as we sow, we reap. DAVID KNOX, Glasgow, April, 1848.

THE RESPOND TO LIBERTY.

Arouse from your thraldom, both Sazon and Cell, Norlonger be branded as slave, And swear by the tortures your kindred have felt, That the hour has arrived for the blow to be dealt, Then strik: it, 'tis worther the brave.

Has the stream of vitality dried in the vein? The fire ceased to burn in the soul? Have we sunk so degraded through seridem and

psin, That we never can rise to our manhood again, Responsive to liberty's call?

Say, why should we con ard like seek but to trace, Existence in bondage and shame ? Shall we bid the fair spirit her image efface, And linger on still in eternal disgrace. Unworthy of honeur or feeze!

Hark, hark, even now to the echoing scand, Resounding from valley to bill. It rides on the whirlwind, encircling around The nations of Europe in tyrancy found,-Up, up, then! We will! Ay, we will! We respond to the call for our spirits have felt, Great God! 'tis a message from thee,

And we swear by the threne, before which we have That the Countries thou gavest to Sagon and Ceit. Shall alone be enjoyed by the free. JOHN SEELT.M.

Freland.

Easter term opened on Saturday, when the grand jury found true bills for sedition against Mesars O'Brien, Meagher. and Mitchel, and they were placed under a rule to plead in four days. How far these parties are likely to be intimidated by such preceedings, may be learned from the following extracts from the United Inishman, which we take from the Morning Chronicle of Monday, and which very truly remarks-'There is not the elightest abatement in its (the United Inishman) tone of treasonable defiance. On the contrary, it is more violent and determined than heretofore.' The extracts are from a letter of Mr Mitchel, to Lord John front rank kneeling, and the second and third rank

'You heard Smith O'Brien on Monday last, smidst the howlings of your Parliament mob, deliver Ireland's defiance :- think you this man will shrink from your new-made London 'felony,' or be gagged and frightened by your 'bills' with their eentre, which squares of greater solidity do not. luge mob majorities? But, perhaps, you imagine it was a mere display of individual contumacy, or piqued vanity?—my lord, in every word, every syllapide, every title that O'Brien promised or threatened on three hindmest ranks wheel full round—march formarch to the floure of Commons, where he stood to the spring chearily. A great brendth of palatoes is ble, every title that O'Brien promised or threatened on Monday night, he knew that he was uttering the inmost thoughts and feelings, the cordial hatred and defiance, of five million hearts; and it shall be made good to the letter. No more fortunate event has happened for Ireland than your selection of William happened for Ireland than your selection of William operation is fully performed, let the other three ranks in column) wheel to the words which he uttered across the table of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland the control of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland the control of the house of Commons, where he steed alone; but by crossing the Channel he (Mr O'Brien) already planted, and high hopes are entertained that to the left, pivoting on the left flank. When this of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland the control of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland that operation is fully performed, let the other three turned their backs upon the English House of Commons, where he steed alone; but by crossing the Channel he (Mr O'Brien) already planted, and high hopes are entertained that to the words which he uttered across the table of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland the channel he (Mr O'Brien) already planted, and high hopes are entertained that to the three ranks then foremost wheel in line of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland the channel he (Mr O'Brien) already planted, and high hopes are entertained that to the left, pivoting on the left flank. When this of the house. (Cheering) The people of Ireland that the channel he (Mr O'Brien) already planted, and high hopes are entertained that to the left, pivoting on the left flank. When this of the house of Commons, where he steed the channel he (Mr O'Brien) already planted, and high hopes are entertained that to the words which he uttered across the table to the words which he uttered across the table to the words which he uttered across the table to the words which he uttered across the table to the words which he treated as degraded criminal for dangerous luxatics, because they are precisely the men who will not blench before your judges, your bayonets, your juries, or your gibbets. What the people want to see in their leaders is individual heroism; is the determination to do themselves what they incite others to do; and seeing that, I believe they will follow, though it were to the gibbet's foot or the cannon's muzzle.

' See, now, what it is you have undertaken to do! upon them a tank like ours, moved by such motives, the first rush, however, the pike should be grasped struck her down on the plains of Ulster. He constirred by such passions, sustained by such determiin the centre, and your enemies spiked right and cluded with a prayer that Ileaven might bless the discontent and disaffection by shutting the mouths who utter what all think and feel. On this latter point I am surprised that your lordship's well known earning as a political economist has not aided you. There is a demand, a brisk and increasing demand, for treason and sedition; you know demand (see Adam Smith) creates a supply. If the United IRISHNAN be removed, others will be found to furnish the article in any quantity that may be needed : and indeed, I hereby advertise to all enterprising 'Jacob-ins,' that in Ireland there has been opened an altogether boundless market for this kind of ware: that the article wanted is of the coarsest and strongest kind; that ornaments and trimmings (as brilliant humonror tender poetry) are not absolutely necessary; all that is required being good, cound, hearty, bonafide sedition, plain military instructions, sharp inecutives to rebellion, strong treason, and thorough going felony without benefit of clergy.

However, my lord, as you have undertaken this already broached the subject to my Lord Clarendon; but there is no use in talking to him—he is too hopelessly committed to bad company, and involved in evil courses. I mean, of course, the packing of the jury. Your lordship, however, is the author of a work on the British Constitution, and also (perhaps you forget it, as most other persons do, but I assure you that you are) of a memoir of Lord William Russell, your distinguished ancestor. It is mainly for the sake of refreshing your memory (and the public's) upon the subject of this memoir, that I have chosen to address my present letter to your lordship. You had great zeal thirty years ago for 'constitutional liberty,' and all that sort of thing, (you may forget it, but I do assure you that you had)—and you tell, in this memoir, with becoming indignation, how that the Court, when it intended to shed tho blood of the popular leaders, chested the citizens of Lendon of their rights, and got hold of the appointment of the sheriffs (his villany was only temporary in London—it is a permanent institution of state in Dablin), and how the Court 'soon had an opportunity of making use of their new power;'-how, 'having shed the blood of Colledge, the Court next attempted the life of Lord Shaftesbury' (vol. ii., p. 6)—how the city was thronged with troops to intimidate the people; and how Reger L'Estrange, in the columns of the Observator (which was the name the Times then went by), declared that a citizen's skull was but a thing to try the temper of a soldier's sword upon'— (vol. ii., p. 11). You further narrate, my lord, how that when the bloodhounds at last pounced on Lord Russell, 'after the examination was finished, he was sent a clese prisoner to the Tower. Upon his going in he told his servant, Taunton, that he was sworn against, and that they would have his life. Taunton said he hoped it would not be in the power of his enemies to take it. Lord Russell answered yer, the devil is leese (meaning that the sheriff had his instructions). From this moment he looked on himself as a dying man, and turned his thoughts wholly to another world. He read much in the scriptures, particularly in the psalms' (vol. ii., p. 25).

'Truly, it was time for him to make his soul! But the trial came on, and 'upon calling over the names, Lord Russell challenged no less than oneand-thirty, a fact which can hardly be explained,' rays your lordship, 'but by supposing that some pains had been taken by his enemies in the selection,' (p. 40). Your lordship may say that. But all his challenges were of no avail: his enemies had seleuted

too skilfully; and they murdered him on Tower-'In the act of I William and Mary, annulling Lord Russell's attainder, it is recited that he was convicted by means of 'andre and illegal returns of

iurors." in those days—a horrible scandal, when practised principles completely evaporated, as they seemed to in England, and against to amiable a nobleman! canism. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr Smith enormities and ware constitutions and against the spirit of Republicanism. But does not your lordship know that an entered, accompanied by Mr Outlier, and lordship know that an entered, accompanied by Mr Outlier, and lordship know that in Dublin the sheriff is always the creature of that in Dublin the sheriff is always the creature of that in Dublin the sheriff is always the creature of the defunct '82 Club. On the lordship know seems surprised at seeing them in the streets. I have principle; to take from the people the last remnant seem hundreds of them. Terrific-looking things they of English liberty. We are aware that from the associations and education of the members of the Houses are, and in the hands of men sworn to 'use them,' the Cown? And that he is created for this express motion of Sir Simon Bradatreet (an Old Irelander), they must be fearfully destructive. purpose? Do you not know that your faction-I mean the English government-never got one verdict against a political offender, save from a well and skilfully packed jury? And that in the only case where they did not pack (viz., The Queen against Duffy, tried two years ago), they failed ignomi-

The reason why they did not pack the jury in this case was, that they had been thoroughly ashamed and brought into disrepute by the monstrous fraud practised in the framing of the jury to try O'Connell nd the repeal conspirators a short time before. They thought they could not repeat that trick so coon again; so they foolishly admitted three of the

national party into the box. 'I know, my lord, you will not commit that mis-take again. I do not quote these passages from your lordship's book in the expectation that any silly weakness will prevail to make you give us a fair trial. I hope I know my place better: we are mere Irish; and I have not the presumption to imagine that we are entitled to as fair a jury as the noble British mar-tyr, Lord William Russell. I have set there things down, therefore, not because I hope to produce any effect upon you, but because I know this letter will be read by (or read to) at least a hundred thousand

· Of course you will pack the jury against us. merely because all the world knows you dare not bring us to trial before an impartial jury of our countrymen. If you do, it will be the last criminal proecution in Ireland at the suit of 'Our Lady the Queen'-as indeed, in any case, I trust it will be the

It matters little now whether you pack or do not pack. Whateverkind of trial you select-a fair one or a fraudulent-a trial for misdemeanour, or a trial for felony; or whether you drop juries altogether, and try grape shot, I tell you that you are met. The game is a foot; the work is begun. Ireland has now the 'British' Empire' by the throat; and if she relax her gripe till the monster is strangled, may she be a province, lashed and starved for ever. Amen.
'I remain, my Lord,

'JOHN MITCHEL.' Mr MITCHEL also continues his military instructions under the head of 'Our War Department.'

lessons ag quoted by the Morning Chronicle. 'No. HI. Drilling (Continued)—We have explained how lines of rikemen should charge on infantry. Unless the pikemen are well disciplined, or unless a good prize is to be won, such as a park of

the first and second rank, as far before the first rank to ascertain the formation of the French Naas possible, just as in charging infantry the pikes of
the second are thrust between the men of the first
rank. But a charge on cavalry, except on their flank,
matter. He next alluded to the flag he held in his
from a cross street, or read running at an angle to
their line of much or ather ambush will saldow he
might be confined within the running for

their pikes (which, for this purpose, and to balance might be placed in command of a regiment, ever the head, should be armed with a ferrule of iron, which that (meaning the v-lunteers' flag) would required to a point) on the ground at the knee, or float as a standard. (Cheers.) He then alluded to the means? behind the knee, if the pikes be ever long—and slope council of 300, and said the objection raised against

street. In the field they should form into squareeach side three or four, or more, ranks deep-the disposed as we have shown above—musketeers and riflemen in the centre. Hollow squares—that is squares of pikemen, each of the sides of which should be at least three, and not more than four ranks deep -are the beat; they allow fire arms to play from the putation to France,' (Vehement cheering.) ranks (of the six centre ranks in column) wheel to be all done in half the time necessary to write it.

left, or knocked down-or otherwise got rid of. Two or three men for every gun, or ammunition carriage, should seize the horses' heads, and run them off, Boyne' amid great excitement.) while pike-men cover the left, and right, and rearso as to prevent their recapture by a charge of ca-

'The man who pulls his trigger without being sure of his aim gives strength to the enemy. Mind that! 'To take sure aim, the same general rules are of these rules ;—

'1. At hundred and fifty yards aim for the centre of your enemy's figure, at one hundred or less, at his God of Battles. (Vehement cheers.) breast (unless your gun throws high,) which you breast (unless your gun throws high,) which you should avoid by reducing, and thereby saving, the powder—never at his head. At a horseman moving quickly past you, never rest your gun—follow him for a second, till yeu get into his gait of going, and then prefer firing at him after he has passed you, when prefer firing at him after he has passed you, when the first passed a hone to see it slittering over a should at a property. Or assault the property. Or assault the property. Or assault the nail before you nail him.

left, until you have covered, and are about to steady head before me rises like a morning star in the darkyour aim; then grip hard with the left hand, draw the ness. elbow a little in, and tighten the museles of the left arm. Linger as shortly on your aim as possible.

the level of his breast—and steady.

5. From the moment you raise the gun to the shoulder till you have fired, hold your breath tightdo not respire or inspire; if you do, ten to one your enemy may not expire. 'Ram your ball heme-let your rod hop on it, before you consider it leaded properly. If a gun be not

properly loaded, it is mere chance. 'These short rules we recommend to all rifle elubs and musket and carbine men. Next week we shall have other matters to treat of.'

The Nation is equally determined in its tone. The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, referring to the Repeal lebate in the House of Commons, says :-'One great difficulty will be removed by this refusal to entertain the question of Ireland's right to make her own laws. Men—men who have manho d and the sense of dignity which it confers—will hence forth for ever abstain from coming before the British parliament in the character of suppliants. The last petition to an English parliament for a repeal of the union has been signed: wither the slavish hand that ever signs another! Ret the coward tongue that would counsel such degradation! The Rubicon has

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF REPUALERS. On Saturday a grand soiree took place at the Muchina and decenters well replenished. Over the able position as Chieftain of British millions. chair were two large flags. One of them the flag berne before the 1st regiment of Irish Volunteers; the other an Irish tricolour with a large shiping hastening with railway speed to a crisis, and nobody to the true interests of all. 'pike' at the top. The mottoes were: 'The Voluncian tell how soon an explosion may happen. The teers of 1782;' 'Welcome home, Deputation from people, all over Ireland, are 'preparing!' The black-France.' On an orange and green flag, 'Ireland's Truest Patriot, W. S. O'Brien, M.P.;' 'Ireland's Legislative Independence; 'Repeal and No Surrender;' 'The Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.' The most conspicuous members on the plat- lucrative calling. The government should pause in form were Old Irelanders, but with their moral force their 'gagging' career. canism. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr Smith O'Brien entered, accompanied by Mr Stritch, Mr

the chair was taken by Mr Stritch. After the circulation of the cup which 'cheers but not inebriates, the Chairman rose, and proposed 'The health of the Queen of Ireland.' In prefacing the teast, he said they would appeal from the Imperial Parliament, which had scornfully rejected their claims, to the Queen. He hoped she would be alive to her ewn best interests, and that she would become acquainted with the important truth that the stability, perhaps the existence of her empire, depended on her granting an immediate repeal of the Union.

The CHAIRMAN gave the next toast, 'The People.'
Mr Fraser (the celebrated ironmonger,) being called upon to respond, said he felt proud at being called upon to speak to the tonst of the people, par-ticularly so when one of Ireland's mobiest some was that, they would not be satisfied with less. (Cheers.) The Chairman next gave, 'The Legislative Incependence of Ireland, with which he coupled 'The

Memory of the Volunteers of 1782. The CHAIRMAN then gave, amid vociferous cheering, 'The health of Ireland's uncompromising representative, Mr Smith O'Brien.'

O'Brien. Mr Barry then presented the hon. gentleman with the flag before mentioned, inscribed with the words, 'Ireland's truest Patriot,' &c. Mr Fraser desired to have the volunteers' flag of

1782 lowered from the place it oc upied, so that he could formally present it to Mr O'Brien. The hon gentleman accepted these flags, and bowed to the individuals who severally presented

A harper, on an elevated platform behind the chair, played some appropriate airs, which excited great enthusiasm. An amateur band was also in attendance, which, on Mr O'Brien coming forward Here are a few illustrations of the nature of these to the front of the platform struck ap 'The coaquering hero.'

Mr O'BRIEN made a longthened reply in the course

port with their whole weight the pike point, and to liquors. He then besought the passants through the their arrival in the metropolis of Ireland.

ferous cheers. The CHAIRMAN next gave, 'Messes Meagher, O'Gorman, Hellywood, and the remainder of the de-Mr Meaguen came forward amid deafening cheers,

mons, and looked towards their own, the gates of the right, rivoting on the right flank—musketsers which, if necessary, they would break down with an and riflemen fall in, the sides close up, and your armed hand. (Cheers.) He wished to say these square is complete. A little prastice, and this can things before the termination of their trial and before the passing of the bill which was in progress through 'So much for eavalry. Artillery must be captured Parliament. (He held in his hand a very showy flag, in a rush, and among the earringes all order is impossible. The only rule is, spike away everything but
the horses and guns. In this sort of fighting, and in
and green. He hoped the hands of Protestant and every meles. as when regular infantry club their Catholic would not only be elenched but elevated, See, now, what it is you have undertaken to do! muskets, all rules are imposible, and useless—and that if a bloody struggle ensued, England would First, to crush and frighten men who have taken everything depends on courage and activity. After behold in the centre of that flag the rad hand which vengeance which that social union would be sure to by the sweat of his brow.' The justice of such a kindle! (Here the barper played the Battle of the The CHAIRMAN next proposed 'The French Re-

public.' Mr Joseph H. Dunne responded. He said, he was sprung from the people—offered his sympathy to industrial production; but it is a lamentable fosture Mr O'Brien, Mr Meagher, and Mr Mitchel, with whom he was happy to fraternise, and to suit the acapplicable both to smooth bores and rifles, allowance tion to the word, he cordially shock hands with them. being made for the eights in the latter, and for every He said that if the right of petition was decied to man's experience of his own barrel. We give a few them, and the few remaining privileges of the constitution taken away, he too would say with Mr Meagher, 'Up with the barricades,' and invoke the

The Chairman again rose and said, though it was

However, my lord, as you have undertaken this task—as you have deliberately pitted this British moving cff, and never five at him when he is exactly opposite to you—that is, when your line of aim is matter I should like to arrange with you. I have perpendicular to his line of progression.

The prefer firing at him after he has passed you, when when he is exactly opposite to you—that is, when your line of aim is forest of pikes. (Tremendous cheers.) He said as producers.

The prefer firing at him after he has passed you, when which he is exactly opposite to you—that is, when your line of aim is forest of pikes. (Tremendous cheers.) He said as producers.

The producers is glittering over a tended to promote the welfare and happiness of the producers.

The producers is the assertion that the people of nonling names are the disturb the peace, injure the producers.

The producers is the assertion that the people of nonling names are the disturb the peace, injure the producers.

The producers is all and the producers is a producer in the producer is the producer in the producer in the producer is the producer in the producer in the producer is the producer in the producer in the producer is the producer in the producer in the producer is the producer in the producer in the producer is the producer in the produc nail before you nail him.

'3 Bring your gun to bear by the strength of your right arm; throw as little weight as possible on your the rifles. My friends (said he) that glittering pike

> The Chairman proposed the 'Republic of America.' Mr M'GHEE replied with his usual elequence, in 4. In firing at a standing figure, or figure moving the course of which he said, he never tax during his full front towards you, raise your aim from his feet to residence in the States, children without a home, nor men and women begging for bread which they

Mr Doueny next addressed the meeting, and expressed his determination to violate the Act of Pariament at present under consideration. (Cheers.) He said he would joyfully submit to the hulks, and leave his wife and children to his country, provided that country succeeded in the struggle; and, if not, he had no wish to live for wife or children. (Cheers.)

The meeting broke up at twenty-five minutes past twelve in good order.

THE LATE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .- THE ARMING .-TIONS .- FAMINE AND EXTERMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dublin, 17th April. Contrary to the fears of legions of wellbeen passed. Henceforth our path lies in another tist demonstration of the 10th has passed away with. misery and wretchedness everywhere manifest.

liberty in the blood of slaughtered thousands.

people, all over Ireland, are 'preparing!' The black-smith has a busy time of it making pikes, and 'do

being manufactured in every lane and alley. They than protect the poor; to trust to party ascendancy are exposed for sale in many a stall and shop, and rather than a development of our natural resources; nobody now seems surprised at seeing them in the to decrease rather than increase the representative

The government are bent on victimising Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel. On Saturday, versers lustily as they came up. The jury is com- duty of government.

We are anxious to secure peace and protection to city—but two or three Liberal Catholics and Pro- all; we respect life and property, and call on all classes testants are in the number—not one Repealer of to think of the destinies of this great people; and inflammatory speeches,' on the 15th of March last, are found against O'Brien and Meagher, whilst to take good head what they do; to remember that life, the recurrence double come a two hills for publish. ticularly so when one of Ireland's noblest sons was arraigned that day as a criminal. He believed the power of the Irish was never rightly fathomed till they laid hands upon him. (Vehement cheers followed this sentiment.) Before they arraigned for sedition, they should first have removed the cause of sedition. All the Reprehers required was the

> 'He did IT before, And he'll do it again,'

ever.

The traversers do not retain counsel at the approaching trials. Each has his respective soliciton, but they defend themselves. May heaven defend the right. Much excitement is expected during the trials, and it is said that government are already more healthy public mind in Great Britain and Ire. adopting steps to secure the vindication of -of LAW. outside, as well as inside, of the Court of Queen's Beneb. You know what I mean. The soirce given to the French deparation, came

off in the Princess Theatre, Abbey-street, on last Saturday evening. It was a splendid affair : 500 cat down to dinner, whilst the galleries, and every other portion of the building, were filled to overflowing. sands of 'brave men,' to do henour to the neble

from a cross street, or read running at an angle to their live of march, or other ambush, will seldom be possible. Cavalry always charge. Their great strength is in the impetus of the gallop. To destroy them, it is only necessary to drill pikemen to go through the forms of reception with grace and effect.

'To Receive Cavaley.—Dispose your pikemen in lines, at least three ranks deep. The front rank should drop on the left knee—place the buttend of their pikes (which, for this purpose, and to balance)

hand, and expressed his conviction that though he might be confined within the walls of a prison in a few will hold their first meeting in this city immediately. What particular line of operation these men mean not the opportunity of practically entering upon individual was disposed to do he was not big which any individual was disposed to do he was not prepared to do. (Cheers.) He would commence as a private, and if he enjoyed the good-will of his comrades he liantly in the vista, which opens wider and wider on their pikes (which, for this purpose, and to balance)

There is a report here that a deputation from the the hafts forward, so as to bring the points to a it by astute lawyers had been removed. All sections Chartist Convention is about to come to Dublin to therefore it required some explanation should be level with the riders' breasts when charging. The of Repealers were anxious for its formation, and tell their brother Democrats in this country how throw their pikes forward between the files of the formed him there were five organised since he left of Chartism. They are now ready to hear what throw their pikes forward between the nies of the second rank, on a level with, or a little more elevated than, the points of the second rank. Here is a hupikemen all should stoop the shoulders somewhat, and throw their bodies ferward a little, so as to supallow musketeers and riflemen to play from behind. | country to cultivate the land, so as to provide what | More soldiers are crowding into Dublin. There

'Pikemen should receive cavalry is line, only when was called a good commissariat. (Cheers.) He are now 12,000 red-coats in this city. 4,000 men their flanks are completely covered—as in a road or then animadverted upon Judge Grampton's address or rather less formed the strongth of our garrison in to the Jury, and said that he (Mr O'Brien) was actuated by purer motives than ever animated his the cry still is,—'They come, they come.'

[Judge Grampton's) bosom. 'The honourable gentleman concluded a very long address amid vociligence of deaths by famine and pestilence. The formula shape. work of extermination goes on bravely the. The landlerds are clutching up all they can ger, and

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

The social condition of the people of England has been long neglected; the rights of labour and the duties of property have been seldom reasoned upon; and when they have been discussed, it has, in too many cases, been for party purposes, and with a view to political ascendancy. It is a decree of decree is proved by the necessity for labour. Man stands, in his relation to the material world, as controller, to a given extent, of all the elements of in- as a Life and Property Protection Society, for the foldividual and national greatness; and Great Britain is pre-eminently the leader of European nations in in the progress of her civilisation, that an increase of wealth within the state has been followed by an increase of misery to her laborious citizens. And, whilst all the secondary interests arising from labour have received the attention of the legislature, and he protection of the law—including law interest, and the middle class generally, by affording a speedy and Church interest, East and West India Docks, &c.: effective protection to their property in mills, machineryand, whilst men in their social relations in life have been inclined to admire the products of the skill and 3rd.—To save the more of Novince and Statement of Novince and

the following documents from parliamentary reports:--

Table showing the Comparative Mortality of different Classes composing the Population of Large Towns and Cities with the Average Age at Death,

		1 - 1-	-	
Name of Place.	Gentlemer and their Fami: les.	Tradesmn and their Families.	Work peo ple and Families.	Nature of Occupation.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	
Traro	40	33	28	Miners
Derby	49	88	21	Agriculturists
Manchester	38	20	17	Manufacturer
Bolton Union	8 4	23	18	ditto
Bethnal Green	45	26	16	Artionns
Leeds Borough	44	27	19	Manufacturer
Kendal Union	45	39	34	ditto
Liverpool	35	22	15	Commercial
County of Wilts	80	48	93	Agriculturints
Do. of Rutland	52	41	28	ditto

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—GRAND SCIRES.—THE know of the people—but we regret to be compelled to adopted:—'That the Election and Registrations PROTESTANT REPEALERS. - GOVERNMENT PREPARA- state that we have personally known many deaths from starvation; that our experience teaches us that the English working people are rapidly declining in wishers, and to the hopes of many malevolent public works in many cases are closed, and all enemies on this side of the channel, the great Char. trade suspended—language fails us to describe the

out giving our tyrants an opportunity to wreak their We do not now wish to discuss all the causes that on Saturday a grand sorree took place at the Music Hall, Abbey-street, which was crowded to excess in every part. The hall was tastefully adorned with every reens. There were rows of tables alorg the room, at either side of which sat those who had purchased tickets. They were abundantly supplied with tea and coffee, dec. The table on the pratform was decorated with roses of florors and a service of decorated with roses of florors and a service of saturate and professed foe to the British was such a wish would imply the negative flower that the Chartist cessity of an inquiry into the organisation and circumstances of the entire community; but we do desire their blood-thirsty enemies, and secure the ultimate to impress upon your minds the great truth, that if the producers of wealth are not cared for—if they are to take the millions demeaned themselves in a way to disappoint to impress upon your minds the great truth, that if the producers of wealth are not cared for—if they are to satisfact and professed foe to the British water, whilst others possess the woord and drink the descrated with vases of flowers, and a service of government.) should be able to maintain his honour-water, anarchy, confusion, fever, and death will stalk china and decanters well replenished. Over the able position as Chieftain of British millions. There is little of particular interest to record of the neglect of the interest of labour will sap the foundaby-gone week in Dublin. Events, no doubt, seem tions of national greatness, and in the end be ruinous

The responsibility between a government and a address the government in plain language, on matters government of England has increased the national expenditure, and has shown an almost uniform determination to protect the interests of the rich, and to Every man in Dublin is armed already. Pikes are overawe the people by physical force; to punish rather rather than a developement of our natural resources; of Commons and Lords, they live apart from the people, and inform our legislators that in the cellars and hovels inhabited by our brethren-in the workthose gentlemen appeared to answer to their recogni- shops and factories—in the clubs and in the streets, zapoes at the Court of Queen's Bench. They did not the poverty and discontent is universal; and that we come in procession through the streets as had been recommend the English government to consult the anticipated—consequently there was little excitement | working men in England, on all questions affecting | thought, therefore, that they ought to pestpone the on the occasion. An immense crowd, however, had the social condition of society, and endeavour to concollected at the Four Courts, who cheered the tra. sult the true interests of labour, as the garamount ministers would again the in town, and parliament

sedition. they should first have removed the cause of such sedition. All the Repealers required was the repeal of the Legislative Union, they should have it—

so in the 'stone-jug' cannot drive the stubbone North-rude existence of savage barbarity. We are of the ern from the battle ground. As the song expresses people, and know the people are the people and know the people are the That despite of our warning they refuse to care for And he'll do it again.'

Mitchel may go to a prison, but the flame which he for their interests—that the present unhappy was of has been fanning these three months, will be quenched interests, may become a war of classes, and that the inly in the blood of two millions of Arish patriots? breaking up of the family ties, and local associationing, The health of tretand's uncompromising representative, Mr Smith O'Brien.'

It will not be quenched at all!! It will blaze redly, that bind society together—may lead to unpleasant and fiercely, and gloriously, over the rules of tyranza consequences. If the rules of our land still conmittee, then read an address from that body to Mr and oppression, and usurpation. It will burn for tinue to legislate on narrow and partial policy, in preference to an acknowledgement of great principles we will regret their follies and crimes, and mourn over their iznorance; and while we suffer from the ignorance of others, we will use our induence to change the institutions of the country, to create a land, and secure as an heirloom to posterity, privileges and comforts, which we know to be our rights, but unhappily do not enjoy.

Scientific Institution, April 11th, 1848.

Hundreds of 'fair women' mingled amongst thou- at suicide was made on Waterloo-bridge by My Steele, better known as 'Tom Steele, O'Connell's head pacifollows who represented Ireland in sunny ficator. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman unless he and an assurance from the people that they France as well as in green Ireland. The spacehes, mounted one of the seats on the upper side of the would support him to the last extremity. of which he said: A portion of the assembly were pledged to carry out certain operations in the country tokened 'no surrender,' and showed the government third arch into the viver, but a waterman, who was fought not to undo what had been done by the whole ought not to undo what had been done by miles a good prize is to be won, such as a park of field artillery, or baggage, or ammunition waggons, field artillery, or baggage, or ammunition waggons, protected by cavairy, a charge on the latter should protected by cavairy, a charge on the latter should seldom be hezarded. If they are fools enough to sit on them at once, as on infantry; with this difference, the ranks of the picture of the protected to the ranks of the picture of the protected to the ranks of the picture. The points of the front rank should be elevated to the ranks of the points of the second rank should be points of the front rank should be points of the horses, and mingled their may appear a paradox) were arming, and that Sor.

If they are fools enough to sit the containt, who was the there in a boat, succeeded in rescains (Copre and the rescains of the constant to see the 'fraternisation' shall, may from there to see the 'fraternisation' shall be now at the points of the front rank should be points of the front rank should be expressed a wish to be residually that the chiefs of Young Ireland; shook hands corning the thirty of the front rank should be elevated to the points of the front rank should be elevated to the points of the horses, or the breasts of the points of the necks of the horses, or the breasts of the horses, and the front rank should be pushed front rank should be pushed to the points of the front rank should be pushed to the points of the front rank should be pushed to the points of the front rank should b one of which was a National Guard, or an array of that coercion and prosecution are now no go' in crossing the river in a boat, succeeded in rescuing Conversion, and he thought it was time there

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY. APRIL 17th.

In the absence of Mr M'Grath, Mr Cumming, from Edinburgh, was called to the chair.

Mr Clark read a letter from Dublin calling upon Mr O'Conner to atland a meeting in that city to

support the Charter on Easter Monday; and a variety of letters from various parts of the country, appreving of the conduct of Mr O'Connor and the Convention on Monday, the 10th. THE PATITION.

Mr. CLARK said he was anxious to call the attention of the Convention to the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the national petition. It was represented that that petition

level with the riders breaks when charging. The of hepealers were anxious for its formation, and second rank stand immediately over the rank nothing was required but a deficite system of organi. They are now ready to hear what level that all patitions presented to given. He believed that all patitions presented to they 'push along' the great highway to human freedom in Eugland. This is right; Irishmen were inspected by a compatiton that all patitions presented to freedom in Eugland. This is right; Irishmen were five organised since he left of Chartism. They are now ready to hear what were not obtained until Friday and Saturday before the meeting, therefore it was impossible to count them. Petition sheets from Lands were stated to contain 5 000; Manchester, 170,000 signatures; which was taken for granted to be correct, and he helieved the numbers were correct. (Hear, hear.) Mr Feargus O'Connor made his report of the pumber of signatures from a written statement which was handed to him shortly before he went down to parliament, therefore he could not be blamed. It was impossible to prevent improper names being placed to public petitions, and with respect to indeent signatures, he felt confident that they were ffixed by enomies of the Chartists. Delegates could work of extermination goes on bravely too. The landlerds are clutching up all they can get, and where all is gone, the unfortunate tenantry are sent adrift on the world. The tide of emigration flows rapidly. Everybody who can appear sufficient means gence on the part of those persons who prepared and conducted the petition, but there was no criminal misrapresentation. (Hear.) A great error no doubt had been made of the number of signatures to the retition, and therefore he thought they orght not to be ashamed to acknowledge it. They had not wilfully made a false representation to parliament. and therefore le moved for a committee of inquiry.

Several delegates stated they were of opinion there must be some mistake on the part of the committee of the House of Commons, and expressed a wish that they could get the petition back again to examine it. (Hear, hear) The resolution that a committee be appointed to

draw up a statement with respect to the signatures to the petition, in order to set the public right as regarded the conduct of members of the Convention, was agreed to by a majority of 14 to 4. Mr Clark, Mc Wheeler, and Mr Graham, were nominated to draw up the statement.

Mr Julian Hannay read the following document, which eatled forth great cheering :-MATTINGHAM LIFE AND PROPERTY PROTECTION & CIETY. It was resolved at a public meeting held at the Sevens Stars, Barker Gate, on Friday Evening, April 14, 1848, That the householders and inhabitants of the town of Nottingham, then present, do agree to enrol themselves

lowing rousens, and holding the subjoined of jects in 1st.-To prove in the most emphatic manner that we repudiate with indignation and abhorrence the intentions, objects, and acts of all rioters, thieves, pickpockets, shoplifters, and incendiaries, 2ad .- To calm the apprehensions and do away with

the blarm of all manufacturers, merchants, shopkespers, effective protection to their property in mills, machinery-

and order, in all public meetings held in Nottinghous, the inalienable rights of the British people to assemble together in all proper places, and at all seasonable hours, to consider and discuss their grievances, and to petition for the removal of the same by legislative means 6th.—That as the highest legal authorities proclaim

use arms, we farthwith agree to previde ourselves with defensive arms at our own individual expense, and for the protection of life and property, believing the same to be in strict conformity with the customs and laws of our 7th. That we shall hold ourselves in readiness to act

the undisputed right of all Englishmen to possess and

with the authorities in any case when an attack is made upon the property or lives of the middle or working 8:h,-That all meetings of the society shall be public. CHABLES ROBERTS, Chairman,

All persons desirous of being enrolled as members of the society can do so any Monday evening from eight until ten o'clock, at the Seven Stars, Barker Gate, where every information can be obtained. A report was delivered from the Registration Time and space do not allow us to write all we Committee, after which the following resolution was

Committee shall consist of twenty members : the five members of the Executive Committee, and fifteen persons elected at a public meeting to be holden in physical strength; that vagrancy and disease are on the increase; that myriads of families in the localities the increase; that myriads of families in the localities three consecutive meetings to be disfranchised, unwhich we represent, have no visible means of living; less he shall give a valid reason for so doing.' The Convention then adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19. The Chairman (Mr M'Grath) read a letter, giving

an account of holding of large meetings at Macclesvengeance on the people, and quench the flume of have conduced to bring about the present state of field and Northampton, at which resolutions, in sup-English society, as such a wish would imply the ne- port of the Convention and the Charter, and denun-It is a subject of congratulation that the Chartist | cessity of an inquiry into the organisation and cir- | ciatory of the Whigs and their Gagging Bill, had been unanimously adopted. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Mr Cochrans moved, 'That Airshire be authorised to return a delegate to the ensuing National

Assembly.' Mr Shirron seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

THE CHARTIST PRINTION. Mr CLARK reported from the Committee which had

been appointed to inquire into the number of signatures to the monster petition, that they could not aspeople should ever be well understood, and we wish to certain whether the number of signatures stated by the House of Commons as affixed to the petition, or ing up old rusty swords and bayonets, whilst in every affecting their interests, in common with the true the number stated by those was were entrusted with district, not yet under the restrictions of the Coer. Interests of the people. Unfortunately the existing the getting up of the petition, was correct. (Eight.)

The only plan that could be adopted to assertain The only plan that could be adopted to assertain that would be for the House of Commons to consent to the motion of F. O'Gonnor; and appoint a selectcommittee of inquiry. In the absence of the petition it was impossible to say on which side the error lay. They could not form any correct opinion on the subject. The committee appointed by the Convention consequently had declined drawing up any report.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MATI WAL ASSEMBLY. Mr T. CLARE said he lead observed from an answar given by: Sir G. Gazy, as to a proposed procession of Mr Charles Coolbrane, on Easter Monday. that it would be impossible that any memorial to the Queen or the government, could be presented rext week, in consequence of the Easter reciss, and that the llouse of Commons mould also be adjourned. He meeting of the National Assembly for a reek, when have resumed its sittings. Hetherefore moved that the meeting of the National Assembly should be postponed from the 24th of April until Monday the 1st of May. The motion having been seconded,

Mr Mirethin suggested that it would be as well that the delegatessizem the country should come up and agitate Lordon. After some conversation, Mr Websur said he was of opinion that the Convention might lay down the manner iz which the Assembly, should present the memorial

Mr. Clark thought the Convention had no right to arrange the business for a larger body. Mr Suinzon considered that the memorial should be presented by a procession, and he would therefore move as an amendment that they should meet on the 24th instant, in order to arrange the course to be pursued with regard to such procession.

Mr Cognerns seconded the amendment, as the only argument in favour of the motion was, that Sic G. Grey would be out of town. Mr Refrictes supported the motion for various reasons; not because Sir G. Grey would be out of

town, but because he thought they themselves could rext week be better employed in wosting their various constituencies, and mutually exchanging opinions. After the specimen of legislation Sir G. Groy had just given them, by which they were liable to transportation for speaking their minds, they should never mention his name but with execution, as the Cas' lareach of 2348—the Narvace of England. (Cheers) He thought that those elected on Good Friday should have time to see whother, if they used independent language, the country were prepared to ATTEMPTED, SUICIDE OF TOM STEELE, THE HEAD PACIFICATOR. On Wednesday evening, an attempt at suicide was made on Waterlog heiden by Mr. Chair even though he subjected himself to transportation for seven years, or for life. But he would not do so

Mr thanan surported the amendment. They

London next week?

Mr Clark said, that the cost of 100 men sitting in the Charaman said that he wished the people to the Charaman said that he wished the people to the committee on petition was respected by the legislature, The committee on petitions and during the past week think they could say the National Petition was respected by the legislature, The committee on petitions had reported that the signatures to it were the convention.

After a few verbal alterations, and said the people were looking to this as their last process. The committee on petitions had reported that the signatures to it were the convention.

Mr Charaman said that he wished the people to show their rulers they were in earnest. He did not this as their last think they could say the National Petition was recourse, and looking at it as a last appeal. It is was the most serious business of the Convention.

Mr Wilkinson said, he thought it would be effect that the signatures to it were the convention of the middle said that he people were looking to this as their last process. The committee on petitions had reported that the signatures to it were the convention.

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Commons relative to their position was un- the petition you presented was a huge lie-a gross attached to it; and, however humiliating it might the Charter. They were bound to supply Mr O'Conappear, if they had been deceived, they ought to connect the feelings of the people in future. If the resolution was carried he should propose resolutions to test the feelings of the should propose the should prop people, taking full guarantees that they were not again imposed upon by the machinations of their enemies, or the mischievousness of foels in their own ranks. With regard to the expenses of the Assembly, he thought that instead of the members being paid individually by their constituents, a common fund ought to be formed, and everybody paid alike, though he had no personal interest in the matter, being an unpaid delegate.

The CHAIRMAN said, he thought sufficient had been stated to show that the meetings of the National As. the London newspapers, with a few honourable exsembly next week would be useless. In the mean-time great good could be done in the country. It must not be supposed that Mr O'Connor had alto- to; and it was then resolved, that the address be im gether abandoned the discussion on the Charter. On the contrary, it was his intention to give notice that he would bring forward the question at an early day after the recess, and it would be the bounden duty of held to elect delegates, or other meetings held for in accordance therewith ordered to be forwarded to the express purpose, petitions should be agreed to and sent to the members who represent the borough or district in which these meetings were held. By or district in which these meetings were held. By this means they would compel the whole of the 600 members of the House of Commons to talk of the Charter, however distasteful to many of them the subject might be. The motion and amendment were then put, when

the former was declared to be carried by a large majority, and the National Assembly therefore stands postponed till the first of May. A committee was then appointed to superintend the circulation of the various addresses throughout

the country.

THE NATIONAL PETITION AND NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Mr HARNEY rose to move a resolution, to the effect that the resolution previously passed, empowering the chairmen of the simultaneous signed by all males of eighteen years and upwards, treatment of the people at Westminster-bridge, and who were in favour of the Charter. At eighteen declaring that he heard a sergeant of police declare years of age men were compelled to serve in the that it was a pity they could not get at some militia, and, therefore, it was competent for them to dozen of the leaders of the rabble and break their sign petitions. He also proposed further, that the heads, it would deter the rest.' females in favour of that measure should sign a separate memorial, setting forth their reasons for its London, with a few honourable exceptions, are the an unmitigated fraud. He did not say it was so, taken in. petition was right or wrong. It was a common to be altered, and hence he was not at all entitled to thing to say the eyes of Europe are upon us, but he their praise, but blame. did not hesitate to say that in their case it was a truth. They had assembled as the real representation not be entertained, and would move an amendment tives of the unenfranchised portion of the people, to that effect.

professing to be backed up by millions of them, and they had since been branded as liars and impostors. That it was the duty of the papers to report what It was, therefore, necessary to call upon the people the delegates did say, and nothing else—'nothing again to append their names to a document setting extenuating, nor ought set down in malice;' but inforth their adhesion to the principles of the Charter, stead of that many things appeared that they did however strongly they had resolved to petition no not say, and he conceived they had a just right to more. He did not object to women petitioning, becomplain of it. cause he thought they had a right to do so, but he Mr Fussell s did object to their signing the same memorial with press had done all they could to show they wanted to the men, as he wished to test what number of men effect a violent revolution, and denounced them acwere really prepared to support the Charter; and if it cordingly; but immediately they found we were men were only one or two millions that were so prepared, and did every thing to prevent a collision and every guarantee taken against the signatures of none but real individuals being attached to the memorial, it must demand attention. It was but reasonable to ask them to do this, before talking of giving up their own lives or endangering the lives of their leaders. Let them not deceive themselves. Let them ascertain what their real strength actually was. He felt confident that if his motion was to treat the base statements in the press with silent agreed to the memorial would receive in one week the contempt. He hoped that the government reporters signatures of every man in England who was favourable to the People's Charter. (A voice from the gal- text and context-not putting down anything that lery-'No.') It was not competent to him to reply smacked of physical force, without reading the conto that shout; but he would say to the man who text with it. (Loud cheers.) would not sign a memorial to preserve the character of Feargus O'Connor, of the Convention, and of the others had been much misrepresented. He looked on Chartists, that he would not trust him if he shouted afterwards that he would march to procure the Charter thing benevolent, just, and humane. (Loud cheers.) with a musket on his shoulder. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr Harney earnestly pressed upon the Convention the necessity of putting themselves right printer to the bar, as they did in another house.

Mr Graham seconded the motion, because he felt that the character of every man in that Convention members of the Convention would do the same; and was at present compromised by the manner in which hence he would move that no notice should be taken Several delegates spoke in favour of the motion,

while others expressed their belief that it was impossible in so short a time to ascertain the feelings of the country fairly upon the question. The CHAIGMAN, in putting the motion to the vote,

took that view of the subject, and expressed a strong the Press was by adopting this course, opinion that the course proposed by Mr Harney was useless. On a division the numbers were equal, being seven for seven against the motion. Several delegates garded the editors, he thought the terms of the re-

the motion, which was consequently lost. THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr Cochrane moved the appointment of a committee to draw up an address to the middle classes, setting forth the principles of the Charter, and calling upon them for support. The motion was agreed to, and the committee ap-

pointed accordingly. Some conversation then took place as to the instructions to be given to the missionaries now in the provinces, for the prosecution of the agitation during Easter week. After which the Convention, at one

o'clock, adjourned. THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

The Convention resumed its sittings at nine o'clock this morning, Mr M'Grath in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr Ernest Jones, in which he gave an account of his reception in Aberdeen, and of the state of public feeling in that district. An open air meeting, attended by at least 12,000 persons had been held, a National Guard 6000 in number had been formed, and was rapidly increasing. paper. He did not like the Morning Chronicle to test, and one that will not deceive any man, if he will Processions took place nearly every night, and Glassian be particularised. He wished that portion to be apply it impartially. No man likes to be a slave; sow and Edinburgh were preparing to follow the struck cut. Should a pane of glass be broken in the yet too often the reasoning of the enfranchised portion. same course. PETITIONS DURING THE EASTER RECESS.

during the Easter recess, the people be advised to hold public meetings at which petitions in favour of the Charter should be adopted and signed by those the Charter should be adopted and signed by those the Charter. The Truss had said, the other day, selves. And such is the reasoning of the greater favourable to it, and afterwards forwarded to the members for the barough or county for presentation. them in principle.' Now, he (the Chairman) said He thought if this course was adopted it would meet the Chartists were not men of blood, that they held all the objections that had been urged against the human life was not given to sport with- that they National Petition:

Mr WALTER reconded the motion. Mr Graham asked what was meant by this proceeding; was it intended to found any motion upon their petitions in the House of Commons? The CHARMAN replied, that Mr O'Connor intended to bring in a bill to amend the representation immediately after Easter.

Mr Misrield moved as an amendment,— That no such advice be given. He thought that if the House of Commons would not listen to the prayer of the National Petition, it would listen to nothing. Mr WHEELER seconded the amendment; the Convention had yesterday refused to call upon the peo-

hand to bear the expenses of the Assembly sitting in the motion, which was opposed by Messrs Cum-

Convention. (Hear, hear.)

Several delegates stated that they were supported representation Mr O'Connor gave up the motion he the grievances of the people were truly laid before Several delegates states that they were truly laid before by their own constituents, and that if the Conven- intended to found upon it. It was their duty, there- the Queen; and, as a mother and as an Englishwoby their own country ought at once to fore, to forward petitions with genuine signatures, tion was in debt, the country ought at once to look to look and petitions with genuine signatures, and he thought the Convention ought to adopt Mr Child's motion. (If they did not adopt this course, Mr Harrer begged to support the motion, and observed that either the report of the House of correction with genuine signatures, and he thought the Convention ought to adopt Mr Child's motion. (If they did not adopt this course, Lord John Russell might say, in reply to Mr O'Connected that either the report of the House of the motion, 'You have no ground to stand upon, the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and observed that either the report of the House of the motion and the founded, or the Convention had been de-fabrication, and we have no document before the ceived and misled as to the number of signatures

ADDRESS TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES. Mr WALTER reported from the committee appointed, on the previous day, to draw up an address to the middle classes, and read the address
Mr Shirkon moved that the address be adopted.

Mr Glennister seconded the motion. After some discussion relative to a paragraph attributing misrepresentation to the metropolitan press, in which several delegates severely censured

Mr Wheeler brought up the report of the comthe people to support him on that occasion. He was mittee on the route to be taken by the missionaries not in favour of sending another national petition; but what he did recommend was, that at meetings which was unanimously adopted, and instructions but what he did recommend was, that at meetings

> Mr Cocheans seconded the motion, which was met by an amendment by Mr Missield, that the Convention adjourn till the 29th inst. Mr GLENNISTER considered that their duties as deegates ceased on Saturday next, and, therefore, he would move, as another amendment, that they adjourned until Saturday morning.
>
> Ultimately, Mr Child's motion was adopted, and

the Convention, at twelve o'clock, adjourned till Tuesday morning.

(From our Fourth Edition of last week.) SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15.

Mr CHILD Was called to the chair pro. tem. in the absence of Mr M'Grath. Mr Francis asked permission to read a letter

meetings to be held on Good Friday, to sign from John Sturgeon, Barrister, of 52, Devonshire-the proposed memorial to the Queen should street, Queen-square, complaining of the conduct of be rescinded, and that the memorial should be Mr Stevenson rose to move, That the journals of

adoption. He considered that this course was absolutely enemies of the working classes, especially the Mornnecessary to redeem the character of the Convention in Chronicle, of which better things were to have and of the Chartist body at large. For his own part been expected, seeing that its proprietor is one of a he had, previous to the presentation of the petition, class who have recently received great support from and the report of the Committee of the House of the working classes, in the pursuit of their political Commons upon it, made up his mind never to sign rights, it was necessary that the people should know another petition to that house, and certainly the hatred and contempt with which it was received did generally had been very bad; so much so, that they not furnish any strong reason for altering that opinion had done their best to cause an onslaught of the so far as the house itself was concerned. No one rose people, and failing in that, have been unceasing in to remind the members that it must have been ene- their endeavours to bring down ridicule on this Conmies to the Charter who appended the ribald names vention.' Feeling this, he thought he should not be to the sheets, which it was said they contained. But doing his duty unless he submitted this motion he felt that they were placed in a false position, and prior to his leaving the metropolis. The press was that it was their duty to take steps to place them. | generally an engine of oppression to the people, and solves right with the public on this subject. It might no man holding the sacred name of reformer, should be that the report of the Committee on petitions was enter a house in which these false journals were

though, looking at the tone of the house, it might be Mr Adams seconded the motion. The Chronicle not uncharitably supposed that anything that would had set him down as one of the well-meaning men tell against them would be strained to the utmost. In this Convention. Now, he thought the praise of (Cheers.) But this was their position: they had the CHRONICLE was one of the foulest stains that no committee to say that they had examined the could be thrown upon his character, and if it was only cheets, and to verify either the individual signatures to wipe that off he would second this resolution. or vouch for the total number appended. There The Chronicle set him down as a well-meaning had, in fact, been gross mismanagement man. Now, in the Chronicle's sense of that term. among them on this point. The local officers it meant thinking as the Chronicle thought. He did he considered especially had been most negligent, not think as the Chronicle thought. Again, it and thus they were placed in a position which pre- was said he was well-intentioned-meaning, let vented them from saying whether the report or the things remain as they were. Now, he wished things

Mr Shirron said, he thought this motion should

Mr Fussell said, he supported the motion. The

Mr Cocheans would agree with the delegate for Aberdeen, was it not that he knew that the press exercised considerable influence over many who were not Chartists, and hence he thought the best way was were honest men, and would give a fair report—giving

Mr Wilkinson said, he thought Mr Lund and Chartism as a heavenly subject, containing every Mr Cuffar said, the mover had taken the wrong course—they should have called the publisher and upon this subject, and of making a veritable manifes- (Loud laughter.) Mr Cuffay then read a letter, purtation in favour of the Charter, to which no such porting to be from Colonel Sibthorp, inviting him to exception could be taken as there had been to the dinner on Wednesday next, which caused roars of laughter. Those things 'passed him by as the idle wind, which he heeded not,' and he trusted the

> of the subject. The amendment was seconded.

such papers as supported them and represented them fairly, and the way of obtaining the true liberty of Mr Cummings thought it below the dignity of this Convention to browbeat the reporters, but, as re-

solution not strong enough. The Press had femented your lives nor property can be considered secure; be a good sum to commence with. The CHAIRMAN then gave his easting vote against a false alarm and thereby caused an immense phy- and to prevent outrage upon either, you must resort sical force on the part of Government to occupy the to means which involve a considerable expenditure, metropolis on Monday last. The best way to put down those things was not by passing resolutions but by supporting a Press of their own. (Cheers.) Mr Cuild said he would support the motion. Mr GLENNISTER thought this an unprofitable dis-

cussion, in fact, it appeared to be the interest of the state of things staring us in the face, we Press to give incorrect statements of the proceedings appeal to you, as men, if it be not neof the Chartists. He should on this occasion vote | cessary that something should be done to stay the for the previous question. Mr Mirfield said a few words in support of the

amendment. Mr Ashron said, he thought the class who supported the press, and not the press itself, were to blame, and hence the only remedy was to destroy the present system.

Mr Francis supported the motion and said he did not attach blame to the reporters but to the editors and proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said, he did not object to the spirit of the resolution, but he objected to specifying any office of that journal during the ensuing six months, tion of the community tends to this point—namely, that some ought to be slaves to the will of others. Mr Child moved a resolution to the effect that this Convention. He thought the members of the This is the sum and substance of such an expression consequently opposed that life-destroying machine—the gallows. (Loud cheers.) The Weekly Disparch was eternally opposed to the interest of the people. It appeared to him, that if they went for physical force, that was wrong—is they went for moral force, dual welfare is the thing which regulates the judg-then they were cowards. So hit them high or hit ments of men in the exercise of political power, we them low, you could not please them. (Laughter.) say that it must be injustice on your parts not to

> Mr Stevenson consented, and said a few words in The motion was carried by a great majority.

Mr Murphy seconded the motion.

msn, he thought her Majesty would feel for her subjects, and listen to their prayer. Mr Fussell said, we had never appealed to he Majesty before. Now we called on her to dismiss her Ministers, and call to her councils men who

would make the Charter a Cabinet measure. He hoped this memorial would be responded to-and he had no doubt it would—by the people.

The motion was then put, and the following me-

morial was adopted unanimously amidst loud cheers. TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Memorial of the Inhabitants of public meeting assembled, this 21st day of April. 1848

SHEWETH, That a great portion of your memorialists are now and aave long been, suffering upparalleled distress. That these islands present the anomalous spectacle of a people starving in the midst of plenty, while hun-

drede of thousands, willing and able to work, are de-

barred even the right of remunerative labour. That such a state of society, repugnant to the laws of God and nature, can be attributed only to misgovernment. That within the last few months upwards of a million of human beings have perished in Great Britain and Ireland of famine and pestilence, consequent upon such

misgovernment, That by class-made laws the people have been robbed of their natural inheritance—the land of these islands. That they have been burthened with the payment of

taxation, falling almost exclusively upon the working That the government are arraying class against class, and placing arms in the hands of one section of the com-

munity to massacre the other. That at the same time the government have invaded the constitutional rights of British subjects to bear arms in their own defence, That the government have coerced and prevented a legal and peaceable procession of the people, by bringing

an armed force to oppose their progress.

That the government are even assalling the right of British subjects to meet and discuss their grievances in public.

That the Gagging Bill, falsely denominated a bill for the better security of your Majesty's Crown and Government, is a measure conceived in the spirit of that tyrannical dynasty, whose expulsion led to the introduction of your Majesty's family to the British throne. That your memorialists have to complain of these

grievances, because rival factions, representing a privileged few, have been hitherto your Majesty's only advisers. That your Majesty's Parliament have almost exclusively proved themselves the subscryiont tools of party leaders.

That they are not the representatives of the people, but on the contrary of a class, as six-sevenths of the male population are excluded from their undeniable right of he franchise. Your memoralists, therefore, pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to dissolve the present parliament, and dismiss from your councils those Ministers

a cabinet measure. That Universal Suffrage, the great principle of the

principal states of Europe. That your memorialists, believing the intelligent and industrious people of Great Britsin and Ireland to be that it is our intention not to cease agitating until equally deserving of liberty with the people of other justice is obtained for the unenfranchised classes of countries, earnestly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to grant their requests, and, thereby, secure the evident to all engaged in trade that the only way neace and proposity of the countries. peace and prosperity of the country. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Mr Child said, he rose to move that the memorial should be submitted to the simultaneous meetings, and where agreed to, it should be signed by the chairman on their behalf.

Mr Lowery seconded the motion, Mr Adams said, he was hardly satisfied with the motion, yet he scarcely knew whether to propose an amendment, although he thought, were the memorial signed by every man's name and address who were in ts favour, it would have a great effect.

The CHAIRMAN said, it would be well if the numpers attending the meetings were stated. Mr Cochrane thought the means recommended were inadequate.

Th CHAIRMAN said, the signing would be as likely to be denied as not genuine, as were the signatures to the National Petition. Mr Fussell said, were they to have a signed memorial, the people would refuse to act, as they were disgusted with the manner in which their petition had been treated.

Mr Adams suggested a form, to the effect that it should be signed by the chairman—the numbers stated—and that it should be countersigned by the two tellers appointed for that purpose. Mr T. M. Wheeler dissented from such a course.

Mr Asuron also dissented. Mr M'CARTHY said, he thought it folly to be counting, measuring, or signing, except by the chairman. The statements made by gentlemen relative to Kennington Common had quite convinced

him that such steps were without utility. Mr Wheeler moved that the word 'tellers' be

lett out. Mr M'CARTHY seconded the amendment. Mr Child said a few words in reply. The CHAIRMAN said he was in favour of 'tellers. as he thought that the information would be useful

to the National Assembly, and might be made use of to Her Majesty. The original motion was carried by a large majority. Mr Lowery moved, That the memorial be printed and sent to the several localities.'

Seconded and carried. Mr Stevenson asked for leave of absence until Tuesday.—Granted. Leave of absence was asked for Messrs Fussell and

Mr Cuffay opposed it. Leave granted.

The Convention then adjourned until Monday at THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE

MIDDLE CLASSES OF THE BRITISH

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

classes of the British empire, feel it to be our duty gestions for your consideration:—
to address you at the present important crisis. We 1. The propriety of starting the false representation. This we conceive to be absolutely essential, as

your interests must be mere or less affected by the

condition of the working classes. If they be suffer-

ing from poverty, trade must, of necessity, be bad. If they be driven by misery to despearation, neither which is invariably looked upon as a grievance. It is a fact, well known to all, that jails and workhouses have been gradually increasing in number, and likewise that police forces have considerably increased within the last few years. With such a progress of crime, poverty, and destitution, and we feel that we shall not appeal in vain if reflection be allowed to take the place of prejudice. We know that you have been taught to look upon the labouring classes of this country as unworthy of those privileges which are enjoyed by the upper classes and

should consider himself treatly justly. This is a in this place. GREENWICH AND DEPIFORD.—The adjourned pub. selves.' And such is the reasoning of the greater portion of those whom iwe now address; but that it is true or just we ideny in toto. We ask any one of you if you consider yourselves ignorant of your own interests. We Thursday next on business of great importance; also know, well that such is not the case; why then should you suppose the working classes ignorant of their interests? We deny that they are more ignorant on that point than yourselves, and as indivithem low, you could not please them. (Lauguett.)
But the people had the power whenever they pleased to after it. He hoped Mr Stevens would withdraw to after it. He hoped Mr Stevens would withdraw the nortion of his motion he had suggested. Say that the working classes in obtaining for the assist the working classes in obtaining for the selves the privilege of exercising a voice in regulating the affairs of the nation. We, therefore, ask in the attempt to obtain

that by such course alone can you permanently sevention had yesterday refused to call upon the people individually to sign the memorial to the Queen.

If we model to the discussion, re
give Mr O'Connor all the support they could in his
performs to bring the question before Parliament,
he should, therefore, support the motion.

Messrs Cochrare and Walters spoke in fay(ur of

Messrs Cochrare and Walters spoke in fay(ur of

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Nector of the debate, or of the debate, or of the discussion, re
Malifax.—The members of the National Land
and a meeting on the form of the story ourselves.

Mr Walter side to attend a meeting on the flow of the sport to the sign and walter stage of the discussion, re
Mr Walter side to attend a meeting of the fine of the sign of the Friendly Inn, Church-lane, false impressions engendered by a venal press with the evening:

We are anxious to disabuse your minds of those false impressions engendered by a venal press with the reading of which was greeted with great appoint the which those they such ourse alone can you permanently se
ourse either peace or prosperity for yourselves.

Mr Walters stought to the house of Mr Walters spoke in fay(ur of the debate.

Mr Walters stought to stee the house of the debate. The Earl of St Gerence Reich of diaspose, wright—

Easter Monday, April 24th, at the house of the flashouse, the name of movements of the spirit, which requires the mointer.

Mr Walters sing of the Friendly Inn, Church-lane, of Edinburgh, farmer—John Alams Bower of the spirit, which requires the mouse of the debate.

Mr Walters sing of the first of Glasgow, wright—

Easter Monday, April 24th, at the house of the Marker John Laurie, of Edinburgh, farmer—John Philp,

by peaceful means the enfranchisement of the work-

but tyrants and oppressors in spirit could conbut tyrants and oppressed in spirit could consistenly refuse. We say we know that they

BLACK BOOK of the Barrish Asistockaer, containing

AN Exposure of the Most Monstrous Abuses in desire to obtain this privilege by peaceful and constitutional moans. We, therefore, ask you to assist them in the attainment of their object. We request your co-operation, because we feel that your influence—if brought to bear upon the government will force them to yield justice to the unenfranchised classes, and as you are men desirous of freedom your-selves, we appeal to you on behalf of the enslaved. We wish you to place yourselves in such a position. between the government and the unenfranchised, as will effectually promote the happiness of all. This you will do by demanding of your representatives their support to any measure calculated to remove from the statute book all laws which tend to political degradation and slavery. By such a course, you will ensure the esteem of your poorer brethren,

war not with individuals but with systems. We wish justice to all, injustice to none. If we have used strong expressions towards any class or party, we would have it borne in mind that such expressions have been used by the press and by individuals towards us; and though this fact may not be considered wards us; and though this tact may not be considered by us, we as any palliation of the offence committed by us, we appeal to you as men, if every excuse ought not be made for those who aim only to obtain that which is made for those who aim only to obtain that which is by Irish Bishops—A chapter of the proposed New State Church Testament—Aristocratic patronage of the Church Parsons. and contempt from those who ought to set an example of forbearance and consideration. If we have represented the working classes as ready to fight for their rights, if denied them by the government, it is because they almost despair of obtaining them by peaceful means. They have petitioned for a long time debt which they never contracted, and oppressed by in vain, and when any allusion has been made, in the House of Commens, to the subject of equal privileges for all, it has generally been met with derision. Weask if such conduct is not enough to drive men to desperation, and cause them to threaten to take up arms to obtain by forcible means that which the legis lature refuses to grant them peaceably; though that which they request is nothing more than a constitutional, just, and equitable adjustment of the power exercised by the few only to the injury of the manv. We ask you to reflect upon the present state of affairs ere you deny us your co operation in the work we have in hand.

We can positively state, on behalf of the unenfranchised classes, that they feel certain their social condition can never be permanently benefited until they are politically enfranchised; and however erroneous such an impression may be in your estimation, we assure you that they are wedded to their faith, and will not be satisfied until political entranchise ment is granted to them by the government. Class legislation, they say, has had its day, and it is time that such a system was broken up; and we feel that if it be not done by peaceful means, anarchy and confusion must of necessity be the result.

We wish to point out to you that the only property for the great mass of the unenfranchised classes is their labour; and as laws are mostly made for the protection of the property of the enfranchised only, they feel themselves aggrieved by the circumstance of having no power to make such laws as would protect the only property which the great mass of them possess. Labour being the source of crown, and the very existence of your people; and to call to your aid men who will make the People's Charter a caling the source of the labour is properly represented by those who make a caling the property represented by those who make people; therefore it behoves every one of you to People's Charter, has already been made law in the strive, by every means in your power, to obtain for the unenfranchised, political power.

In conclusion, we have to state most distinctly to promote their own prosperity, is to strive to obtain for their poorer brethren these privileges which they themselves enjoy, and which they value as dearly as their lives.

Feeling that our appeal will not be in vain, we subscribe ourselves— THE FRIENDS OF MANKIND.

On behalf of the Convention, PHILIP M GRATH, Chairman, Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy square, London. April 20th, 1848.

ADDENDA.

The measure which we propose for your consideration, as the one most likely to effect the object we have in view, is the People's Charter, which comprices the following six points:-. Universal Suffrage. - All males twenty-one years of age, and not disqualified by insanity or crime, to be entitled to vote at the election of a

member of Parliament. -Equal Representation .- The United Kingdom to be divided as nearly as may be, into equal electoral districts, according to population. 3.—No Property Qualification necessary for a member to sit in the House of Commons. .-- Vote by Ballot.-To prevent bribery, or un-

due influence. .-Annual Parliaments.-Parliament to sit for twelve months enly. 3.—Payment of Members.—Members to be remunerated for their services.

"THE DEMOCRAT."

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER TO CRIPPS & CO.

We direct attention to the annexed letter from the good and true men of Ashton-under-Lyne to Mr O'Connor. The propositions of our Ashton friends, if generally adopted, will ensure not merely the publication, but also the establishment of The Democrat. We have laid the letter before Mr O'Connor, and we are authorised to state that he accepts the propositions contained therein; at the same time, and noble proof of their confidence. Let the localities speak out on this question; and, if they accord with the views of the Also, a beautiful lithographic portrait of W. Dixon, late of Manchester, now one of the Directors, by T. Martin. Price—plain, 1s., coloured, 2s. they accord with the views of the Ashton Chartists, act while speaking.

DEAR SIR,-The Chartists of Ashton having learned, through the press, that it is your intention to establish a daily newspaper (the Democrat), a discussion has arisen on the subject; and, as we think that there is a great risk in the starting of a We, the representatives of the unenfranchised daily paper, we venture to make the following sug-

1. The propriety of starting the paper by means of know that you have been led astray by the press of shares of one shilling each, or any amount you may this country generally, with regard to the objects we think fit, but we think that the smaller the shares Mr Charles M'Carrhy said he thought it would have in view. We, therefore, are desirous of dis-be well if the men of London would only support abusing your minds of the prejudice engendered by terested in the success of the paper, and that will cause it to have a greater circulation. If, on the other hand, it should fail to pay, it will not then injure you so much as it otherwise would do, if you should ventur to commence on your resources. 2. That there be 500,000 sources of one shilling

each, which will amount to £25 000, and which will 3. That no one person shall hold more than one hundred shares. 4. That the whole control and direction of the pa-

per be vested in you. Sir, we have two reasons for making of these propositions :--1. To show to the laughing and sneering House of

Commons that you still enjoy the confidence of the working men, and that we are ready to support you in opposition to all your enemies. 2. We wish to save you from as much risk as possible in the starting of this paper; for, if it should be once commenced, and fail for want of support, it would delight our enemies, and perhaps ruin you. Sir, if you should approve of our suggestions, and

will put forth a prospectus to the effect of your intenyourselves; and we perceive that it will not be easy tion to establish the paper in shares, we are sure to remove this prejudice, unless we point out the that it will meet with success. Our locality will do njustice of the present system of representation. - its duty, for, at our meeting last night, no less than To arrive at accurate conclusions upon the sub. sixty persons offered to take shares out; and if you ect, it behoves every privileged man to suppose him | should agree to adopt our suggestions, we feel confiself a man without privilege, and then ask if he dent that over one thousand shares will be taken out I remain, yours, On behalf of the Ashten Chartists,

JAMES TAYLOR.

lic meeting will take place on Blackheath-hill, on Sunday next, the 23rd day of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when two delegates from the country will attend and address the meeting. METROPOLITAN CHARTIST HALL, -The members of the committee are requested to be in attendance on

nesday, April 26th, at eight o'clock. MARYLEBONE.—The members of this locality are requested to attend at the Coach Painters' Arms,

Circus street, New-road, on Sunday evening next. ing classes from political thraldom-and we feel HALIFAX.—The members of the National Land

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tical degradation and slavery. By such a course, you will ensure the esteem of your poorer brethren, and strengthen the position you now hold in the state.

We have been represented as ruffiaus and destructives by the press—but we are men—and men who hold both life and individual property sacred. We must be set on the work of the smaller fry of titled Pensioners.

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PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., MARTIN informs his friends and the Chartist body L. generally, that he has reduced the price of his lithographic full-length portrait of their Illustrious Chief thanking the men of Ashton for this additional \mid to the following price :—Prints, 1s ; coloured ditto, 2s. 6d.

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Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 18.) BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. Charles Ellis, of Easthothly, Sussex, grocer-James Wade, of Lisson-grove, draper.
BANKRUPTS.

Edward Benten, of 23, Tottenham-court-road, pawn.
broker- James Sidney Stopford, of 8, Austin-friars, merchant-Hannah Prosser and Ann Prosser, late of Bondstreet, milliners-Diedrick John Elster and James Godstreet, milliners-Diedrick Brown Brown Brown Brown Brown Brown Brown Br frey Elster, of 41, Threadneedle-street, merchants—
Edmund Townsend, of Hungerford-market, and 9, Grosvenor-street West, fishmonger—Lucy Churchyard, of Market-hill, Woodbridge, butcher—Robert Blake Webb, However far anybody may be prepared to go, of Bury St Edmunds, draper—William Killard, of Swindon, iankeeper—Jno. Shave, of Bristol, licensed victualler —Mary Hetherington, of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, inn-keeper—William Dyson, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer
—James Greenwood, of Haworth, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Anthony Harrison, of Bootle-cum-Linacre, Lancashire, joiner—Adam Marsland, of Macclesfield, silk manufacturer—Richard Wilson, of Hartlepool, ship-

town, Cornwall, cooper—Benjamin Dance, of Shelaley Beauchamp, Worcestershire, farmer—Samuel Large, of Bath, butcher—William Robbins, of Bath, retailer of

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sites.
3. The Poor Man's Legal Manual.—The Law of Riot. 4. The Boy's Song. 5. The Pirate's Prize. (Concluded.)

6. The Parting Guest.
7. The Remance of a People. Our Charter, 9. The Mealmongers—An Irish Sketch. 10. The German Youth.

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Including full particulars of the Meeting at Ken-

nington Common, and the proceedings of the

People and the Government on this momentous

subject. Northern Star Office, Great Windmill-street, J. Watson, Paternoster row, London; Abel Heywood, Manchester; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE DEATH OF LIBERTY.

Should the present Bill for the Suppression of Public Opinion become law, as is intended, on

Saturday, our next number will appear in full mourning, and will contain the causes which led to the death of the deceased, with the inquest upon the remains, and the FUNERAL pro-MR O'CONNOR AT NOTTINGHAM. Mr O'Connor requests us to state that he

of tens of thousands of his warm hearted countrymen to attend a meeting in Dublin on that day, rather than disappoint his consti-

In answer to a correspondent, I beg to state that it

will be at Nottingham Station at the hour ap-

and further, that he has declined an invitation

is utterly impossible for Mr Harney to discharge his duties to the Northern Star and act as delegate in the National Assembly.

FEARGUS O'CONNOB.

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Backed by a panic-stricken majority the Whigs have succeeded in violating the constitution of the country, and in passing a law, which, in spirit, reduces Great Britain and Ireland to a more degraded position, as respects the right of free speech, than that from which Germany and Italy have just emancipated themselves. To affix the stigma of crime to the utterance of opinions is an act so monstrous, that when the panic has passed away, men of all classes, and ofall parties, will wonder that it should have been perpetrated. But, though what is called sedition may, in law, be felony in future, and punishable as such, the common sense of men will revolt against both the description and the penalty, and any prosecutions that may be instituted under the new law, will be likely to carry with them little of the weight and power of that true arbiter of all questions-public opinion. The gallant minority, who resisted this atrocious measure at every stage of its progress in the House of Commons, were not wholly unsuccessful. Small as they were in number, they compelled the Minister so far to give way as to make the most obnoxious part of the Bill, that which applied to "open and advised speaking," a temporary, instead of a permanent provision, as was originally proposed. They also forced the adoption of various amendments in detail, which will, to some extent, protect the liberty of the subject, when the law comes to be enforsed. One of the curiosities of Parliamentary debating occurred in the discussion upon the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords on Wednesday. Henry, Lord Brougham, with that consistency and love of freedom for which he is so highly distinguished, gave what he called "a salutary warning" to newspaper proprietors, editors, and reporters, that they must not entertain the fond notion that they had, in future, a right to print whatever was said in Parliament, for, although members might make treasonable and seditious speeches in their places in Parliament, and be protected by his privilege from punishment-proprietors, editors, and reporters might be transported for recording the fact, as though they had "invented" the treason or sedition themselves. If Smith O'Brien, for instance, were to come over after Easter, and deliver another speech, like that he delivered last week, the public Press must either suppress the speech, or print it with the penalty of transportation for

the eccentric Brougham will go further. We had, therefore, some doubts as to the validity of this dictum of the ex-Chancellor, which were confirmed by the speech of Lord Campbell, who followed him, and who, though a "heavy," Thursday next on business of great importance; also the agents are particularly requested to fill up the return sheets, and forward them to the secretary forthwith.—Wm. Tapp, sec.

Tower Hamlets.—A public meeting will be held in Bishop Bonner's Fields, Victoria-park, on Sunday, April 23rd, at three o'clock.—The Tower Hamlets Agitation Committee will meet at the Globe and Briends. Morgan street. Commercial-road, on Wed.

Thursday next on business of great importance; also manufacturer—Richard Wilson, of Hartlepool, shiptowner.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

George Spicer, of Bath, milkman—Thomas Norton, of Loose, near Maldstone, millwright—John Eaton, of Huylon, attended the idea that the Bill would punish editors, proprietors, or reporters, for giving speeches to the world ton, Lancashire, saddler—Joseph Spencer of Bilston, tinman—Thomas Hargreaves, of Neath, Glamorganshire, attended to the world ton, Lancashire, saddler—Joseph Spencer of Bilston, tinman—Thomas Hargreaves, of Neath, Glamorganshire, attended to the world which were spoken in Parliament, even though they were treasonable; and added, he should be ashamed of himself if he brought forward or town. Cornwall, cooper—Benjamin Dance, of Shelsey supported any measure having that object in or Bath, butcher—William Robbins, of Bath, retailer of tobacco—Charles Addis, of Worcester, assistant turnkey—William Pugh, of Birmingham, coach proprietor—William Priest, of Bath, professor of music.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James M'Arthur, of Monikie contractor—V.

were made at the NATIONAL Convention, and he

not less than seven years in view, as the con-

sequence of their exercising a hitherto undis-

Henry, Lord Brougham is, however, not a

thought that the editors and proprietors of newspapers should be liable to be punished for the publication of inflammatory speeches delivered at such places as these. To this new view Lord Campbell replied, "That with regard to the publication of seditious speeches, it entirely depended upon the spirit in which they were published. If it was meant to hold them up to execration, the intention would, under Saturday after Good Friday, and on the the act be innocent, but if they were published following Monday, will be answered on the for the purpose of giving effect to these sedi-tious sentiments, then the act was punishable," and his lordship concluded with a threat of transportation for life, that seemed to be directed against the proprietors and editors of this journal.

Now, we must say that this leaves the question in a very unsatisfactory state. First, we have Lord Brougham declaring that the publication of treasonable speeches delivered in Parliament is a transportable offence, which is denied by Lord Campbell—one lawyer against another—and second, Lord Campbell contradicting himself, and stating that the intention of the parties in publishing a speech would decide whether it was an innocent or 2 guilty act. We really must protest against such loose legislation as this. Let us know what the law actually is, if we are either to obey it or defy it, but don't leave us at the mercy of different FOR THE WEEKS ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 13 judges, who may put different constructions upon "intentions." Why, if that is to be the principle acted upon, this law may become a huge drag-net, in which every newspaper editor who makes himself in the slightest degree obnoxious to the Government, may be caught, and, at the discretion of the Judges, sent to herd with felons for the remainder of their

How far the transportation of a score or two of editors and reporters might tend to make our penal colonies more "loyal" to the "mother country," and to maintain its authority in them, are questions which must be left to such lawyers as Lord Brougham, and such states-men as Lord J. Russell, to decide. We confess we have our doubts upon the subject, as also that "loyalty" at home would be very seriously

affected by such proceedings.

It is of no use mincing the matter. This debate shows that the new Act, not only prohibits the right of free speech, but virtually establishes a censorship of the press. While other nations are engaged in the glorious task of reconstructing their institutions in accordance with the wants and enlightenment of the age, England has adopted a retrogade policy, and taken up the cast off institutions of witney despotic states.

The two "great guns" of the "Lower House" came out strong on the third reading of the Bill. Sir R. Peel gave his cordial adhesion to Lord John, and Lord John declared, that while he had life or breath left in his body, that while he had life or breath left in his body, the breath left in his body, he would resist the Repeal of the Union. South Shields .. There never was a House of Commons in Which the people had so little chance of having Lambeth ... 0 4 4 their real interests attended to, as the pre. sent. The two great parties act in concert. Bath
There is no Opposition, and the Minister,
Bacup hounded on in his career against the liberties of the people by his old political enemies, is deliberately trampling upon all his former prodeliberately trampling upon all his former professions, as an individual, and upon the tradi-tionary principles of his party. How long this disastrous state of affairs may continue, it is Addingham impossible to say. The inevitable mischief Lambeth that must result will sooner or later bring Lancaster about a reaction in the public mind, and the necessity for having a Parliament that will more truly represent the country, he felt and Huddersfield acted upon. We only hope that that reaction Kirkaldy may be a peaceable one. The safety of this Preston, Brown country, in former times, has been owing to Middlesborough the fact that the great safety valves of the so- Rochdale cial machine—the right of speaking and writing—were allowed fair play. Our engineers have now tied them down, and placed them. selves outside of the boiler. We shall see whether they escape the blow-up which appears the natural termination of such infatuated

by Se It is for the People at large to say how long

To Readers & Correspondents.

Acceington.—I beg to say that I have received ten shillings and fivepence, from John Houlker, Thomas Calvert, and friends, towards defraying the expense of the North Lancashire delegate in the Convention, which I have banded over to the person who holds the money for that purpose,—Greenwood Hartley, Grange, Accirington.

crington.

THE WORKS OF JOSZPH BARKER, including 'The Reformer's Almanac,' and 'The Reformer's Companion to the Almanac,' Nos. 1 to 6, and 'Curse of an Aristocracy,' two lectures, all one penny each, may now be had of the booksellers, through Wm. Brittain, Paternoster-row, London. W. Wilson.—The one piece, entitled 'A Song,' has al-

ready appeared in our columns; the other, entitled 'The Holy Cause,' shall appear as soon as we can find J. W. Manning .- The lines shall be inserted as soon as P.—The song cannot be accepted on the terms indicated. S. Marriott, Nottingham.—No such document has

reached us.
THE ENGLISH MARSEILLAISE. Under consideration.
Mr WILLIAMS, Witney.—Mr Clayton must send for them Mr Parker, Old Shildon.—Yes, at 6d each. Mr Ingrau, Abergavenny.—The 15s 6d is handed over to

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

A public meeting of the members and friends of this association was held last Tuesday evening, in the Farringdon-hall. Julian Harney occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Messrs Graham, Shirron, Cochrane, M'Carthy, and ether speakers. The following resolutions were unanimously L adopted:-

Resolved, That this meeting indignantly deny the E prerogative of the present House of Commons to abrogate the constitutional right of the people to meet and discuss their political and social wrongs; that this w right, guaranteed and secured by the successful repulmeeting, the best security for the progressive establish- Le ment of political and social justice; and that this meeting is further of opinion, that the indecent haste with which the parliament are passing the so-called Bill for the better Protection of the Crown and Go- Do vernment,' justifies the people in the resumption of We their natural rights, the exercise of their sovereign Ro power, and the consequent re-institution of a new form

of government of the people for the people. Resolved, That this meeting, believing in the truth of Man the principle that 'all men are brethren,' contemplate in Ruthven Print the Alien Bill now before parliament a villanous attempt, on the part of the tyrannical oligarchy of this country, to set up an arbitrary and unjust tribunal on the opinions of foreigners, creating an odious distinction in treating the friends of progress as enemies, while the foes of freedom are fostered and protected-our vile government vainly thinking thereby to stay the onward | Central Rossendale 1 0 progress of universal liberty and fraternity.

EASTER HOLIDAYS,

NOTICE.

The Bank will be closed to the public from Thursday, the 20th inst., Four, P.M., until Ten, A.M., on Tuesday 25th.

All letters reaching the Bank on the By order, Tuesday. T. PRICE, Manager.

NOTICE. _

In consequence of the heavy pressure of business entailed upon the Directors by their attending the meetings of the Convention, and in compliance with the wishes of several branches of the Company, the Ballot is postponed from the 24th instant to Monday, May the 8th.

T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

receipts of the national land COMPANY,

	AND APRIL 20, 1848.											
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urse of the Whigs is upon Parliament. They	Hull ss	0 2	5 10		ŏ	1
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CHBISTOPHER DOYLE, THOS. CLARE, (Corres. Sec.) PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.)

RECEIVED AT BANK, From April 6 to April 20. Loyal Order of Druids, No. 167, Garsed ... Blackburn Auxiliary Bank ... Blackburn Auxiliary Bank Stockport, from the Weavers' Association T. PRICE, Manager.

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0 10 0 A Pow Friends Dunkirk Mottram at Paternoster's Gosport Colchester A Few Working Men, Limehouse 6 From the sale of 0 the 'Charter,' Paisley and Disand Black List, by D Waterworth 0 7 0 13 5 Halifax 0 5 6 Montrose Winchester Friend

DEFENCE OF MB O'CONNOR'S SEAT IN PABLIAMENT. 2 8 6 Brighton Land and Charter
Branch ...
Dunfermline ... Holmfirth Birmingham Odd Malmesbury Astley ** 0 9 0 Long Sutton Raistrick £5 2 8

C. Doyle, Secretary. In the last List, Barnsley Land £10 14s. 6d. should have been Barnstaple; Hamilton Land £1 15s., and Expense Fund 5s., should have appeared in the first edition.

William M'Mahon, of the Boulogne branch, has £1 8s. 6d. to pay; John Paris, do., £4:1s. 6d. They can send their money direct to the Land Office, 144, High

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOT-TINGHAMSHIRE.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,

I am much gratified to learn that my conduct, as your representative in the National Convention, has earned your approbation.

A letter from Mr John Skerritt informs me

that it is the intention of the Chartist Couneil of Nottingham to put me in nomination to serve as one of your delegates in the National Assembly. Mr Skerritt has further informed me that, in all probability, my election would be unopposed, and would receive the unanimous sanction of the people of Notting-

If I could accept the honour of election to the Assembly, I should regard it as the greatest compliment you could pay me. To represent Nottingham, with the unanimous sanction of its Democratic population, were an honour of which more worthy men than myself might well be proud.

But my position in relation to the Northern Star forbids my acceptance of that honour.
When I assented, to serve as your unpaid delegate in the Convention, I could not then foresee that my services would be required be-yond the 10th of April. But when the Con-vention assembled, the delegates found themselves, from the force of circumstances, engaged in discussions on the questions of "permanent sittings," "a National Assembly," &c., &c. One result of these discussions was, that I found myself engaged to serve you in the Convention until the 24th of April; subsequently, a vote of the Convention (this day), by adjourning the meeting of the Assembly, has extended that service until the 1st of

as working editor of the Northern Star.

This! neglect; extraordinary circumstances the delegation to the Assembly, such neglect

must, of necessity, be "permanent."
Were my duties, in connexion with the sacrifice my private to my public duties, and throw up my situation at the office of the Star, to take the honourable post of your Delegate in the National Assembly.

But my private are also my public duties. When fulfilling my engagements to Mr O'Connor, I am at the same time performing my duties as a Democrat. In the Convention, I only represent Nottinghamshire; but, in the Northern Star, I represent, and speak to, the Chartist party throughout these realms. I have to choose between the greater and

the lesser duties. I choose the greater. My place, as delegate for Nottingham, will be easily supplied. There are men abler, though not more devoted, than myself, from whom you may select an eloquent and honest man, a fit and proper person to represent you in the Assembly. But my place could not be

the duties I owe to the people, to Mr O'Connor, and myself, by retaining my position at the office of the Star: I believe, also, that by so doing, I shall best serve you, the Chartists of Nottinghamshire.

Therefore, men of Nottinghamshire, I am

public meeting on Good-Friday. I cannot conclude this letter without exsteady devotion manifested during the last few weeks by the men of Nottingham, Sutton-

have proved yourselves "Worthy sons of sires that baffled Crown'd and mitred tyranny; They defied the sword and scaffold

For their birthright ;-- so will Ye ! I shall ever remember, with pleasure, my

representation in the "People's Parliament' of the last stronghold of Saxon freedom. The shades of Robin Hood, and his "merry men," even now beckon you on to the struggle against your old Norman oppressors, and that infernal system which Norman guilt laid the foundations of in Saxon blood. The moment system will perish beneath the withering curse of an enlightened and aroused people.

" Work a little longer," good time coming." Be neither rash nor apathetic. The imbecile Aristocrats now at courage, will win you your Charter, and through it public liberty and private happiness.

1 am, with sincere respect, Your devoted fellow-labourer, G. JULIAN HARNEY. Northern Star Uffice. London, April 19, 1848.

Company will take place on Sunday, April 23, in the School-room, at six o'clock. LOUGHBOROUGH.—The various villages in this district are requested to send delegates next Sunday evening, to meet the council at the Wheatsheaf, at

Bix e'clock. NOTTINGHAM. - A meeting of the friends of Mr O'Conner will be held at the Leopard, Derby road, on Sunday next, at twelve o'clock.—The next meeting of the Land members will be held at the Flaming Sword, Plat-street, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.—A free-and easy will be held at Mr Marshall's, the Lord Nelson, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

SUNDERLAND .- A general meeting of the Chartist Association will be held on Monday evening, April 24, at the house of Mrs Smith, 5, Numbers Garth. 6 1 6 HALIFAX.—Mr Hanson will lecture in the Work-9 16 0 ing-man's Hall, on Sunday, April 23, at six o'olock 0 0 6 in the evening.

Chartist Intelligence.

(Continued from the First Page.) Pershore.—Last week a crowded meeting of the Chartists of this locality took place in the Temperance Hall, when, after addresses by several speakers, William Conn, jun. preposed, and George Hooper seconded, a vote of confidence in the National Convention, coupled with a vote of thanks to the men of London for the peaceful determination evinced by them on the 10th. Carried unanimously. After giving three cheers for the Convention—three for the men of London—three for the Charter—and three for Feargus O'Connor, the meeting broke up.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIBLD .- An active Chartist writing to Mr Harney, the latter end of last week, states that the mail was guarded by mounted police; that meetings and processions had taken place almost daily, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The writer adds: 'Do not think we are dismayed at the abandonment of the procession ; we are not. Act on your own judgment, and that will give us the greatest satisfaction. Do not vote for anything you think London and the country not prepared for. We are prepared to do our duty, but will not act rashly, nor eril the success of our noble cause.'

BILSTON. -On Monday week an open air meeting was held, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried :- 'Should the present unjust government arrest either one or both of the delegates for this district, in National Convention assembled, we will immediately proceed to elect delegates to fill their places. 'That we approve of every step taken by the National Convention and are determined to give them all the support in our power.' Daddy Richards addressed the meeting. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock. The chair was taken at that hour by T. Hammersley. Daddy Richards addressed the meeting. The report of the closing and wine's conducted demonstration of the glorious and wisely conducted demonstration on Kennington Common was read, after which a vote of censure was passed on Mr Bronterre O'Brien, for his unmanly and disgraceful conduct towards the National Convention. On Wednesday evening a very large meeting took place. Daddy Richards in the chair. The men of Biston are determined to take every step necessary to obtain for themselves and fellow men, the People's Charter.

LEIGESTER.—UNION OF THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CRASSES—At a meeting of

CLASSES. - At a meeting of gentlemen of the middle classes, held at Davis's Committee Rooms, Leicester, he following resolution was unanimously passed:-That in our opinion, it is not only desirable, but absolute'y essential to the peace of Society, and to the progress of enlightened reforms, that a union be effected between the working and middle classes of society. A sub-committee was appointed to communicate with influential men throughout the communicate with influential men throughout the comtry, with a view to carry out the purpose of the above resolution.

WORCESTER.-During the past week large public meetings in the open air were held every evening. Mr J. D. Stevensen was elected to take the place of the present delegate in the event of anything hap-pening to Mr Walter.

The Southern Counties.

PORTSMOUTH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held on Wednesday evening, at the Cebden Arms, Arundel-street, one of the most respectable taverns of this town, to take into consideration the conduct of her Majesty's advisers in reference to the late metrepolitan demonstration. The chair was advertised to be taken at half-past seven o'clock, but before that time the room became densely crowded, and many hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission. The chair was filled by Mr Stroud, a tradesman. Mr Dart moved the has extended that service until the 1st of May.

Although I have verified since the 3rd inst. Although I have, whilst faithfully performing my duties as your delegate, been compelled to neglect, to a great extent, my duties

Were unable to gain admission. The chair was filled by Mr Dark moved the discuss our grievances, or petition for their removal, hereby declare our determination to oppose, by every legal means in our power, this unconstitutional infringement of our liberties, — That we, the citizens of Glasgow, tender our heartfelt gratitude to the friends of liberty in London for the hoble stand they ple, and a breach of the first principles of the English pelled to neglect, to a great extent, my duties

Were unable to gain admission. The chair was filled by Mr Dark moved the discuss our grievances, or petition for their removal, hereby declare our determination to oppose, by every legal means in our power, this unconstitutional infringement of our liberties, — That we, the citizens of Glasgow, tender our heartfelt gratitude to the friends of liberty in London for the hoble stand they made in London on Monday last, and for peacefully, but firmly, holding their meeting on Kennington Common, unawed by the threats of a tyrannical golomored the new gage
Superintendent Ferguson, were in the Albany-street discuss our grievances, or petition for their removal, discuss our grievances, or petition for their removal, but their services were not required.

Tower Hamletts.—On Friday afternoon, a great moved the hereby declare our determination to oppose, by every legal means in our power, this unconstitutional infirst resolution:—That the first resolution:—That the hereby declare our determination to oppose, by every legal means in our power, this unconstitutional infirst resolutions of our liberties, —That we, the citizens of Glasgow, tender our heartfelt gratitude to the friends of liberty in London for the hoble stand they meeting of many thousands assembled on Bishop friends of liberty in London for the hoble st This neglect, extraordinary chounted by every lawful means in our purely be expected that Mr O'Connor would tolerate the resolution, in an address of some length, in which he took a review of the proceedings of the which he took a review of the proceedings of the convention were unanimously adopted. Convention, and explained the principles of the the Convention were unanimously adopted.

Charter. He then read to the meeting an outline of Dunder.—At a crowded meeting of the members were my duties, in connexion with the Northern Star, merely a matter between my employer and myself, I would not hesitate to the meeting an outline of Sir George Grey's new scheme of coercion, and and friends of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the and despite measure. Three hearty cheers were sound sense and wished ding of blood unnecessarily, of the meeting an outline of Sir George Grey's new scheme of coercion, and and friends of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the nembers and friends of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the National Charter Association, held urged them to resist, by every means, this odious in the Camperdown Hall, a vote, approving of the Nat O'Connor; and the meeting separated.

O Conhor; and the meeting separated.

ABERDEEN. — EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC MEETING Mr John Holywell in the chair, on the motion of Mr OF THE INHABITANTS.—Upon the morning of Mon-George Taylor, seconded by Mr George Priestley:—day last, bills of unusual size and large type, were day last, bills of this city annuauging that a A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to posted on the walls of this city, announcing that a

The Mestern Counties.

Exerge.—The members of the Exeter National

oretary, 49, Holloway-street.

TIVERTON:—A public meeting was held on Saturday last in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the Half Moon so readily filled at the office of the Northern supporting the Convention. The following resolu-Star. I say this, not vainly or foolishly. The tion was unanimously agreed to:—'That we place hard working management of the Northern the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and I shall best satisfy my own convictions as to the duties I owe to the people, to Mr O'Connor, and myself, by retaining my position at BRISTOL -A Chartist meeting was held on Monday evening, on Brandon-hill, Bristol, for the pur-

pose of opposing the bill now before parliament, called 'A bill for providing for the better security of Therefore, men of Nottinghamshire, I am compelled to come to the decision of respect-fully declining the honour of being put in nomination for election to the Assembly, at the public meeting on Good-Friday. Crown and Government, now before parliament, was an unconstitutional attack on the rights of public pressing my admiration of the enthusiasm and meeting, inasmuch as it would prevent the discussion of the acts of the monarch and the government, however tyrannical and oppressive those acts might in-Ashfield, and the county generally. You ministry introducing such a measure had forfeited the confidence of the people, and ought to be immediately dismissed. Mr Jones (one of the members of the Convention) described the acts of the Convention in London, and of the Chartist body on the day of the presentation of the National Petition. Mr Robert Norris supported the principles of the Charter.—Mr Smith (a member of the Convention) also addressed the meeting. The resolutions were then passed and the meeting separated.

Scotland.

JOHNSTONE, RENFREWSHIRE. - FRATERNISATION OF CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS .- On Saturday evening, the men of England, generally, are as "up to the 8th inst., there was held in the Temperance Hall of the mark" as I believe you to be, that hideous this town, one of the largest meetings of the working men, with a decent sprinkling of the middle class, that was ever witnessed kere. Mr James M'Mullan in the chair. The first resolution moved by Mr A. Husland, and seconded in a luminous speech of and you will not have long to wait for "the good time coming." Be neither rash nor anothetic. The imbedile Aristocrats now at LOWBANDS AND REDMARLEY.—A general meeting of the members of this branch of the National Land Company will the members of this branch of the National Land Hamilton.—A great public meeting was held here

on the 6th instant, to hear an address from Mr Clough, a talented Englishman, on 'The signs of the times, and the duty of the people at the present momentous period.' Mr Hugh O'Neil, an Irishman, occupied the chair. Mr Clough spoke for an hour, in an eloquent strain, taking a searching view of the state of Europe; the righteous and successful struggles made by the enslayed; and more especially the glorious victory achieved by the brave people of France, and concluded by calling upon the people of this oppressed country to make a bold and determined effort to secure their political freedom.-Mr Davis, an English gentleman and a true patriot, was called upon to move the following resolution:—'That this meeting being composed of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, branch

Mr Wilson supported the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to -Another great meeting was held on Monday evening, the 10th. Mr H. Smith occupied the chair. Resolutions condemnatory of the Gagging Bill were agreed to; also a resolution pledging support te the Convention. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Nelson, Donaldson, Walker, Stewart, Weir,

Main, Davies, and Burns, HOLITOWN.—A large meeting took place on Tuesday the 11th, in the Free Church. A working man in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Paul, Smith, Walker. and Davies. A resolution in favour of a general strike for the Charter, providing others do the same, was adopted.

journed to the open air. Mr M Lellan spoke at con- vention. siderable length on the past and present state of the country, and proceeded to show the soundness of the principles contained in the People's Charter .- Mr heard from the Whig and Tory press, that Chartism cluded by calling attention to the Income Tax, which

amounted on incomes of £150 per year, to 7d, per pound, while the necessaries of the industrious are taxed at the rate of 14s, per pound; and while newspapers had been donouncing the injustice of taxing precarious incomes—they seemed to forget it was this very class of tax-payers who elected the M.P.'s, who voted for the obnoxious tax. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Charter, the French Republic were given for the Charter, the French Republic, O'Connor and the Northern Star, Mitchel and the United Irishman, Frost, Williams, Jones, &c., when the meeting spirits live and the contraction of the meeting spirits live and the spirits and th the meeting quietly dispersed.

A NATIONAL GUARD!—ABERDERN.—Last week from

five to six thousands of the inhabitants passed a unanimous vote for a National Guard, and a vote of entire confidence in the Convention. A party of the 93rd Highlanders, who had been escorting the Circuit Court home to private lodgings, were loudly cheered as they passed the meeting, which had adjourned from Union Hall to Castle-street. The enrolment of the

Guard was forthwith commenced.

Edinburgh.—A public meeting was held in Adamsquare Hall on Thursday night. Mr Peter Anderson in the chair. The hall was densely crowded, and the audience listened with the deepest interest to the intelligence from London. The conduct purposed by the telligence from London. The conduct pursued by the Convention was highly approved of, and, from the feeling displayed, there is no doubt that the men of Edinburgh will support the Convention in carrying out their objects. A great open air meeting was held on Monday evening. It was very largely attended; and on a request being preferred by the authorities that there should be no procession, the masses gradually dispersed. dually dispersed. A deputation attended from Leith, which was great in heraldic devices; one lad carrying which was great in heraldic devices; one lad carrying a pole, surmounted by an inverted crown, and another a flag, bearing the inscription. The lien of Scotland has risen from his lair; beware, Whigs, beware! The pensioners were lodged in the castle, and the special constables were distributed over the town, but the services of neither were required.—Daily News.

Glasgow.—A meeting of Charists was held on Wednesday night, in the City Hall. The hall was densely crowded. About 6,000 persons were present. Mr Sawnel Bennet was called to the chair, and the

Mr Samuel Bennet was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs Moir. Wright Strachan, Brown, and other speakers. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :- 'That we, the citizens of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, having heard with surprise and indignation of the introduction, by her Majesty's ministers, of a bill to prevent the exercise of a right hitherto enjoyed able speech by Mr Malkins. A working man then Common, unawed by the threats of a tyrannical gomoved :- That the only safeguard against the en- vernment, who were backed by a gratuitous display croachments of unconstitutional power, is the Peo- of armed forces; and express our determination to

was carried unanimously.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for the manly and upright conduct of that gentlemen during the past week.

Castle-street, at seven o'clock in the evening, and that Ernest Jones, Esq., Dr Hunter, and Mr Adams, from the London Convention, were expected to address the meeting. Long before the appointed hour, hundreds were seen winding their way from EXETER.—The members of the Exeter National every quarter to Castle-street. The committee then Charter Association request the pecuniary aid of all proceeded to the place of meeting, in a carriage on these who feel interested in the proceeded to the place of meeting, in a carriage on those who feel interested in the progress of their holy which were two tricoloured flags, and the procession principles, having lately had to incur a heavy ex- which followed the committee was headed by a band pense; and, as they are firmly resolved to carry out the resolutions of the Convention, it is positive they and Mr Jones only (Dr Hunter and Mr Adams not will have to incur more. MrGeorge Wilkinson, sub-treasurer (Northernhay); and P. O'Brien, sub-se-James M'Pherson was called to the chair and opened James M'Pherson was called to the chair and opened the evening's business, with a manly address. The resolutions were to the effect:—'That the House of Commons as at present constituted, no longer de-Inn, to take into consideration the best means of serves the confidence or the least attention of the people, and that the meeting agree to memoralise her Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and hard-working management of the Northern

Star cannot be taken up by any one at twentyfour hours' notice.

I shall best satisfy my own convictions as to

The was unanimously agreed to — Inat we place in Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into bodies as Majesty to dismiss her present corrupt ministers and the most unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor and dissolve the Parliament, and also, that the people immediately organise themselves into by Mr A. B. Henry, Mr Archibald Macdonald, Mr Wright, Mr George Smart, Mr W. Lindsay, jun., and Mr R. Findlay, and carried unanimously. Mr Ernest Jones addressed the vast assemblage for more than an hour, during which time he was frequently interrupted with thunders of applause, from the voices of more than 10,000 hearers. At nine o'clock the meeting was dissolved, but it was more than half an hour after before the carriage containing the committee could be removed, owing to the dense throng which surrounded it. The cheers of the people were desfening, and baffle description. When the great door of the hall was opened, every seat within the building was occupied in an instant, the gallery and every corner was filled like an egg, and hundreds returned home who could not effect an entrance. Mr M'Pherson was again called to the chair. Messrs Henry, Wright, Smart, and a gentleman from Edinburgh, addressed the meeting at great length. Mr Jones was again called for, and spoke at considerable length. He was rapturously cheered. Three cheers were given at both meetings for the men of London, three for our brothren in England generally, three for the Irish as a nation, and three for Mr O'Connor and the Convention.—N. B. These meetings authorised Mr Jones to explain to Englishmen the state of feeling and determination of the men of Aberdeen.

Want of room has caused the non-insertion of reports of meetings at Sheffield, Loughborough, consulted with them when he promised Sir George Newcastle, Hanley, Rochdale, Greenwich, Bury, Drogheda, Dublin, and some other places. The same cause has compelled the exclusion of a host of letters. These matters shall have our attention next week.

It has often struck into that many interestive, as their position in society is widened from the lot of the many, so is their duty to them narrowed by that very circumstance, or Mr Cubitt would not have promised so prematurely. Do our employers and Sir George Grey think they can, by any such Drogheda, Dublin, and some other places. The

The Metropolis.

defatigable, neble, and indomitable defence of the best interests of the working classes; and this meeting further expresses its heart-felt sympathy with justly, that I defy them or any other employer to Mr O'Connor for the treatment he has received in impugn my character; and if they thought by an the so-called House of Commons, and that the immediate dismissal to punish me for my political secretary he instructed to forward this resolution. secretary be instructed to forward this resolution to Mr O'Connor.'

WESTMINSTER,-A splendid meeting was held on Monday evening of the Wallace Brigade branch, held at the Charter Coffee-house, Strutton Ground. The meeting was most ably addressed by Mr Vernon and Mr Churchill. A meeting takes place every Mon-day evening, at eight o'clock precisely, when persons wishing to become members may enrol their HACKNEY ROAD.—At the weekly meeting of this branch of the Charter Association, held at the Green

disobedience, let them know I have foiled them, by having calculated upon both the incompetency and the arbitrary unwillingness of any employer to re-

April 16th, at the Chartist Hall, corner of Webber. street, Blackfriars-road, the following resolution was agreed to:—'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the working classes should form themselves into a National Guard, to protect life and property; and that we resolve to form ourselves into clubs immediately, for that purpose.' DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this committee, held on Monday last, Mr James Grassby in the chair, it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to send a notice to the Northern STAB, requesting those who have the banners, No 1, to 32,

South London .- At a meeting on Sunday evening.

and also the pole used at the late demonstration, to bring them to the Executive, at the Land effec, 144, ATR.—A public meeting was held en Monday, the Srd inst. Mr T. Callen in the chair. The meeting ligh Holborn. It was also agreed that the balance was large and respectable, and the hall being unfit in hand be given to the Metrepolitan Delegate Comto accommedate one-eighth of the number, it was ad- mittee, to support the delegates to the National Con-JOHN ARNOTT, Sec. METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL -Mr Allnut is the chair. Resolutions were arranged for the public meetings on Good Friday (yesterday.) It was re-Andrew Bryan followed, and said, they had often solved, That four metropolitan meetings should each elect two delegates, and two persons, in addition, to was dead, but who here would deny it had a glorious supply any vacancies that might cour. No person to resurrection; After speaking at considerable length be allowed to stand as a candidate unless a member of on the injustice of the present Scotch Poor Law, he conthe Charter Association for the past three months. Sub-committees were appointed to conduct the elec-

THE SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

NORTHERN STAR Office,

Saturday Morning. We have reports of the meetings held yesterday in several parts of the country. Want of space prevents us more than noticing the proceedings. THE METROPOLIS. WESTMINSTER AND MARYLEBONE. The spot selected

for the election of delegates for Westminster and

for the election of delegates for Westminster and Marylebone, was Cumberland market, Regent's park. Atthree o'clock Mr Trebilceck was called to the chair. Mr Grassby proposed Mr Vernon to serve as one of the delegates. Mr P. Hanley seconded the nomination. Mr John Savage proposed Mr Henry Childs. Seconded by Mr Lucas. Mr S. Salmon rose and expressed a desire to propose Mr Philip M'Grath, but the chairman interposed, and said it was intimated to him that Mr M'Grath had declined to stand. Mr Salmon, however, persisted in prainating Mr Salmen, however, persisted in neminating Mr M'Grath. Mr West stated in positive terms that Mr M'Grath was opposed to being nominated. After speeches from Messrs Vernon and Childs, Mr M'Grath's nomination was withdrawn, and Messrs Vernon and Childs were elected.—The Chairman said the next business was a feared-applied. Chairman said the next business was of considerable importance. It was to elect two gentlement of fill the vacancies that might be caused by the despotis hands of the government being laid, which was likely, upon their representatives, Messrs Vernon and Childs.—Messrs James Grassby and Churchill were nominated and elected to fill the 'posts of danger, should the original members of the National Assemble be arrested y by the government on their first assembling, as anticipated. Mr Grassby and Mr Churchill (the latter a sentleman just arrived from France) addressed the meeting and were then elected. Mr Walter, delegate from Worcester, proposed the memorial to the Queen. Mr Churchill seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr Vernon. The memorial was adopted. Three cheers were given for the Charter, and the assembly dispersed. The whole of the S division of police, under

susported the Charter, and denounced the new gag ging (Crown Security Bill.)-Mr Shaw expressed his firm determination to promote the success of the Charter.—Mr Wilson also spoke in laudable terms of the Charter.—Mr Sharp, a member of the Irish Confederation Society, said if he was returned to the Convention, he would be prepared to prepasa a motion in the assembly for the adoption of some ulterior measures for the proper organisation of the people.—Mr Williams part addressed the meet the people.—Mr Williams next addressed the meeting .- Mr May briefly expressed his warm support of the Charter.—Mr Duncan having spoken, the chairman proceeded to the election of the delegates, and declared that Messrs Sharp, Shaw, Williams, and

Drake were retruned, the two former having the precedence of taking seats in the Convention.

South London.—A great meeting was held near
the Bricklayers' Arms, on Friday afternoon, when Messrs Wheeler and Bassett were elected delegates

to the Assembly.

Plymouth.—Mr Moorcombe, of Devonport, has been elected delegate.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF LONDON.

FELLOW-MEN, I, and another fellow-werkman, late in the employ of Messrs Shears and Son, Coppersmiths, Bankeide, Southwark, were discharged in a most peremptory and unjustifiable manner, partly for having refused to be sworn in as special constables, and partly, I suppose for having dead to be sworn for having dead. suppose, for having dared to represent our opinions

in common with the masses who congregated for that purpose on Monday the 10th of April. On returning to our work on the morning of the 11th, we found the door shut against us, without having any reasons assigned for so arbitrary an act, save the the time keeper 'had his orders.' Considering it a duty to expose the persecuting spirit which had actuated our late employers, I accordingly wrote a letter and took it to the office of the Morning Advertises, on Friday the 15th; but finding now (the 19th) that such is not likely to find a place in the columns of the Morning Advertiser, I have adopted this method of naking known to you the price at which a working man may hold his conscientious political opinions. I held nothing more valuable than the sacredness of my right of opinion, be that epinion Anti-Monarchical or Anti-Theistical; and those who have violated that right, I thing, to say the least of them, that they do not intend to leave the world better than they found it. Let us rejoice we do not live in these days when physical tortures were resorted to as a means of coercing the consciences of men, but not forget that our day has its torture, and which, if less cruel or bloody, is also far less open and manly. Sir George Grey (through his servile instruments, the aristoeratic employers) has made an odious attempt to stifle public opinion, by urging them to compel their workmen to be sworn in as special constables, and if that failed, at any rate to compel them to stay in their workshops on the 10th, er forfeit their employment; so that in either case the object sought was obtained, namely, to defeat the constitutional efforts of the reople. One of our weekly papers stated that Mr Cubitt's men would 'take the lead among the trades as special constables.' Such, however, was not the constable of th not the case. Mr Cubitt, no doubt, intended that his men should have taken the lead, but he had not

means, stay human progression? Never: Thought is more powerful than their 'little brief authority.' The efforts that have been made, and those which Monster Meeting in the Tower Hamlets.—On Sunday afternoon last, a great meeting took place in pation of mental thraidom—the struggles for Naapathetic. The imbecile Aristocrats now at the head of affairs, daily proclaim by their the head of affairs, daily proclaim by their the head of affairs, daily proclaim by their acts their incapacity to rule; and the middle that it arises from the present monopoly of acts their incapacity to rule; and the middle that it arises from the present monopoly of that it is arises from the present monopoly of that the elective franchise, and that it is highly requisite that the decument known as the People's Charter, about do for the land. The second resolution was moved by Mr John not competent of themselves to secure even their own protection. On all sides the elements of popular power are combining for the overthrow of oppression, and despite Gagging Bills and the lies and calumnies of a corrupt Bi and multiplied to thousand-fold Ireland's poverty. ceedings. A collection took place, which amounted may exult over the repression of petty tu-Both resolutions passed unanimously. It was then to £1 133.62d. These Sunday afternoon meetings mults; these are but the receding waves repulsed proposed by Mr Watson, and seconded by Mr M'Ganagal:—'That this meeting having now sanctioned the two important principles of the Charter to cease agitating, until they induce the parliament to concede the People's Charter, and Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ire-Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ire-Legislative Repeal of The Charter and Repealers then gave lead of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ire-Legislative Union Britain Ire-Legislative locality it was unanimously resolved, 'That this plicable to what may be fairly apprehended from the meeting hereby expresses its full and entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P., for his in-ployed and half-starved population of England, Ireland, and Scotland. I now say to my late employers, who have used me and my fellow-workman so un-

Grey their assistance. Hence the mistake.

It has often struck me that many men conceive,

tain my services. In concluding, I heg to state that although I am not a Chartist by enrolment, I am one from conviction; and there are few working men indeed who are not Chartists in that sense of the E. PRITCHARD, Tin-Plate Worker. word. THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.—A members meeting of this association will take place on Wednesday even-

equally unrepresented in the legislature, resolve to Gate, on Monday evening last, Mr Ferdinando in ing next, at eight o'clock, at Cartwright's coffee throw aside all national prejudices, and make an united struggle to obtain the People's Charter. The expenses of the London delegates.

Correspondence.

HOW THE 'SPENALS' WERE HANU. PACTURED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir, - Seeing that the deily papers are beating greatly fthe number of specials sworn in as an index of the feelings of a number of the people of Lendon as opposed so Chartiem, it may not be emiss to make public a few facts regarding the manufacture of 'specials,' On Friday neek, a notice was stuck up in the establishment of a large engineering firm, not 140 miles from Glass House Fields, Ratcliffe, that magistrates would attend a school room, in the vicinity, to swear in all those who were willing to attend, and, with the exception of those employed in the offices, not one went. On Saturday it was intimated to the men, that the magistrates would attend at the offices to try to catch a few of them. The men held a meeting during the dinner hour, and decided unanimously, that they would not be sworn, and that they would support any man who was made a victim for refusing. Well, after being paid at the usual time, the men found the gates were kept closed, and the force men having been sworn, went amongst them endeaveuring to persuade them to do that which in their hearts they detested. A few lickspittles, and a few who had large families depending on their earning, were got in, when lo! by some means the gate flow open, and out fushed the whole body, cheering most lustily.

After that exhibition of feeling, one would have thought they had had enough of 'specialing;' but no-on Monday a time keeper went round some of the shops, and got a few to give their names, but with all their efforts they did not get more than a fifth of the men employed There was one argument used to induce the men to be sworn, which should not be lost to the public, viz. :-Sthat their not being sworn would have an injurious effect upon the firm, with respect to government engines.' No . SPECIA

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES AND THE CHARTISTS,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. SIB, -Mixing, as I do, with the commercial classes of this kingdom, in consequence of the position I hold in society, I have many opportunities of ascertaining their views upon those important subjects which are now egitating the minds of men, and assuming a character most remarkable in its tone and spirit. It has been said of those men that they are at eamlty with the labouring population of the country; selfish-seeking their own aggrandisement, without regard to those by whom their Wealth is reared; cruel and oppressive-looking on those in less prominent circumstances in life with contempt and as mere serfs, or slaves, sent to do their bidding. That such is not the case, I can assure you. In many respects the commercial classes are one with the labouring portion of the community. They feel for them; they sympathise with them; they see the degradation, insult, and suffering, to which they have so long patiently, and without murmuring, submitted. Commercial men are accustomed to take broad and expansive views of the great questions of the day. They know there is danger fraught in oppressing thought about you and Badger (Grey) Bull Deg (Jocelyn). the people. They look to their emancipation from the bondage of their rulers. They are aware that it is short-sighted policy to legislate for the few. The poverty-stricken may endure it for awails; but the time will come when, geaded to desperation by tyranny, they will either shake off the yoke, or raise a tempest that shall rage horribly around the institutions of the land. and reduce the so-called sacred edifice to ruin. Commercial min are wise enough to perceive that legislation must have respect to the whole fabric of society. Rolaws, 20 institutions will stand, unless based upon the divine laws of equality and justice to all. The permanent peace and prosperity of the country can only he secured by the administration of even-handed justice: and no guarantee can be given for this, but in the choosing of good and wise rulers by the voice of the people. Partial legislation is the bane of every nation, be it great or proud, and abounding in wealth, titles, and natural resources. But it may be asked, is this true of the commercial classes generally? I reply -- it is. They may be -- yea, there are some narrow-minded, bigoted, and selfish men-who care not to live by preying on the sufferings and miseries of the dving-who disclaim all connexion with these sentiments. Poor, deluded, outcast men! they represent not the commercial classes. Scotland is with the people. I have lately returned from a tour in that kingdom, and from conversation with the middle and commercial classes, I can confidently affirm that they sympathise-yes, deeply sympathise-with the people. Mr Editor, I can assure you that very large numbers of individuals are indoctrinated with the Chartist opinions. whom you and your confederates know not, and whom you have reason to suppose are against you. You have many true-hearted and brave friends who as yet have not your neighbours-your fellow men! Are they not redeclared themselves. They are only waiting their time. The day of redemption draweth nigh. The Chartists would, I think, do well to neurish this feeling, and to abstein from using hard and unbrotherly language towards these classes. The past twelve or eighteen months have done much to open our eyes. Once we were blind; but now we see. The Chartist agitation upon the Land Plan-the earnest propagation of their principies—the noble hearing of the afflicted people, combined with the almost unparalleled depression of trade-the bad policy of our rulers, and the financial embarrass-

pres at, at least), remain in obsentity, and therefore beg o subscribe myself, Manchester, April 8. A COMMERCIAL MAN.

ments of the country-not to mention the revolutions

which are changing the dynasties of Europe-these

have contributed greatly to change our epinions. You

who toll in the factory-you, the mechanics, the arti-

sans, and labourers of Great Britain-we sympathise

with you. Our hearts years in affection towards you.

We are reminded that we are all men, and we desire to

live in peace as brethren. In confirmation of these sen-

timents, I am induced to send the following short poem,

which, Mr Editor, as breathing the true spirit of patri-

your justly valued and widely circulated paper. I ad-

duce it merely as a specimen of feeling existing among

very many of the commercial classes. It is written by a

perusal of your readers. Unknown to political em!-

nence, and whose situation precludes him from taking

in secrecy till 'a brighter day shall dawn;' and if he

may not be unacceptable to you, Mr Editor, and those

worthy men who are labouring in the sacred cause of

ruth and liberty. For similar reasons, I must (for the

HOMAGE TO TRUTH. All powerful truth, thy followers oft have been Exposed to to:tures crael, dire and keen. Hampden and Sydney, Pym and Russell fell, And Emmett, whose true worth no tougue can tell. Paine, Runt, and Cobbett, who in fermer times Told tyra its of their craelties and crimes-For them the dungeon ope'd its yawning jaws: They suffered much, but won the world's applause. When bold O'Conner his bright flag unfurled, And showed the Charter to a wondering world, Around him soon a band of patriots rose, Who dared the vengeance of their country's fees, But soon the dungeons were with victims filled, And human blood by hired assassins spilled; While others in the strong prison bound, Heaved their last sigh where no relief was found : While o'er the waves in felons' chains were sent, The martyred exiles doomed to banishment. Frost, Williams, Jones: last of the patriot band, Now destined to wander on a foreign strand-For us they suffered, and for us must bear, The bonds of guilt their tyrants ought to w ar. Time with its onward presence fails to heal The wounds that rankle deep, nor can the seal Of true forgiveness ever be impressed On hearts thus bruised whose wrongs are unredressed Arise, ye giant minds, that long have slept; Be cautious vigil now no longer kept; But thunder in your grim oppressors' cars, That justice asks some tribute to her tears. Never again let patience tamely wear, The settled aspect of fixed despair. But by the memory of our former sires, On each cold alter kindle freedom's fires : And as the upward flame to beaven ascends, Send grateful tidings to our patriot friends, And bid them mark our efforts as we strive, To keep the sacred cause of truth alive-That cause for serving which procured their doom, Shall see us victors, or beneath the tomb.

GONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN

LEEDS-SPECIAL CONSTABLES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR,

of mind, that I write these few lines, hoping you will which would prove I was on my direct way home. taxes than paying them, every petition might be depermit them to occupy a small portion of your valuable paper—so that every part of the world, where the light back in procession, it appears to me they could have no of the Northern Star sbines, may be made acquainted with the condition of the operatives of the borough of Leeds.

In Leeds, as well as in other boroughs, there are many evils which give us just cause of complaint-too many, I am serry to say, for me to attempt to enumerate. Want of employment is, perhaps, as great an evil as we are subject to. Our streets are crowded daily with unemployed persons. S rong athletic men, able and willing to work, could they but obtain it-and cou'd you, sir, have been with me and seen such komes as there are at pres at in this borough, your mind, I feel confident, would receive such an impression as would take some time to crase it from your memory.

I will just give you one case, an I not one of the worst. It is of an individual who lives not a score miles from people? This I can prove to be true. I am the wemen March-lane, who has a wife and four chil ren. Their descended a fight of steps—the door was open—the sanger, and it was four hours before I came to myself, in a rarliamentary borough, first thing that met my eye was the figure of a female,

of the woman told me that she had seen better days. She commenced, and told me their history, which was

of a heartrending nature, but too long for me to trouble you with. The husband always bore the character of tion. This is not the only one, by dozens, that I could snumerate; and yet we are told by the editor of one of writing. our weekly papers, that we are a free, happy, and comfortable people-nay, more so than any other nation. And then he goes on to say, that the higher classes of society (in his opinion) have nothing to fear from the agitations caused by the lower orders of society. The aristooracy are so closely knit together with the midd's class, that all attempts to upturn the government would be useless-and, if I understand his words, they amount to this: that, let the working class ever attempt to gain their rights, the aristocracy, combined with the middle

class, will crush them, and frustrate all their projects. Almost all the masters in the borough have compelled their men to be sworn as special constables by eighty and ninety at a time. Three firms, which I already know of have discharged a number because they refused to

Oh! how I long for the day to arrive, when the chain of oppression shall be broken, and hellish tyranny shall cease to exist, and every human being, of whatever country or condition, shall be acknowledged as a friend and brother, as the God of heaven and earth desired us to

AN OPERATIVE OF LEEDS.

MY LORD,-A word with you on your new bill. Lawyers' bills, doctors' bills, and tailers' bills, are all much dreaded, surely you are satisfied with your own bill, for you have a pretty round sum. First, £5,000 a year, and a residence, for being Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; you are also Commissioner for the Affairs of India, the salary of which is £ 1,500 a year; you are one of the Ecclesisatical Commissioners; you are one of the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and Lettres de cachet. hold several other appointments, the particulars of which I have not been able to ascertain. I have been looking down Johnson's Dictionary to see if I can find are the serie of the landed aristocracy. The judges any explanation of the word bill, and he describes it as a kind of hatchet, which has suggested a fresh idea to me, and what do you think it is! That you intend to cut out the tongues of all the Chartlets. But, my lord, in that case they may learn the dumb alphabet, and by that means instruct one another to do mischief. The only plan I can think of to cure these fellows is to make them blind and deaf, as well as dumb, then, my lord, you tual. would be almost master. It is very anneying to be insuited by 'vagabonds' who have 'not got a shilling to bless themselves with,' nor ever likely to have, while things go on as they have done. There is that Mr Ju. lian Harney, I see he has quite taken your title of 'lord' from you, and put Mr in its place. Next we shall see Jack Russell' put in the place of Mr, so the sooner you ment. adopt my plan the better. What do you think, my lord, I cut myself this morning when I was shaving, for all of a sudden I burst into such a hearty laugh when and Beelzebub (H. Verney), speaking in the House to please yourselves. Pirst one gets up and assures the other they are under an excellent gevernment, loud a law which enables a government to choose its victims cheers,) and that Her Majesty's subjects will twine at pleasure, usually refrain from joining the popular round them like ivy round the oak. (Loud cheering.) cause—unless it is supported by a powerful section of the Then up gets another and asks whether it is not time to put down the seditions newspapers, ('hear and cheers.) and also to stop all seditious conversations. (loud cheers.) that all those matters have her Majesty's ministers se- I may add, that petitions, got up in the same manner rious consideration, and that the necessary steps will as the great Chartiet Petition is said to have been, were be immediately taken to suppress those discontented wretches, who are not satisfied to live on a penny a day. notwithstanding the assertions of the Tories, that they (Loud cheers from the Badger party.) My lord, your Chartist friends appear to have conducted themselves very well on Henday, the 10th instant, although they cer- by persons paid so much per day to display their penmantainly disobeyed you by meeting contrary to yourgovernment proclamation.

Iam. A LIBERAL-MINDED ENGLISHMAN.

the 'interests' of society endangered by the 'principles' criminal if he allows any newspaper to be read in his ascertain the number, and as near as may be, the contained in the People's Charter ! Are not those 'prin. house, which tends to make people dissatisfied with the genuineness of signatures. ciples' founded upon the divine and bread basis 'to do unto others as you would they should do 'unto you !' Are not the Chartists your servants-your customersducid to the lowest state of degradation by 'poverty' consequent on the want of employment, occasioned by tation. competition and unjust legislation! Know ye not. that your 'interests' are intimately connected with theirs,' that if they sink you will be inevitably drawn

into the vortex ! The majority of your number are 'electors,' you possess the 'power' to redress all our grievances. It would require but little exertion on your part, to convert our present 'desolation' to a comparative Elysium. The 'work'is 'noble' it will amply repay any sacrifice, and is attainable by the simplest means. 'Millions' of answer? The 'stinging contempt' of 'your' parliament-your crouching assistance to our oppressors-the loaded musket and policeman's truncheon! Think you, that the 'love of liberty' is extinguished in the bosoms of your fellow beings? Be not mistaken! There is a 'still small voice' that ever whispers the beloved etism and fraternity, I trust you will be able to insert in name to all the 'oppressed'-that 'whisper' will ere long be changed into the voice of the 'rosring cataract.' striking terror to the 'evil doer,' and 'judgment' on the 'oppressor.' It belongs to you, electors, to stay man of worth, and was entrusted to my care for the its torrents, lest you be overwhelmed. Then come ferward on behalf of the people, demand for them the same 'political' rights and privileges yourselves enjoyan active part in your movement, he chooses to remain show the same 'alacrity' in the attainment of 'their rights,' as you have to serve the 'cause' of their opprescannot aid you by the living voice, or the open avowal of his principles, be trusts that this small tribute of respect 80rs, and, you will no longer dread the adoption of the

People's Charter. THE 'TIMES' AND THE SPECIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I beg to call the attention of the National Con vention to the vile and calumnious reports, published in the Times newspaper, calculated to mislead the middle classes as to the real power and strength of the Cartists, by asserting that only 20,080 were at the meeting on Kennington Common on Monday week, when it was proved, by an experienced surveyor, that, at eleven o'clack, 150,000 were present. I speak the sentiments of thousands of the respectable inhabitants of Lambeth, who are disgusted with the abominable proceedings of the special constables in this parish. Several of the tradesmen of the New Cut rendered themselves conspicuously disgraceful in the York-road, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Convention to the mation for the withdrawal of all business dealings with these tradesmen who acted as special constables. I assure you it will be vigorously acted upon in this district.

I trust, when the great day does arrive, that the abuse in the TIMES will not be forgotton, and that the day is not far distant when the despot Russell will be hurled from the Treasury bench by the meral force of the I am, sir, yours truly, THOMAS PLUMS.

THE POLICE AND THE 'TIMES.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HORTHERN STAR. Siz,-I take the liberty of sending you the copy of a letter the Times refused to insert, showing the partial manner they deal with matters likely to bring the enemies of the people into disrepute. Every word contained in that letter I can prove by respectable witnesses. If you think it is serving the cause of right against might, I am, sir, your obedient s

M. P. LEE. A subscriber from the commencement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Siz .- I observe you allow a person signing himself

E. T. C., to express his satisfaction at the conduct of the police, on Menday, at Blackfriers bridge; permit me. through the same medium, to express condemnation of the orders given to stop the people from going ever that bridge- I was one of those who joined the working peo- House of Commons be inundated with petitions. First, ple to assert the right of meeting to petition the legisla- let every town, borough, and locality meet, and send a ure. The leaders having advised we should on Kennington Common. I left with my friends to go let every family petition separately. home peaceably, if I could, but in attempting to pass the bridge I was struck a violent blow with mit us within the pale of the constitution; and further, Knowing, as they did, the people did not intend coming manded to be read. other object in view but to excite the people to a collision. I am glad that the people did not retaliate, and I am sertain the excellent conduct of the working men, on that memorable day, has raised them fifty per cent. in the estimation of the middle classes. Trusting you will, in fairness, publish this,

I am, sir, your obedient, servant, Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell, M. P. LEE. April 18:h.

POLICE BRUTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. FIR,-Is it possible they can call this a Christian country where hired assassins are employed to murder who was knocked down by the police and trampled on.

about the cause of their distress, for the appearance her, when they knocked me dewn. I should like a We cannot spare Mr O'Connor for imprisonment. We interference with politics, for you know the masses are with regard to some of my mates, who, I must say a honest, judustrious man, and was the manager for a shreaten Mr O'Connor's life. I would have wrote before for the People's Charter. certain firm in Leeds, but lost his situation simply be- but I have not been able. I think they have hart my cause he would not vote according to his master's diota- heart, as I have had a pain in it ever since. I send you dering to the cause of Democracy, this on purpose to expose them. Please to excuse bad

I remain, with respect, yours most truly, 4. Samford-street, SUGAN DAVEY. Portman-market, Marylebone,

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I am not one of those who are disposed attach great importance to the new, Treason Act. The

law can hardly be made more rigid than it is now. In my opinion, no people in the civilised world live

the most absurd of all the lying pretences of our aristocracy and their dupes.

Let us see what are the rights of Englishmen, independently of the new act.

Rights of Discussion .- Any man who speaks or writes anything, calculated to excite dissatisfaction in the TO THE RIGHT HON, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. minds of the people, with respect to the government of the country, is liable to be indicted for sedition, and fined

and imprisoned. There is no country on the face of the earth where the law is more rigid-not even Russia, Poland, or Spain. Under this law, in the years 1839-40, and 1842-43

hundreds were convicted. The Government can select any Advocate of Popular

themselves, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, are aristoorats, all of whom are made judges by virtue, or in consequence, of their territorial possessions. It is true that the people are permitted by their masters to violate the law, so long as no practical result is likely

And this enables our lordly masters to tell foreigners that we enjoy free discussion! And foreigners, not knowing that all this depends on the sufferance-the mere will and pleasure of the aristocracy, believe their

Never, in the world's history, was there so counting a contrivance to enslave a great people, to cheat them with appearances, and to deceive the world? It is per-

statements! And the speeches of foreigners, in praise

of our system, are triumphantly quoted in our Parlia-

feetly unique-exclusively English, Hen of commanding talent and elevated position, knowing that they would be selected for sacrifice, under aristocracy. It is true that the Whig aristocracy have occasionally sided with popular demands, in order, by means of the popular voice, to elect their oppopents When each has done the same, the biggest tomfool (your- from the ministerial benches, and, on such occasions, self) gets up to reply, and assures the hon, gentlemen the law of sedition has been violated with impunity; and deemed highly important by Whig aristocratic agitators, were mere farces, like county meetings, and that the signatures were fictitions, and, for the most part, written

of more than fifty persons, debating societies, and read. | pended, ing rooms are almost invariably illegal. The country TO THE SWORN PRESERVERS OF THE PUBLIC justices can put them down when they like. The consequence of this is that in most places the people are afreid to express any but slavish political sentiments. FRIENDS, -- You have been required to relinquish your The tavern or public-house keeper who permits a meetdomestic affeirs, and your own immediate "interests" lag of parliamentary reformers to be held in his house, for the alleged 'good' of society. Have you considered runs the risk of lesing his license. Any landed aristothe 'object' for which this sacrifice is required? Are crat called a justice of the peace, may treat him as a pecially a National Petition-whose duty it shall be to existing order of things.

A justice of the peace may attend a political meeting and order any speaker to be taken into custody if he speaks against the government, and may order the last noble effort to call attention to our rights. meeting immediately to disperse on pain of tranpor-

The right of bearing arms. - Any persons seen walking in step and learning to act together, may be arrested as | passed by as traitors to our cause. criminals. This law may be violated with impunity by some classes, but not so by others.

This subject of English liberty, Mr Editor, is one which ought to be exposed fully. It is time for the people of this country, and for the nations of Europe, to be informed of the actual extent of the bonated liberty of Euglishmen; as to the Americans, they know all about it, and look upon this country as the most downyour fellow countrymen claim it at your hands as their trodden in Europe. They know what our laws are, by 'birthright'-the have brook'd their 'giant strength' to whom and how they are administered, and are fully acsupplication! The united voices of millions have quainted with the whole trick. They know that the breathed the 'prayer' to you! What has been your aristocracy have monopolised the land and entirely governed the country for their own aggrandisement, under the hypecritical pretence and outward form of popular representation.

You need not tell the Americans anything about this, they understand it fully; but it is high time to lift the veil and expose the deformity of our institutions, to the wondering gaze of Europe. Pray do not talk about legal and constitutional rights, such fictions should not be treated as realities,-speak of natural rights! As a lawyer, I will venture to affirm without the fear

of contradiction, that the laws of Eugland on the subject of liberty, really amount to this ;-

Be it enacted that nothing shall be printed, written, or spoken that may be displeasing to the government. That no political meeting shall be held at which there shall be any speech delivered calculated to excite dissatisfaction. That no political association shall be allowed which the geverament may object to. That there shall be no de. bating society without the permission of an officer of the government. Nor shall there be any large meeting which the government may be pleased to prohibit.'

I am, Bir, your obedient servant, AH ADVOCATE.

FRIENDLY SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. Sin .- Permit an ardent lover of our common country to address a few words to the present National Con.

vention, to these who may be the members of the friends of humanity throughout the British empire. Nothing is more clear than that government do not intend to concede the Charter, nor, perhaps, any considerable part of it, or rather no part at all; and nothing a more certain than that, in this refusal, they will be the people be precipitate on the one hand, nor discou- on the 16th April!

raged on the other. The people have vast power in their hands-vast

let them be instructed how to use it. 1. It is well known that the industrious classes pay most of the taxes of this country, some of which might be entirely avoided, and all of which might be diminished. Let the National Assembly take this subject up, and, among others, let them not forget intoxicating drinks, articles from which government derives no small revenues, and also tobaceo.

2. Let them organise a regular system of agitation, instruction, and political education, not forgetting the midland boroughs, where an incredible amount of ignorance prevails, but which, nevertheless, possess great members to parliament, and who mostly say 'no' to lated everywhere. every good and Radical measure proposed to the House of Commons.

3. The working classes live by wages. These wages they have a right to spend upon friends or foes. Let them be taught to spend their wages upon friends, and not upon foes, and let this be particularly observed in Lat a large circulation of all of them be secured, and the parliamentary boroughs.

4. Continue to exercise the right of patition. Let the petition from a public meeting. Secondly, after that The prayer of all to be :- Grant the Charter, and ad.

who could not pay themselves. If five millions paidand I believe many more would, -it would amount to £10 416 13s. 4d. 6. Let this money be spent in agitating the country, in giving political instruction, and in printing hundreds

the people, and particularly the working classes.

OFERPOWERED by the tight. I saked a few questions she begged of them to let her go. I saw them beating and active service, and we want ten thousand more, the venal efferings of paid servants. You preach no. I to remark, before I conclude this letter, and that is, Bicts have concurred, and blood has flowed.

Thanking you, Mr Editor, for the service you are ren-I remain, your admirer,

Tamworth. April 7th, 1848.

THE MECHANICS AND THE CHARTER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIB .- It is with feelings of pleasure that I have be

rused the proseedings of the trade delegates assembled ut the Bell Inn, a majority of whom agreed that the principles as set forth in the People's Charter, must be the exponent of the feelings of gardeners, their entire polists, of whatever castor colour. enacted as the law of this realm, before any permanent confidence in the present system. Out upon you! You good can be effectually secured for the working classes know that you are not their organ. You know that the of this country. I noticed the different speakers, and majority of them look upon you as their most bitter spect to the liberty of the press, of speech, the right of also the trades that they represented, and I am sorry to assembling to discuss political grievances, and the right say that no one appeared from any of the mechanical still potent, and gordeners live and breathe by patronage. trades, not even from that portion of mechanics which the STAB laboured so hard for, when they were engaged fering in political matters. Yet the government official and privileges, for which the French, Germans, and in the Newton conspiracy case. Now, I would ask, if can come and lecture me upon the horrors of Chartism, Italians have lately contended, and that successfully, is they (the mechanics) are so well to do as not to want a and the blessings of class tyranny, and, spitting venom political and social change, that they do not send delegates to devise some plan whereby the moral influence of the trades might be brought to bear on the present corrupt House of Commons ! Or does it arise from a want of sympathy for these who have been thrown into the street to starve, through the application of machinery to do that which they have served an apprenticeship to learn ? If so, let them look to their own trade. and ask themselves how long will it be worth calling a trade! Again, let them look to their own trade reports, and they will see that there are some hundreds of distressed mechanics walking the streets of Manches. to the best of my ability, any attempt to destroy property. ter, and to relieve these men a benevolent committee was especially public property. Private property is another appointed, and they have paid sums from 3s. to 10s. a week to each applicant. In the STAB of April 1st there of the French King before the first revolution, to issue appeared an article setting forth the alterations that had would lead to a deterioration of the value of my labour. been made at a delegate meeting of the mechanics, I asked if this step was optional or compulsory. I was society, showing that they had decided on giving to each told it was optional. Therefore, not aware of the purof the government, and the juries in the rural districts, instead of £7. 10s. as they up to that time, had been used, I refused to run the risk of being obliged to for any the landed aristocrany. The indees accustomed to do. Does the above note that they, swear myself, as would have been the case had I been as a trade have been and are suffering, from a called to attack my fellow labourers, except in the prewild and reckless speculation, fostered by class legisla. servation of property. As to your statement about four tion. It may be asked, why do not the mechanics of Manchester send delegates to the trades committee that about the metropolis could not furnish more. What is now sitting at the Railway Inn? Is it because the disaffected scoundrels they must be. Kew furnished of the people's craters are weak and manifestly ineffec. cry of ne politics is raised in the society, or is it because three of these. There was a foreigner here, but he was the seeds of dismemberment have been sown by the not called upon to earol himself. But there was not executive of that society that so much anathy exists ! only an Englishman, as you state, wrong headed enough, Let the members look to it, for it behoves the mechanics but a Szotchman (do you think all Scotchmen are seras a trade to be up and doing. The present critical vile?) who nobly refused to rank himself amongst the times call on them to come forward. The sufferings of brawlers who went up to the vestry table in view of the those in the bastile, the oakum shop, and the stone authorities refused to comply with the form and there yard, call them to their duty. A word to those mechanics who have been sworn as special constabler. Are you willing to be the tools of the present tyrannical fac- lowed the oath, and now curse the action. I will not tions in power? If net, speak out like men, and do not be crying if a row takes place, so that you will be missing, but tell the powers that be, in a way not to be misunderstood, that you will not interfere with the people now seeking redress for long-standing grievances, but rather assist them in getting their political rights. A WELL WISHER.

Manchester, April 16, 1848.

PETITIONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Allow me through the medium of your paper to suggest to my brother Chartists, the propriety of making the qualifications laid down in the People's Charter, for an elector of a member of parliament, the qualifications of those who in future shall be deemed oligible to sign petitions to the legislature. This would show the marrow of our strength, and, as it appears to me, would give greater weight to an appeal than when the names of our female friends-and I am not the man

If to this fact there be also added the residence of any disputed name, as to its reality-such as 'Oldknow.' 'Stronginthearm,' 'Gotobed,' and others, which, though not common, are the names of tradesmen in our metropolis-they may be at once verified.

It may also be greatly to our advantage that a com. mittee of inspection be appointed for all potitions, es-Such a proceeding will be business-like, and prevent

any recurrence of those ignominious tricks of sham friends and paid spies, who appear to have floored our Let out motto be-'Peace, determination, law, and

Let those who in word, or deed, violate this motto, be I am happy to know that the peaceable preceedings

of the 10th inst., have produced a most favourable impression respecting our body, and that the middle classes are coming over to our ranks. Moral power is paramount to every other, and by it ve shall soon present a phalanz which no human agency

can break. I am, sir, yours with respect, BENJAMIN CABTO. No. 11, Charles-street, Commercial-road, Peckham.

HOW TO GAIN THE CHARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-The working classes alone cannot succeed in ob taining parliamentary Reform, either by persuasion or

force. Not by persuasion, because the aristocracy will without aid from the other classes. In France, Germany, and Italy, the middle classes are with the bulk of the eager for a real political referm as the Chartists them-

The government of this country is now bustly engaged in increasing the ill-will between the Chartists and the middle classes. Notwithstanding the fiery speeches of some of the

Chartist orators, the government knew that the great meeting and procession were to be composed of unarmed men, and that the object of the Chartists was a peaceable demonstration of their numbers. But it would have ruined the cause of aristocracy to let

the numbers and importance of the Chartist body; hence the procession was prohibited. And, in order to increase Chartists, the government pretended to feel great alarm and fear that the Chartists were going to attack the City, swear to be Monarchists.

But having succoeded in keeping away the great bedy of the Chartists from the meeting, the government renext Convention, to the Chartists generally, and to the solved not to interfere with that meeting, it being quite easy to persuade the people who were not there, that the numbers were ineignificant.

Hitherto the government has advoitly availed itself of this refusal shall be announced by government, let not they refer to the display of civic force against the Chartists

Now the middle classes have as much to gain from the moral power. Let them be instructed to know it, and country. And it is perfectly easy to convince them of the

> The only way to gain the Charter is to disseminate political knowledge. How can this be done effectually ! medium of the press. Let there be a cheap daily newspaper | were but 100. We may judge by this of the 150,000. established to defend the cause of democracy at home and abroad, and faithfully chronicle everything affecting it to any one to say what the physical strength of shopthe 'state of society question,' and the cause of human keepers and clerks is, in comparison with that of me-

the tone of the cotemporary press. Second'y-Let a penny weekly paper, containing political instruction and a familiar explanation of the bene. or the cloth yard, would fare but ill when contending by publishing my statement in the STAR you are at liberty political power, inasmuch as those very boroughs send firsto be obtained from Democratic government, be circu-In order to secure this desirable object, let competent

persons be employed to lecture on Democracy, and induce venders for the supply of these papers, and the regular company an elder sister to the road, to see the procesweekly newspaper of the party—the Northern STAR. speedy triumph of the good cause is perfectly certain. A DEMOCRAT.

THE 'SPECIALS.'

TO DE LINDLEY, THE EDITOR OF THE GAEDENER'S CHBONICLE,

but whose intelligence and character you have hitherto repeatedly attempted to deny and injure. To marshal have got to be sure! You are a political partisan, or misled souls, marvel at your bravery. But, as to these enemy, though they dare not say so, for patronage is upon the glorious principles of equality and fraternity, demand that I would swear allegiance, not to the Queen, but to the troops of corrupt justices of the peace that are scattered about, for the honest individuals dreaded no annoyance. I am no Chartist, but I oberish their principles. I am no destroyer of property, but scruple to venture the destruction of my own property (labour) in the cause of those who deny me the right which that labour should confer. I told the official that 'I was one of the people, and not allied to the government.' I did not enrol myself, but declared my intention to resist, thing. I have none of it, as I support myself by manual labour. I held that any attempt to destroy property

being Irish, I am surprised that all the establishments were two other Scotchmen who demurred, but, by the fear of official persecution, they succumbed, and swalallow you to misrepresent me while there is a free journal in the kingdom, nor misstate facts, thereby giving false confidence to the tyrants who must, one day, be

ROBERT R. SCOTT, Kew, April 16th, 1848. of Belfast, Ireland. *Dr Lindley lately recommended the dismissal of certain 'evil spirits,' who sought to draw attention to the state of Kew Gardens.

THE WAY TO CONQUER THE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOLTHERN STAR. Sin,-About the year 1816 we had in this town of Romford, a bank carried on in the name of 'Joyner Surridge and Co.,' both very high, consequential Teries, of great tyranny, looking on every one but their ewn friends, as so much filth.

At that time a person of the name of Jacobs, a tailor, The Right of Meeting to Discuss Grievances. Meetings to disparage them-or our sons, under age, are ap- who was always for a spree, very much to the annoy. are idle in multitudes, and the streets, lanes, and alleys checaus to this said bank, he was taquted and jeered at ! in a manner quite uncalled for, and thereupon took the as it happens in the midst of plenty, and is a land said gold. He took that to the bank, and so continued compelled these Tories to beg the tailor's parden.

> Cannot you make any use of this anecdote in refero pay us in a different manner? I remain yours, &c.

Romford. T. S., A fresholder of the counties of Essex and Hants, and a ten years' subscriber of the Northean Star.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIE-The lies so abundantly circulated on this subtect demand some notice. If these men enrolled them- God should visit for these things? No! for he hath deselves for the mere purpose of protecting their ews, or clared,- I will proceed to do a marvellous work among their neighbours' property, they have done what was the people, even a marvellous work and a wonder, for perfectly right, and what the Chartists, I presume, would the assumed wisdom of the wise men shall perish and he very far from condemning; but it is to be seared that the understanding of ones thought prudent shall be hid. a large majority of the special constables have much Thus, in every age, perish the workers of iniquity. Thus worse designs, and that their object is to put down, if comes suddenly the retributive justice of God. they can, any expression of political feeling hostile to the government. That this would be the casse with very many in and about London, there can be no doubt. The baseness and servility of shopkeepers to those whom they think above them, is only to be equalled by their in. solence and tyranny to those whom they suppose below not resign power voluntarily. Not by force, because the them. I mean this, however, to apply chiefly, to those working classes never succeeded in effecting a revolution who call themselves great shopkeepers, for I am well aware that there are many thousands of little ones as selves, though they may not be enrolled formally among

Of the class of clerks it is almost superfluous to speak; the slavery of the negroes in Brazil, is hardly more degrading than that in which they live, and, as may readily be believed, its natural consequence is, that you rarely indeed can find a man of independent thought among them. They seem to glory in the shame of their servilizy. If this be generally true, as it is, of mercantile and banking houses, what can it be supposed to be the middle classes see all through the streets of London of the Bank, the Castom House, the Excise Office, or Somerset House? As to the poorer class, let me ask if it can be thought, that workmen attached to the Italian the ignorant enmity of the middle classes towards the Opera House, and many large establishments that might be mentioned, were free agents? One young man of this class, owned to me that he had expected to be paid: and plunder the banks and the shops! Under this pre- | so, no doubt, did many more; not excepting the coaltence they enrolled the special constables, and made them | whippers, with whose devoted loyalty the honourable House of Commons appeared to be so enraptured a week or two ago.

I allow, then, that large numbers would make themselves special constables; but that the lying press lies upon this point most audaciously, is evident. The great liar of all, the Times, says there were 150,000 special constables, and only 10,000 Chartists! I will just obtist yes, though approving the Charter), would be that ominous character, and we shall treat it as such. triumph of democracy as any other body of them in the there were 100,000 Charlists, and if I err, for I am not accustomed to estimate the numbers of large meetings, I am sure that my error is in under and not over calculation. As to the special constables, I was told by a medical gentleman, who was himself one, that in the The answer is that it can be done only through the whole district (that of the very place of meeting), there If a collision had unfortunately taken place, I leave

the hands that have been used to nothing but the pen, against those accustomed to much heavier articles. The Great Liar also says, that the countenances of the My son, aged sixteen, was on the Common, and one of character. as meny as possible to give orders to the local news. my daughters, twelve years of age, was delighted to ac-

sion, where they met many of the ladies and children of the neighbourhood.

CASE OF TYRANNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

tion of this short letter, a copy of which I sent to Mr goons, chains, the careere dure, spies, and sycophants, Sie, From the frequent denunciations which have is Thomas Cubitt, after discharging me, because I refused was paramount, the nation was silent the moment the DEAR SIE,—It is under feelings of the deepest distress 2 bludgeon, although I produced my card, to please those gentlemen who are more fond of eating sued from your pen against Irishmen, and to be sworn as a special constable. He has not replied to please those gentlemen who are more fond of eating sued from your pen against Irishmen, and to be sworn as a special constable. He has not replied to please those gentlemen who are more fond of eating sued from your pen against Irishmen, and to be sworn as a special constable. He has not replied the fulsome adulation, which, for some unknown reason, to it, and for this reason, I think I am justified in makyou heap on Scotchmen, as Scotchmen, I desire, though | ing it public with a few remarks upon it. You will see. 5. Let a general subscription be made throughout the in the assurance that you will treat my communication by the letter, that I had several interviews with him and empire of one halfpenny per head, and no more, allow- with contempt, to set you right upon one or two minor his foremen on the day of swearing in. One of them, a ing, however, liberty for other parties to pay for those points, wh ch you have, perhaps, been advisedly led to Mr Porter, engineer, said to me, that he was given to unmisstate. I demand no consideration at your hands; derstand that I was continually agitating and influenc-Your true character is well known to many of the un- ing the rest of the men in the employ, which he said I (a mysterious number) Austria has ruled over Italy. Do fortunate class whose loyalty you so much extel. My ought not to do. I told him that I was only doing my character, either public or private, is not affected by your duty, and that, whenever I had an opportunity, I would insinuations or scurrilous attacks. Allow me, then, to do so still until all men were acknowledged citizens. Anof thousands of tracts, and solling and gratuitously dis- profes, myself an Irish journeyman gardener, and, as other asked me hew I got my living, and who employed tributing them in districts where needed, and particu- such, hated by you. Allow me, further, to state, that I me ? I said, of course, Mr Cubitt; but, sir, I said, how larly in the midland and small parliamentary boroughs, am employed in Kew Gardens * though I do not know does Mr Cubitt get capital to employ men with? Such where they are much required by the ignorant state of howlong I may continue there. I have committed no men as the one you are talking with, create the capital single act to justify my dismissal, or I should have lone for him. Another commenced an attack upon me, and I have, within a few weeks past, asked many of the since been dismissed, as there is little encouragement asked me what we wanted. I told him that we aught to working class in this part of the country questions re- | here for those 'accursed Irish.' I have further to state, have a greater share of what we produced. Be said, he specting the Charter. Some of them had not heard of that I hold you to be part and parcel of this system of thought thirty shillings per week was capital remuneit, others asked if the Chartists were some sect of Reli- oppression and intimidation, which is carried on against ration. I said, sir, why should you have three pounds gionists, and not one of them knew anything of the us. Since you have become a recipient of government per week, merely for watching, as it were driving me home is unfit for human beings to inhabit. When I had It was reported I was killed, but I am not yet out of principles of the Charter. And yet some of them lived bounty ('Potato Commission') you must uphold the at my work, like a carter does they horse, deficient only same-and, no doubt, hope to sit one day in the direct of a whip? Does not my child require as good a coat, as When I attempted to rise they knocked me down again Lastly.—Let me say to the Convention, to Mr O'Con. tor's chairef this establishment, to the great annoyance much victuals, as good education, and as good a house whom I took to be the mother of the group of children without any provocation. I was merely asking an old nor, and to every patriot, one and all—be temperate, be of the public and those employed. I look, therefore, upon to live is as yours? I asked him why all this difference? whom I took to be the mother of the group of children without any protocation. I was merely asking an old nor, and to every pasted, one and townspeople what sat playfully on the floor of their wretched habits— woman the way to the Suspension bridge, when she prudent, be cau ious. We cannot spare one for imprition. The sharp thorn of hunger had pierced them all, as I look upon the parson's prayer for the preservation of I said, it was the very soul of the question. If airly beat a smoother—the former partisans of a republic, the

dector to view the marks of violence on my person. I want his active services in the House of Commons. We already too much exasperated, But when you fear the acted a very unmanly part, because they swore bitterly dector to view the marks of violence on my person. I want his active services in the latter between they would not be sworn; but the moment they came wanted my husband to send and let you know at the want him to set a brave and bold front against the oil government will everlook, or underrate, your extreme they would not be sworn; but the moment they came wanted my husband to send and let you know at the want him to set a brave and both him; and we loyalty, you stand forth as the marshal of that unfortunate in contact with Mr Cubit and the magistrate, they does no redress for the poor. I gareby, in a place where they must hear him; and we loyalty, you stand forth as the marshal of that unfortunate in contact with Mr Cubit and the magistrate, they time, but no sais there was no redress for the poor. I garchy, in a piece water thousands of petitions, if need be, class, whom you designate as intelligent and peaceable, forgot their premises to me and their oaths, and al. lowed another chain to be put round their necks; and so fond did some of them appear to be of kissing the book the gardeners of Kew, Chiswick, Syon, Pine Apple- in the gentlemen's presence, that the magistrate had a place, &c., &c., to arms. What a gallant colonel they hard matter to get the book away from some of them, Some of these men say, they are as good Chartists as rather, a government tool, and hope to lead the garden- lam; but let me tell them here, as I told them to their ing class to battlefor the continuance of a system which faces, that they are as great enemies to the cause as maintains you in a position from which you may cast Mr Cubitt, because he that is not with us must be obloquy and denunciation upon them. And they, poor, against us. Great God, when will working men act honestly to one another? But after all, Mr Cubitt is not specials, who figure prettily in our courts of justice, as everybody. Neither has he all the work in the kingdom; the disturbers of the peace. You are inclined to threw and I hope the day is not far distant, when by our gloyour editorial authority into the cause, and to offer, as rious Land scheme, we shall bid defiance to all mono.

> AN OLD GUARD, April 18th, 1848. LETTER TO MR THOMAS CUBITT.

Sis,-Will you condescend to allow one, who has for the last two years helped to enhance your preparty, and who can defy your foremen, who have had the superintendence of me for that time, to say that I ever shrunk from my duty at any time to you in the slightest degree-I say, will you allow me to ask you, why you refused me the exercise of my own opinion as to whether I would be sworn as special constable, when I told you and the clerks, who accested me in your presence, that I objected upon political grounds altegether ? I said, you do not allow me to exercise my own judgment upon any case as regards legislation, while I thought it very strange that you should think me qualified, all of a sudden, to be a special constable. I then said, if you would give me the vote, which all now acknowledge to be right and just, I would then gladly fill any situatien in the shape of a national guard, &c, but I would not otherwise act. You told me it was not a political question, when, at the same time, a magistrate must swear us in. You knew well it was political, but you dared not asknowledge the fact, that if working men had their political rights, you would not dore to coerce them, nor monopolise made as you do. But the particular question I wish you to answer is this, why you should have acted so ungentlemently to me in discharging me, after my foreman, Mr Smith, declared it was optional, and I might return to work? Now, sir, place yourself in my position, or fancy yourself treated as you have treated me, morely for exercising my individual opinion. and you must come to the conclusion that a more tyran nical act could scarcely have been. But what use is it to talk to men who won't reason with you. I feel justified in sending these few lines, hoping you will favour me with a short reply, for which I will wait a day or two. I remain, yours, &c.,

CHARLES GWILLIAM, April 13th, 1848. Bricklayer.

THE CAUBE OF DISAFFECTION. TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P.

SIE,-It is defective legislation that has brought the country to the present peculiar but critical predicament. It is the extravagance and bad management of the corrupt portion of our rulers, which have raised a spirit of discontent, and kindled a flame which, if not promptly attended to, by timely concessions, may terminate even n the overthrow of menarchy itself. It is the pressure of avarice and arbitrary laws of which the millions complain. It is the want of a fair representation in the Commons of England, and of disproportionate taxation. at which the working classes chiefly feel aggrieved. The consequence of evil is always calamitous, and never did a people in the remembrance of man writhe under the effects of despotism, or more pencefully endure their sufferings, than the working classes of Great Britain at the present period. There are tens of thousands in the empire who are peacefully pining away their miserable existence by the dint of misrule and the withering effects of unnatural laws passed by the influence of designing men. It is heart-rending to see the amount of human wretchedness, which our large cities and towns commenced business opposite this said bank, he was one at the present moment present. Men willing to work ance of the high church bankers. Having to take a of our manufacturing towns, present seenes of misery beyond human description. This is more remarkable following method of revenge:-Having a £10 note of to be the most humane and Carlstian in the world. Yet theirs, he went back instantly, and demanded gold for these individuals in their sad extremity, are compelled. it, which was paid directly. He then went to his neigh. by vicious legislation, to pay as much for the ordinary beur, and asked him to oblige him with a £10 note for necessaries of life as the richest in the land. The principle of indirect taxation may be human law, but it is until he drew between £200 and £360 in gold. This bai philosophy. It is neither founded upon reason, nor in conformity with the law of nature, or of God. It is only from such men as you that the people can expect a ence to the bank that was so prepared last Monday week redress of their injuries, for the corrupt party in the state have no sympathy with their wants or feelings they seem infatuated before their fall, for they will not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely, What an amount of human perfidy is presented to the public, by almost every act of these destroyers of the human family. A poor man may pine, hunger, and die, while the sons of the aristocracy are pensioned upon the public, and the earth, the property of the Great Creator, appropriated for the benefit of a few, who misappropriate its proced in deeds of folly, or squander it in superfluity or vice. And is it to be wondered that

> I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, APOLOGEOMAL.

Birmingham, April 19th. SIR .- As I have seen hints from different correspon. dents in the STAR as to the best means of obtaining the Charter, suffer me to offer my humble opinion. It is this - as our noble chief, Mr F. O'Counor, has comented a union between the English Chartists and the Irish Confederates and Repealers; I would propose that a card of union be struck, bearing the Chartist and Confederate

THE WAY TO GET THE CHARTER.

motto, or whatever emblem the National Assembly think fit. That each member of the United Chartists and Confederates take this card of membership, for which he shall pay one shilling. Each card shall be numbered, and each man's name and address taken, as by the National Chariest Association. The proceeds to be at the disposal of the National Assembly. I feel no doubt in my mind, that if this is carried out with spirit, it would secure ample funds to support the National Assembly.

Yours, truly, One of the Old Guards, 265. Bradford Street. EDWIN MURLESS.

> OPERA PALMERSTONII. QUÆ SUPERSUNT (!) OMNIA.

(From a German Correspondent.)

The rumoured intention of the British Government to protest against the aid afforded by Sardinia to the emancipated Lombardo-Venetians, offers a good opportunity Hitherto the government has acroitly availed itself of community and only availed itself of community over circumstance to set the middle against the working serve, that living in Kennington, as you will see by my for reviewing shortly the opera of the above noble diploevery circumstance to set the middle against the working enclosed card, and witnessing all that passed during the matist. Well may, we think, Italy say to this protest classes, and it now tells Europe that the mass of the outlood card, and windowsing all each passed during that mat Meternich is reported to have said to that entered people are proud of our institutions, in proof of which whole of the 10th of April, I hesitate not to affirm, that never published. My calculation (and I am not a Char- test and be d-d! However, the thing bears a really That no treaty provides for, and authorises such a procedure has been shown by others. But let us con-

sider the morale of the affair. It was certainly Lord Palmerston, who, on a very late occasion, praised in the House of Cemmons 'the wisdom and pradence of Austria.' What could a gentleman like M. de Metternich do less, in return for such a compliment, than pay Lord Palmerston-a visit in London ! Aside this and similar tirades, his lordship's own personal performaances were rather restricted of late. Mr Robert Peel in progress. This alone will suffice to produce a reform in chanics and labourers; were I to guess, it would be Switzerland, Sir Robert Seymour at Lisbon, Lord Canthat one of the latter class would beat five of the former; ning at Madrid, and a Cabinet Minister in Italy-could scarcely be considered appertaining to the personnel of a Foreign Office, headed by Lord Palmerston. Still. the tenor of the activity of the above diplomatists was, either non interference, or interference for the liberal women and children at the windows were full of alarm! | cause. The Turin protest would be of a quite different

> It is not a party, a clique of conspirators, or even the mob, who eject Austria from Italy, it is the NAMION-the universality of the population. And is it the province of free England to back a pack of most sanguinary and stolid tyrants and oppressors ? Since Pio IX. gave a free press to Italy, now nearly two years ago, a heat of journals have aprung up over the whole surface of the peninanla. Was there any one of them-was there ever one singlearticle written in favour of Austrian rule? No Sir. You would oblige me very much by the publica. not one. As long as the iron rule of secret police, dunleast vent was given to national sentiment, the people break the Imperial eneigns, not only in Milan and Venice, but at Rome and Florence; at the latter place expel Baron Neumann, formerly Austrian, Minis er at Lendon, who induced the British government to violate the secret of the letters of brothers Bandiers, to Mazzini, an event which led them to the scaffold! Thirty three years not ask kow? The shout of raring avid despairing people

is a sufficient answer. It becomes an oppressive task to write the history of such times, of such misdeeds as Austria has been guilty of late. But let Britain atand saloof of a catastrophe she has noither provoked, per encouraged. The flood gates of His ire and punishmant ar e open; let none interfere, but soothingly and mi'dly i's such concerns. The diplomatic correspondence found in the Rue des Capucins, at Milan, and elsawhere, v.ill be soon printed. We fear that Lord Palmers 2007's articles will occupy some of the columns of this Journal Du Monde. We appeal to the sense and humanity of the people of these Islan.

STUTTOARY, 11th April.—Irritation is continually and left its deep traces behind. For a short time I was they were running at us. I never shall forget her, how that we have—we want every one of them, and they all gave tup, There is one thing I with latter of a constitutional monarchy. Serious con THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

part, Sunday .- The Moniteun of this morning history of Finances the abolition of the duty on salt, and a decree to ofollowing effect:

the provisional government, considering that citizens poli contribute to the public charges in preportion to fortune, and that the object of the republican form distriment is to put that principle of justice and hucrois in practice; considering that it is especially imthat to abolish the imposts of consumption, which thupon the poor, and that of all imposts, that upon is the most onerous and most iniquitous; considerthat the health of the people, the prosperity of agrime, the development of incustry and trade, imperipeople one of the most crying acts of injustice of past on the report of the Minister of the Finances, de-

art. 1. From the 1st of January, 1849, the duty upon dis abelished, &c., &c., &c. another decree declares that the woods and for

administration of the forests of the state. WORKHER'S DONATIONS.

A few days ago a deputation of the journeymen m of 6,554f. which they had collected amongst iron. censelves. A considerable number of women and herly. After an appropriate address had been read, know whether my whole existence was not concentrated Paguerre returned to the deputation thanks for in one deep and vivid affection, which endowed me with the patriotic gift, and alluding to the young persons renewed vigour for my political struggles. resent, observed that the lesson which they that day received would no doubt be always indeliby imcan their parents, they would not have to pass through two great trials to behold liberty established advance on my path. in France, He then embraced the little girl who

THE PIRTUPAL The Minister of the Interior has decided that the internal walls of the Panthern are to be covered with paintings by M. Paul Chenavard and such assistants as he may think fit to associate with himself in the task. M. Chenavard is to be allowed 1,000f. a year for the work, and his assistants 10f, a dry each, as a maximum, colours and other materisk being furnished by the state. NATIONAL WORKSHOPS.

It is said that the provisional government is engated in organising 'Ateliers fraternals' in the frenty detached forts which surround Paris. Each jort, it is said, can lodge about 2,000 workmen. EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT.

On Sunday morning the organ of the clubs, the CAMMUNE DE PARIS, publishes the following au-

All the trades are convoked to assemble by their delegates to-day at eight o'clock in the morning precisely, and to merch in bodies to the Champ-de-Mars, in order to elect the captains of the staff of the National Guard, she are to be chosen from among the different indus-

We ber of all revolutionaries, our friends, known and

This notice is followed by the following para-

suknown, all the presidents of clubs, all the chiefs of corporations to call at our offices in order to give us infemation of the situation, which becomes more and more grave every day. More than ever is it of importance make head against re-action. The effect of the above notice was, that the whole

of this (Sunday) morning the bonlevards and streets iowards two o'clock that the alarm appears to have awaited those who desired more. abroad that it was the intention of the clubs. headed by Blanqui, to seize upon the Hotel de Ville. on the Bank of France, the Post-office, the Bourse, the Mint, and the Tuileries; to upset the present provisional government, and to install a new government, composed of Blanqui as President, with the former ultra-republican members of the provisional overnment, namely, M. Ledru-Rollin, M. Albert,

The origin of this movement is stated by some parties to have been an altercation between Ledru-Rellin and Marrast, but this report cannot be relied

The assemblage of ouvriers to day in the Champ de lars is the largest that has taken place since the Revolution. It is said to be upwards of 150,000 men. I understand that when they had met, a consultation of delegates took place, after which the different trades which were marshalled under disdirected their steps towards the Hotel de Ville. I tion de l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme. Orgades Girondins,' and cried out occasionally, 'Vive la Most of them had the red riband of the republic at their button holes, which is in oppoin favour of the Provisional Government. FIVE O'CLOCK .- It appears that there were two

subject of 'organisation du travail,' and the other as mentioned above, for the nomination of a certain number of officers for the staff of the National Guard, the working classes declaring that they had not been represented in the late elections of officers. It is said that when they complained to Louis Blanc that ther had been thus neglected, he desired them to meet together, and appoint them themselves. This they did to-day with perfect order, to the number of fourteen. After this operation they made a collection for the republic, and then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to present it to the government.

At the other meeting, which was avowedly Communist, cries of 'a bas le Gouvernement Provisoire!' were over and over again heard, and very inflammatory speeches were made. These men afterwards joined the other body, and appeared to take the chief

The club of Barbes remained sitting all the night of Sunday, in order to support the Provisional Government should any attack be made on it, and to preserve order throughout Paris.

A body of operatives, variously estimated, but pro bably not exceeding 25 000, marched, at about two o'clock, from the Champ de Mars and the Champs Elysees along the quays towards the Hotel

When the head of the column arrived at the

impossible by the dense mass of National Guards they there encountered. They then demanded that a deputation should be allowed to proceed to the Hotel de Ville, to the Provisional Government, They repeated again and again that they had only assembled to name their officers of the ctatmajor, whom they desired to present. The deputation was accordingly admitted, and the main body

Some weeks ago a document was published in the Refue Retrospective inculpating Blanqui, the

traitor. He had suffered much under the fallen dynasty, and was trusted by the extreme Republicans great number of public functionaries of the first as one of the most devoted of that party. A few days order. ago he published his reply, which has excited a great sensation in Paris, and completely satisfied his ad- ing to their homes, and the whole city is perfectly mirers. We give the following extracts:-

ays in collecting information on and Cabet. the dark machinations which led to that odious aggression. The state of my health prevents me from continagas labour. Those two motives alone retarded my Calumny is always a welcome guest. Hatred and cre-

Probability; downright absurdity is no drawback. It and of association, so maintained by men who had of Montechiaro, Lonato, and Castiglione delle Stiviere, Possesses a secret advocate in every heart under the devoted themselves to their cause, are the ideas ruise of envy. He proofs are demanded from it, it is the of the people, and that, in the opinion of the people. Tictims that are celled up. An entire life of devotion, the revolution of February would fail if the effect of it to concentrate themselves between Peschiere and Manof austerity, of suffering, sinks in and leaves an abyss at were not to put an end to the exploitation of man by tua; but our troops pursued them with prodigious rathe slightest motion of its hand. Asm accused of treason! Wherefore? To save my 1 46 which ran no risk as all are aware. When ven-

a sc. Vald, and could it do so after eight months of calm sentatives and friends, Louis Blanc and Albert were toto. Livion! Its presence was at least requisite; and received with distrust? They say it was because the attack the Austrians. The war of Italian independence if the & wess of terror turned with such fearful rapidity Reactionists had spread a rumour that the workmen into a vi tempormer, how comes it, I ask again, that a intended to overthrow the government, and that which might really deserve the name of a victory, and we Egnature was not exected from such a subject of moral innihilation . f

Did I, mor caree, allow my fetters to be knocked off? The Most St h. Weed, the Penitencier of Tours, are there to answer for me . Amongst my companions, who has drunk so deeply (see cup of anguish? For a whole Jeer my thoughts ri veted on a beloved wife, sinking fast miler the effects of Lespeir, and powerless to soothe her; and then four w tole years of an eternal tete-a-tete, their protection it shall not perish. in the solitude of my di tageon, with the departed spirit of her who was no more. Such were the tortures which

and the first sound that strikes my ear is, ' Death to the traitor! Let us crucify him!

tuted pen of the drunken reveller. Gold, to die by manifestation which took place on Sunday and Moninches in a tomb 'swixt the crust of black bread and the day, directed against him and his fellow Communists, cup of anguish! And what have I done with that gold? declaring that their intention is to withdraw to Ame-I live in a garret on fity centimes a day. My fortune, rica, to realise there an Icaria similar to that deat the present moment, consists of sixty france. And it scribed in the published work of M. Cabet, and is I, this miserable atom, who drag my wearied body, disavowing all intentions hostile to the governwrapped in threadbare clothes, through the streets, who ment. am jeered at as the paid informer! whilst the valets of Louis Philippe, changed into gaudy republican butterflies, settle on the dias of the Hotel de Ville, and from their well-fed virtue of four courses heap calumnies on the head of the poor Job who has escaped from the pri-

sens of their master! on! some of man; who have always a stone race!

sounded in the tocsin of February. It is time to pour against the party of re-action. out in the daylight these quarrels which have so long been simmering in the dark. My portrait has not the henour of a place in the gallery, which a charitable hand has just withdrawn from presided. The object of this meeting was to arrange belonging to the private domain of the ex King the museum of the police. To fill up this blank I shall the military organisation of the club, and to divide

unbounded ambition, cold, inexorable, breaking men eceding is considered as showing an intention, on the takers proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to present a like reeds to pave his way, heart of marble, head of The profile is not a flattering one. But is there not the street in the neighbourbout seven years of age, dressed as the Goddess of gospel? I appeal to those who knew my home: they hood was crowded by persons anxious to

Death, when it snapped the bands of that affection asunder, struck the only blow, I own it, which went ginted on their minds, and that, more fortunate home to my soul. Aught else, calumny included, glides treason against the people; that the whole affair to me like a shower of dust. I shake my clothes and

Sycophants, that wish to make me out a moral monthemselves, and
the deputation withster, unlock the secrets of your homes, lay bere the life might happen. your hypocritical demeanour? Brutality of the senses. perversity of the soul. Pale sepulchres, I shall raise Patis on Wednesday, that orders for the arrest of the stone which hides your rottenness from the eyes

> What you persecute in me is my unflinching revolutionary spirit, and obstinute devotion to my principles. You wish to pull down the indefatigable gladiator. What have been your deeds for the last fourteen years ? Desertion! I was with you in the breach in 1831. I was there without you in 1839 and 1847. In 1848 I am there against you!

affront of the 12th May still burns hot upon your cheeks! will be shortly nominated. There is no lack of com-To fancy yourselves a Republic, and not to know that a munist leaders and preachers in this eapital. The Republic dares the battle! How pardon so bold a step. first decisive step towards gesting the interest of the which held up your impotence to the sneers of the public! working classes properly represented and upheld, was Your outburst against the vanquished insurrection is taken yesterday at a great popular meeting, at known to all. The National dressed our wounds each which a provisional committee of twenty-eight was morning with gall and dirt, and cowardly insinuations elected, 'in order (as stated by one of the speakers) have preceded the calumny which vergeance has at last to conduct the general affairs of the working

ments slumbered. A dying man was no longer to be feared, structed to draw up the statutes for the trades and on the rumours of my speedy dissolution many quills uniont. Several manufacturers agreed yesterday doubtless were cut to pen a magnificent funeral oration to diminish the hours of labour to ten, and at the over my grave. But death withdrew, and February has same time to raise wages. It is proposed that the changed those pens into so many daggers. I arrived on the 24th, elated with triumph. What a

before the new possessors. Whom do they look upen with give the benefit of their advice to the future ministry that cold eye of aversion and horror? I see! It is the of industry and labour-for such, it is thought, will detested author of the 12th May, the clear-sighted and un- be his title. tist we should cling together and concert, in order to bending patriot, who is neither to be made a tool or a A few days ago some popular orators were arrested A charge of plan, the old foundation, the edifice of privi- were obliged to release the prisoners. have been crowded with processions, making their lege without one stone less, with a few additional phrases way towards the Champ-de-Mars, but it was not till and mottoes. The banishment from the Luxembourg to the Bohemians. The Austrian Emperor in reply

iversal panic seized upon the public. The rumour | cut off your retreat! And the struggle commenced lovel

M. Louis Blanc, and M. Floom, and the addition of calumny! M. de Lamartine, at the Hotel de Ville, ad- and every faculty of the university by a delegate; and order in the duchy. The higher classes, al-M. Sobrier (the ex-delegate of the police), and some dressed me as follows:— Persecution has been your every vicarial district to send two delegates from the

intended, it was said, to proceed to the Hotel de Ville, proclaim the dismissal of several members of the provisional government, and among them MM. de Lamartine, Dupont (de l'Eure), Marrast, and tinet leaders, and marched in columns ten deep. Garnier-Pages, and substitute in their places citizen Blanqui and some of his friends. The different trade corp rations of the capital had fixed a rendezvous in ject is, but I presume it must ostensibly be merely to the Champ de-Mars, to nominate some of their compresent a petition. I have just returned from the rades for forming part of the officers of the staff of quay of the Tuileries, where I saw them passing for the National Guard, as was some time agreed upon upwards of an hour, and before my arrival they had with General Courtais. The friends of citizen been passing for nearly an hour previously. Each Blanqui went to the Champ-de-Mars, and invited trade had a flag at its head, with the name of the the corporations to join them. This was refused. trace inscribed upon it, and upon all the flags there | Their operations being terminated, they commenced was a large placard affixed, with the words Aboli- their march towards the Hotel de Ville, by the Pent nisation du travail par l'Association.' They marched Quays. Two legions of the National Guards of the very peaceably, sirging from time to time the 'Chant | Banlieue happened to be on the Place de la Revolution, for the reception of their officers. When the Blauqui meeting, wholly detached from the trade corporations, appeared upon the Place, the National sition to the tricolour. The National and the Garde Guard of the Banlieue drew up before it, and sobile are all under arms, and show the best spirit stopped its passage. Upon this it dispersed. Foreseeing this Blanqui demonstration, the drums were ordered to beat to arms in the quarter of the Hotel the patriotic promenade of the trade corporations to nally for the purpose of discussing the interesting the Hotel, and there present their candidates for officers of the staff of the National Guard, but against the manifestation of the Blanqui meeting, which seemed to bear an aggressive cha-

> sembly of Delegates of the Operatives,' and signed by Louis Blanc and Albert. The object of this manifesto is to ensure the election of twenty operatives out of the thirty-four members to be returned by the department of the Seine. Rules, of course, are given by which all members of the assembly will be bound to return the same list of twenty names, and to use the words of the manifesto, 'the total list of the thirty-four definite candidates of the department of the Seine being published with the sanction of the general assembly of the delegates of the operatives, the people will be earnestly invited to secure its suc-

rappel for the assembling of the National Guards summons was said to be the consequence of information brought to the government that the Communists and most violent of the clubs had determined on another attempt to upset the provisional government, and to establish a 'committee of public safety,' and that they intended to attack the Hotel de

Last night the Communist clubs were in a state of great commotion, and the severest censure was visional government for having thrown any doubt on the intentions of the ouvriers who met in the Champs Elysees on Sunday.

The Moniteum of this morning contains a proclamation signed by all the members of the government, congratulating the citizens on the demonstration of Another decree declares that the law rendering

the magistracy irremovable is suspended, and this is followed by a series of decrees dismissing a l'ostcript.-The National Guards are all return-

tranquil. A great number of Communists have been Taker by surprise by an unfereseen attack, I was arrested, including, it is said, the Citizens Blanqui THE WORKING MEN OF PARIS.

The delegates of the Corporations of Workmen have addressed a letter to the provisional government, in which they declare that their object in assembling on Sunday was:-1. To elect fourteen of dulity inhale & with delight. It needs no recommende. their body to the staff of the National Guard. 2. To tien provided it kills, what boots the likelihood of its prove that the ideas of the organisation of labour, provisional government, to offer it the support of their patriotism against reaction, they ask why the the was in a paroxyem it was incompetent to erect National Guard was called out, and why their repre-Louis Blanc and Albert had encouraged them to endeavour to do so. They stoutly protest against the intentions falsely ascribed to them, and say, in conclusion-'Let it be well known that nothing in the demonstration of Sunday was calculated to create

On Monday afternoon a yellow placard was stuck | he blew up the bridge, that had been mined a short time up in Paris, on which was printed, 'Workmen, take | before; still one of the parapets remained nearly entire; | national expenditure, and equalising the national I had to endure, alone, in that hell of Dante. I left it, good eare of your arms and ammunition, for the my hair bleached by anguis b, had and mind crushed, revolution is not finished?'

alarm. The people know that they are strong, and

the revolution, as they understand it, and under

THE COMMUNISTS. M. Cabet has addressed a letter to the provisional

Thou hast sold thy brethren for gold, says the prosti- government, in which he remonstrates against the

The REFORMS denounces the armed manifestations as the work of the re-actionary party.

The MORITEUR DES CLUBS invites all revolutionists, known or unknown, all the presidents of clubs, and all the chiefs of corporations, to come to the office of Oh! some of man! who have always a stone ready to that journal, and to give information as to the situation of affairs, which is becoming every day more The hour has struck for a public explanation. It serious, and that it becomes necessary to unite THE CLUB CENTRAL REPUBLICIAN, of which M.

Monday evening last, at which M. Blanqui himself Philippe shall be managed and administered by give it, such as it is, such as I have seen it drawn Paris into sections. Forty-eight chiefs of sections twenty times by secret enemies of other days :- 'A dark | were appointed, who have the supreme command in and brooding spirit, proud, savage, and sareastic, of the quarters over which they are placed. This propart of the club, to take to the streets. After the secret sitting a public meeting was held, which was enormously crowded. For hours before the doors witness the proceedings, but none but members were admitted. M. Blanqui delivered a long and violent address on the subject of the meeting in the Champ de-Mars on Sunday. He declared that the demonstration made by the National Guards was was a trap, got up by the reactionaires and the monarchists. He called upon the people to arm themselves, and to be prepared for whatever events

> The report of the arrest of Blanqui and Cabet on Monday last, was not true; but it was stated in Blanqui and several of his party, had positively been issued. Up to Wednesday morning, Paris was tranquil.

GERMANY.

WORKING CLASS MOVEMENTS. BERLIN, April 12 .- One of the chief objects of the working classes is to obtain the appointment of a minister for promoting their interests. conjointly with those of persons whose capital affords employ-The 12th May left me your batred as a legacy. The ment; and it is very probable that such a minister classes.' This committee has already nominated a During my sufferings at Mont St Michel, those resent- special one of eight members, who have been in-

dupe, or to be cheated out of his revolution. The new by Prussian soldiers in Blandorf (Silegia.) An improgramme of the Hotel de Ville was already drawn up. mense crowd soon assembled, and the authorities Bohemia.-Important concessions have been made

to a petition addressed to him has determined:rappel began to beat, the shops were closed, and a se follows:—'You wish to overthrow us!-No! but to equally valid with the German in all official branches legislature, and in public instruction. 2. To and moderate on the one hand; perfidious and implacable the Bohemian diet immediately to be convoked all the states of the kingdom shall be assembled, the to get them organised into a regular army. Now A thousand reports were set affeat: he is mad-grief following changes to be effected in the number of this same general, after thirty thousand peasants had and then joy have turned his brain. He is ill-he is delegates: The city of Prague to send twelve dele- been collected by the nobles, and so many refugees quer, law was to be strained against their friends, doting-he is dying. He is a man of blood-he demands gates of the burgher class, every other city of the had come from France and from Belgium, all of a sud- and the Attorney-General was to be England's Prime kingdom one; every city containing 8000 inhabi-These reports were spread through Paris, and through tants to send two deputies to the Diet; the Uni- band their levies, and intimates that the existing the provinces; but not a word transpired of the great versity of Prague to be represented by the rector, martyrdom and your glory. Such language is not held other classes of the people. Every burgher may vote | sake of peace and moderation, to comply with these who pays taxes to the city and is above twenty-five above the age of thirty years. No man can either were going to form an army against Russia. be an elector or a delegate who is in debt. under guardianship, or amenable to the laws for some crime. 3. Responsible central authorities for Botion of privileged and patrimonial tribunals, &c., shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior. His Jewish religion, as well as the Roman Catholic. The dependent religious communities with liberty of choosing their superiors is also accorded. 7. A new law on the press will be fixed by the Diet. 8. Personal immunity against arbitrary imprisonment is visions has been in part conceded, and will be further considered. 12. The new military law for the levving of recruits has been a ready promulgated. 13. Liberty of petition has been already accorded: the right of association will be regulated by the fundamental law. 14. Public seminaries, &c., for instruction, through the medium of the Bohemian language, will be established under the special charge of the Minister of the Interior. The request that all the military and the civil officers shall take

> A letter from Pesth, dated April 6, says :- 'The political world centinues quiet, but confidence is at Cassel (Hesse electoral) appears to have been serious. The Elector having determined upon dis

> missing General Lepel, the Commandant, as also the

the oath to their constitution. can be established

only by the fundamental law."

Minister of War, who would not countersign the or donnance of his dismissal, determined also upon dismissing the latter minister. Upon this the Cabinet sent in its resignation en masse, which was not accepted, and the ordonnances issued against General Level and the Minister of War were withdrawn: When the facts became public, a mob of people, composed of artists, members of the Polytechnic School and tradespeople of different sorts, assembled on Sun-Paris, Tuesdar.- This morning at six o'clock the day night on the Place Royale, for the purpose of making a demonstration. They wanted to applaud was beaten in all quarters of Paris. This alarming the ministers. The mob after this, accompanied by a patrol of the civic guard, assembled opposite the redence of M. Eberbard, and from thence repaired to the house of M. Baumback, one of the ministers. Without any previous warning, the soldiers from a neighbouring street charged the people. Many of the civic guards were wounded, and the body guard many hours the greatest anarchy prevailed in the town, and the chiefs of the National Guard had no command over their men, and fighting continued duproclamation appeared, in which the Elector expressed his deep regret at the events which had transpired, promising to punish, with the utmost rigour of the law, the culpable parties. On the 11th, trancalled in, which fraternised with the people. THE WAR IN ITALY.

> BY THE SARDINIAN TROOPS. A battle, though not a decisive one, has at length

FORCING OF THE PASSAGE OF THE MINCIO

taken place between the united Italian army and the Austrians. The decisive battle will now be fought, in all probability, under the walls of Verona. The PIEDMONIESE GAZETTE of the 10th instant, publishes the following bulletin:-

From the head-quarters of the King, delle Stiviere, April 8. 1848, p.m. The Austrian troops had been retiring for several

days before the Piedmontese troops, who, preceded by their ancient renown for valour and discipline, had been crossing the lines of the Oglio and Chiese without an obstacle. The enemy had already abandoned the positions which had been considered very advantageous for them, They had already retired beyond the line of the M.ncio, man. 3. After having expressed their wishes to the | pidity, converging towards the passages of the Mineio. This morning, the King boldly established his head-

quarters in Castiglione delle Stiviere, and at about nine o'clock, the Brigade Regins, the Battalion Real Novi, and a part of the corps of tirailleurs, reached Goite to was destined to be opened with an important action, shall call it the victory of the Bridge of Golto.

Our men, led by General Baya, made a brisk attack upon Goito, where the enemy had fortified himself, barricading the streets, and occupying the windows, from they sympathise deeply with, and are ready to use been delivered at a Chartist meeting, held at Blackwhence he directed an uninterrupted fire upon us; but every exertion to alleviate and remove the suffer heath upon Sunday, the 9th instant. Now he had they can remain calm. They are there to defend tirailleurs, placed at the head of the column, and supported by some pieces of artillery. The enemy was forced prove and elevate their social condition. to abandon his position; on his retreat over the river the tiralleurs intrepidly ventured upon it, and by main taxation, and for improving or further extending the force thok possession of the artillery that was playing elective franchise.

upon us incossantly. In a short time the passage of the Mincio was forced over the smoking ruine of the bridge; the enemy, pursued without interruption, flad towards Mantus, leaving a great number of prisoners and dead, and among these some officers. The fruit of this vic-

Mincio, of which we at prosent occupy the left bank. A postcript to this despatch, received an hour after, adds the fellowing particulars :-

The battle lasted two hours : the cannon did great execution; we made two thousand prisoners, took four pieces of cannon, and the position is ours. After the accomplishment of this success, and the

rout of the Austrians, who fled right and left, some to Mantua and some to Verena, the Sardinians repaired the bridge by planks, making a roadway sufficiently wide to enable the entire army with the cavalry, artillery, and baggage, to cross the river, which they were about to do when the last accounts

Blanqui is the president, held a secret sitting on Berghetto, and at Mezambano, to force the passage of the Mincio at this point. A Piedmontese column of General Sonnay's division, under General Broglio, obtained a complete victory. The Austrian batteries, placed botween Mozambano at Valeggio, were dismounted, and the Piedmontese troops encamped on

the left bank, at the place previously occupied by the Austrians, who were pursued by the tirailleurs. There have been serious disturbances at Aix-la-Cha pelle, in which several persons have been killed and wounded.

The Patrix of Monday says: 'A letter from Venice which has just arrived states, that Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army.' This news has been confirmed by the latest accounts.

Venetians were the students who volunteered from Padua and Venice. Many were killed. HEAD-QUARTERS AT VOLTA, April 12 - Yesterday

the Croatians set fire to the town of Castel Nuovo. The cries of the unfortunate inhabitants were heard at this place. A body of the Austrian army numbering 9,000 men, which was on its way to Italy, has been conntermanded, in consequence of fears entertained re-

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN. Schleswig-Holstein troops re-assembled at Idstedn, near Schleswig. The Prince of Noer has retired to Hutten, with a great part of the Schleswig Helstein army. There are seven thousand five hundred Prussian troops at Rensburg.

Rendesburg, April 14.-A skirmish has taken feated with a loss of forty prisoners. The Danish army of 8,000 advanced yesterday, and took pessession of Dannarzirhie, near Schleswig.

POLAND. Posen, April 10th .- In the first moments of alarm the Prussian authorities entirely abdicated their power into the hands of the Polish committee. A approved the general rising in Posen, and was going den publishes an order enjoining the Poles to dis- Minister:landwehr will be quite sufficient for preserving peace though thus shamefully deceived, are willing, for the

injunctions. But it is not so easy to send home thirty years of age. The delegates must be natives and | thousand peasants, who were led to believe that they agents all over Europe-to the Pope, to Bohemia, to Hungary, to France, and to England. I conclude petition of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia shall be to the people of Great Britain: - Poland, sustained deliberated at the approaching Diet. 5 The aboli- by the sympathy and the most vital interests of regenerated Germany, is already on foot to repel the invasion meditated by Russia, to prove herself once now kicking down the ladder by which they had Majesty nevertheless now concedes—the abolition of more the protectress of European liberty and civilithe robot, the free exercise of the Protestant and sation, and to recover her independent existence or the termination of this terrible conflict. While this admission of the Israelites to burgher privileges to conflict can be nothing less than a last crusade be taken into consideration at the Diet. 6. Self-lagainst the enemies of the human race, Poland calls on the people and the governments of the West, port which every army owes to those who march foremoney and arms, are wanting. Will regenerated Europe, like despetic Europe, tranquilly look on, while an unarmed nation is exterminated before her eyes? Rejecting this dreadful suspicion, the National Committee of Poland address themselves especially to the government and people of England, to obtain from them the material means for fulfilling this great task, which God and the unanimous voice

> The Presse states that a revolution has taken place at Belgrade. The Turks, it says, have been driven away, and Prince Bibesko deposed.

> > THE EMPIRE.

of a heroic people have imposed upon them.

The condition of the British empire is such that independent of the agitation of Chartism, it cannot a thief in the night,' and it behoves those drivellers who have invested their small sums in the Savings Banks to be upon the look out; the great bulk of the depositors are English, and the total amount deposited is not less than £25,000,000 at the present time. When the amount of gold at the bank is pretty large, there is not enough to pay one half, and in the event of a run upon the bank for the repayment of the deposits, the coffers of the bank will be mistake as that could be made, where everything soen drained, for those who hold their notes will was conducted calmly and deliberately, what might press for payment, as well as the depositors, together they expect at meetings where excitement and with those parties who have banking accounts. These combinations of demand will soon exhaust he said the very contrary of what was there attrithe Old Lady, and empty her stores of the precious buted to him, and that he had positively stated his metals. When the ability to deliver gold has ceased, and the bank are compelled to resort to one bound notes, gold will rise in price, and a sovereign may be soon worth twenty five shillings, or more. With regard to the probability of a run on the bank for abandoned his duty by not having taken his place at gold, it may be said that it has commenced in Ire-) the head of the procession on Monday last, although land; and as nobody can say what a day can bring a Chartist fund than lose it. must take time by the forelock. The Savings Bank deposit fund, estabrest for the preservation of the great debt, is likely to prove the means of its destruction; it is the most buted to him the authorship of an article in which vulnerable point in the who'e system of English he asserted that he (Mr Feargus O'Connor) adfinance. The precursor to the French revolution was the withdrawal of the deposits from the Savings quillity was completely restored; other troops were Banks. The same causes produce the same effects.

ing, according to a requisition numerously signed, a

meeting was held in the Exchange-hall of this town. composed of the middle classes of all shades of opi- making the whole population parties, as it were, to her Majesty's ministers to resist all attempts to subvert country, but more especially of the working classes. against a system which is yearly becoming more des- was inseparable. There were about 800 persons present, and but one opinion pervaded the whole assembly as to the widespread distress which existed amongst the working classes, and the necessity of something being done to ameliorate their condition. There were on the which he was not about to surrender, the article platform the Ray. J. W. Brooks, vicar of St Mary's; alluded to was intended as a caution to the French Rays. Benjamin Carpenter, and M. Linwood, Uni- people to avoid a course which must ultimately lead tarian ministers; Reys. Messrs Hunter and Ed to similar results, and advising them to elect a prewards, Baptist ministers; Mr Bailey, proprietor of sident for life, responsible to the people, and remothe Norringham Mercury; Mr Bradshaw, of the vable for cause—this recommendation he offered for JOURNAL; Ichabod Charles Wright, Esq., banker; the purpose of saving the people from the conseham. The mayor, John Heard, Esq., was called upon to preside. Resolutions and a petition were adopted, the spirit of which will be seen from the government. Not one word throughout the whole following extracts from the petition :-'That your petitioners view with deep regret, and entire disapproval, the attempts which have lately tell them what was very well known, that the press been made in Great Britain and Ireland to obtain, was paid, not for representing the truth of public

by intimidation and by threats of having resort to physical force, political changes. That, while your petitioners reprobate in the strongest manner and are willing to assist to the utmost of their power in repressing any such attempts,

every obstacle was overcome by the intrepldity of the ings and privations under which large numbers of received a letter from William Napier, Major-Getheir fellow subjects are now labouring, and to im- neral, stating to him that no meeting of any kind Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honour able house to take early measures for reducing the

Amperial Paritanica.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY tory is our remaining masters of the passage of the Speech of F. O'CONNOR, Esq., in the House of Commons, on Friday, April 14th, in committee on the

hear.) A speech which might have suited the darker ages, but my consolation was, when I heard that speech, that the author of Ion (cheers) was safe from the ex post facto operation of this law. But to deal with his facts, or rather, his assumptions, because his reasoning was all hypothetical, Another engagement took place on the 9th, at and inconclusive against the necessity of the proposed measure. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I will divide his oration into two parts, beginning with his exordium, and ending with his loyal peroration. Now, what was his first admission? Why, that in more disturbed times the law, as administered at Monmouth and Stafford, had been successful. (Hear.) Can he point out one single instance in which the ordinary law has not been successful-nay, beyond the expectation of the government? If, then, the answer must be in the affirmative, why dishonour the Queen, and commit treason against the people? (Cheers.) Thus I show the law's potency, gathered from the poetical gentleman's flowers-(hear, and laughter)-and now I will prove the people's loyalty Twelve hundred Venetians have been deleated at from the honourable and learned gentleman's antici-Montbello, near Vicenza, by a body of 6,000 Aus- pation of failure from what is expected from high trian infantry and cavalry. The greater part of the anticipations abroad. Now, what has he told the house? Why, simply that he felt convinced, that, e'er many days had elapsed, the failure from foreign changes would have the effect of wedding every man, who was now a Republican, more firmly to our institutions, and of establishing in our hearts a more devoted loyalty to the Queen. (Loud cheers.) Well, then, why not await this jubilee this national rejoicing-instead of rushing into premature legislation, which will convince the world garding a movement in Galicia, Dalmatia, and that loyalty in England will be henceforth measured, not by reverence, love, or respect for the Throne, Letters from Hamburg confirm the fact of the but by dread of the law? (Hear, hear.) Would it Danes having entered Schleswig, to the number of be possible for mortal man to have stated a stronger two thousand men. After the battle of the 9th, the case for postponement in the one case, and no necessity for the measure upon the other hand? (Hear, hear.) Thus, sir, it has been throughout the entire of this discussion. Every constitutional lawyer in the house, who has risen to support this bill, has unwittingly, unintentionally, but conclusively, proved, place near Eckenforde, in which the Danes were de- that it is not wanted, and, if passed, that it will be inoperative. Now, sir, with all his legal knowledge, I defy him, and the Attorney-General, to frame an indictment under this bill, if the exposition given of its provisions by the Attorney-General is correct. (Hear, hear.) That learned official has told us that an overt act must be the crime, and committee be authorised to enter into negotiations passive acquiescence, and, in many cases, an active that words spoken must be proof of the intentwith the government respecting the general interests support on their part, made the Poles believe that then was there ever such nonsense? (Hear, hear.) chilling reception! It was as if a ghost had started up of the working classes, and in a particular manner to everything that was done by them had the sanction of Is it not truly an act to entrap men into cumulative the king's government at Berlin. And now, after three acts of felony? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Not to weeks of indecision and higgling with our deputa- suppress crime, but to invite criminals-(hear, hear) tion, that same government, having assembled about | -and with such a definition of old statutes, which thirty thousand of Prussian troops, suddenly sets its face against the Peseners, and calls on the mighty torrent to fall quietly into its former channel. You also know what hopes and promises were given us of (Hear, hear.) Why, if the noble lord and his party an immediate war with Russia. General Willisen were to be tried under this act, for words spoken came actually on the 25th of March to the Polish de and deeds incited to, during the agitation for reputation then assembled at the Hotel de Rome in form, all the hulks at her Majesty's disposal would been taken by the government. At that hour the It was on the 25th, that Citoyen Recurt addressed me 1. The Bohemian language shall in future be Berlin, and assured them in most solemn terms, that not afford accommodation for the Ministers and the King, having determined to place himself at the their felon accomplices. (Cheers.) But that was head of the Germans and the Poles against Russia, to enable them to carry their principle, that taxation o enable them to carry their principle, that taxation without representation was tyranny, and should be

resisted; but now they had possession of the exche-The tool of the Minister, not of the Crown, Made by his smile, and unmade by his frown. f the provisions of this bill had so much puzzled the lawvers in that house in their endeavours to explain them, what would be the case when they came to be interpreted by the juries of the country (Hear, hear.) As for himself, he felt that he stood in no danger in reference to this Act, and such was the peaceable disposition of the community and of the Chartists, that it was, in his opinion, wholly unnecessary to introduce an unconstitutional measure of this sort—a measure of the monstrous character of this gagging bill. The government were risen, and pursuing, under some extraordinary infaregarded this country, but was the direct opposite were now doing in reference to the liberties of the be told, 'Oh, as w Lave it now, we may as well people. This bill was, in fact, nothing but a mockery, keep it.' Suppose it should turn out inoperative: a delusion, and a snare. He had opposed it in its it would then be said, 'The law is a dead letter several stages, and the support given to it on that (the Conservative) side of the house had led to an union between the labouring and the middle classes which would, after Easter, manifest itself in the form of a pressure of constituencies which it would be utterly impossible to resist. He then advised the noble lord at the head of the government to beware how he adopted advice which came from the Opposition side of the house, from which nothing and brutal Whigs, could emanate favourable to his government. The late Attorney-General (Mr Thesiger) gave it as his opinion that it was not necessary to put the precise words in the indictment; all that was required was the mere construction. He had never in his life heard such an unconstitutional doctrine. (Hear, hear, hear.) The bill was, in reality, a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; it took away the right of bail and the right of traverse; a prisoner might remain in gaol for eight or nine months before he was brought to trial, unless a special commission were issued to try his offence. To show the danger of relying upon language attributed to public speakers, he would read to them an extract from the Sun newspaper, in which he was reported to have said, 'Let them pass that bill, and on that to know distinctly what were the intentions of the goday week one hundred secret societies would be esvernment; and he would, therefore, conclude by putting tablished throughout the country, and he would go the question of which he had given notice-namely. about and organise them,' Now, when such a tend the provisions of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland)

party feuds and quarrels for two years before the

opposed to the Chartist movement, and he might

opinion, but for the purpose of mis-reporting and

colouring it, in order to meet the views of those

who read it. The TIMES newspaper, of the 10th

instant, reported a very violent speech, said to have

was held there that day. (Hear, hear.) Would any

mean nothing.' What was foolishly, rashly, and intemperately spoken by a man opposed to the government, would be considered open and advised speaking-that was the real truth of the matter. The people of this country had borne more tyranny and injustice than any other people in the world. They bore it more tamely and more patiently, and Mr O'Connor said; Sir, I must confess my he warned the government not to press them too astonishment, amazement, and surprise, at the hypofar. They had a large standing army. Their shopthetical and figurative speech of the honourable and keepers were bankrupt, and their merchants were learned member for Reading-a speech replete with losing their capital. Yet no retrenchment was exuberant eloquence and poetic fiction. (Hear, made in the expenditure of the country. Why did they not reduce the civil list? Why did they pay £27,000 to a foreign king, to the King of Hanover? This was a monstrous iniquity, and one which ought to be remedied. The present government was a most truckling government to its opponents, and the most unjust to its friends. (Hear, hear.) Why should he be charged with what Mr Cuffay had said? One honourable member would make him answerable for Mr Cuffay's language under great excitement, and another would charge him with what every tomfool in London may be inclined to utter to a cheering audience, but he would be held responsible for his own words, and his own words only. This bill would remove the safety valve through which their folly would pass harmless away. Let them once extinguish the mind's fire, and it would be substituted by the blazing torch, and where then would be the security for property? Did they reflect upon this fact, that whereas the taxation of the country was measured by the full employment of the working classes-that expenditure had increased in the same ratio in which their ability to meet it had diminished? (Hear. hear.) The whole question was one of labour. and as long as he remained in his position it should remain so. Here was their present position—if it required the full employment of

found it ungrammatical; and we are tenacious of

our Saxon forms of expression, even where they

three millions to feed the idlers and support the government, and if one million of those three becan e unwilling idlers, they became a competitive reserve, and their poverty not only tended to the reduction of the wages of the two millions employed, but it also imposed upon those scantily employed, the further necessity of supporting one million of their fellow men as unwilling idlers. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, with this damning fact before their eyes, how dare they attempt to gag public opinion, by the factious howl of those placemen and pensioners sitting behind the noble lord, and living in luxury upon the industry of others!? (Hear, hear.) Let the noble lord remember that what caused the French revolution was the bold audacity of a tyrant minister, who, like the noble lord, attempted to awe the national will by paid officials, placemen, and pensioners. (Hear, hear.) And now he was attempting to do the very thing which the French republic, and all other countries that had broken down despotism, had required as the first measure of ustice, namely, the liberation of political offenders. Cheers.) They may array all the unconstitutional force at their command, against the constitutional right of freemen to denounce tyranny and oppression, but the voice of a united people would silence the terror of a centralised faction. This was the measure of justice to Ireland-this was the answer to the people's appeal for justice to this house. (Hear, hear.) They were panic-stricken, and were now taking council of the ex-King of the French, whom he should not mock in his misery, or taunt in his sorrow, but he told the noble lord to beware how he took council from evil advisers. (Hear, hear.) Many attempts had been made to define what open and advised speaking was; but the only definition it would receive after the passing of the bill would be anything spoken against the government.' (Hear, hear.) The present government had got into power by unadvised and intemperate speaking, and now they wished to gag the people. Ministers were not so squeamish about speaking in 1832, when multitudes were assembled in every part of the country, and addressed in the most exciting language, and when Nottingham and Bristol were in flames. Ministers would be better occupied in reducing the pension list than in forcing an unconstitutional measure on Parliament. He defied the government to carry the bill into operation - they dare not do it. It was his intention to propose an amendment when they came to limit the duration of the bill, to the effect that it should be maintained in operation as long as the noble lord remained in office. Why they once thought that the income tax was to be temporary. Did not the smooth-tongued and cunning-lipped baronet, the member for Tamworth, assure them that it would be but temporary, and beg that they would not refuse to the state what the state stood so much in need of? Well, now they were told in the same way that the state stood in need of this bill; but were they once to pass it, they would

Let it alone; there is no need for meddling with it. But suppose it should be used: then the answer to any arguments for its repeal would be, 'See the utility of the law:' Depend upon it, the bill, once passed, would become as permanent as was the income tax. Let it become law, and he would traverse the country-morning, noon, and night-and his constant cry would be, 'Down with the base, bloody, HOUSE OF LORDS .- STATE OF IRELAND .- The Earl of Ellenbyrough followed up a metion for a return of the number of arms registered in Ireland between the 14th of March and the 14th of the present month by refering to an article in the United Irishhan calling upon the people to arm, with the view, when the system of organisation was complete, of plunging them in the hearts' blood of their enemies. If no preparation was to be made for defence while the enemy was pregovernment in maintaining peace and order would be disheartened, and would begin to consider, and perhaps the Repeal of the Union. He was unwilling to press

Act to the city and county of Dublin, or to bring in a measure to amend that act? tumult prevailed? Every person was aware that The Marquis of Lansbowne intimated that there could be no objection to the production of the return moved for , by the noble earl, inasmuch as his object determination to oppose the formation of all secret ence to a very important subject. With reference to societies. (Hear, hear.) He would put it to them the question with which the noble earl concluded, he judge both of the time, the place, and the mode in which the power of the government should be put into action, it had been forbidden by the government? Had and he did not think that house was the place-if any there been a collision with the authorities, what operation of the act-in which it was consistent that would have been his own feelings if he had not been present to share the danger and responsibility, as he had previously identified himself with the movement? The hon, member for York had attrimets in reference to the condition of Ireland and the while he should be sorry to pledge the Lord Licutenent vocated a republican form of government over to arm all persons making application to him indiserithat of a monarchical. What was the fact? minately, yet that noble lord had accepted the services of a large and efficient body of persons composed of both The article complained of was written in con-Protestants and Catholics, and arms had been sent over demnation of the mode of electing the president of the United States, from which he deduced the fact that the present mode of election led to

nions, from the high Tory down to the Chartist, to a class squabble, and thus frittering away that which the well government of the country, and with the intertake into consideration the distressed state of the would otherwise be the united power of a people ests of which government the preservation of the union potic. He (Mr O'Connor) claimed the same right of Union was only sought for by a very small body, who drove a pecuniary trade by advocating that measure,

he was bound to take the first opportunity of stating

REMOVAL OF ALIENS BILL .- The Marquis of Lans-DOWNE proposed that this bill should pass through committee pro forma for the purpose of printing certain amendments of a verbal character, and one which gave a right of appeal to the privy council.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said an appeal to the privy council would defeat the object of the bill. The foreigners in this country whom it might be desirable to quences of those party jealousies which were sure to send away by steamerfuls were not respectable traitors, be engendered by the election of the Executive but persons of the lowest class, and to give each the right of a separate appeal to the Queen in council would of it referred to England. The entire press was

The return was agreed to.

event, and did not subside for two years after, thus that there could be none. It was the determination of

keep the privy council constantly sitting. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that if they were not 'respectable traitors'-- (laughter)-they would not be

able to bear the expense of such an appeal. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said he would not oppose the clause as it appeared to be useless.

The bill passed through committee. The Election Recognizances Bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned at half-past eight

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Representation of the People.—Mr Home gave notice, amid loud cheers, that shortly after the recess, he would call attention to the present state of the representation of the people, and

vague and ungrammatical clause merely because we Mr Mackinnon seconded the motion.

take the sense of the house on that question.

write for Derby, at ae room of Mr Strutt and the Hon.

man define to him what was the meaning of open and advised speaking? He defied a definition. 'Oh,' said the Solicitor-General, 'we preserve this F. Gower.

NEW WRIT FOR DERBY:-Mr Evans moved for new

power. If he had given to this bill what was called a

Mr E. Ellice, jun., felt bound to say, after perusing the evidence of the sommittee which unseated the late members, that it presented a parallel case to that of Yarouth: (Hear, hear.) In both, the freemen were the body proved to have been corrupt; and there was no more evidence in the Yarmouth case to justify its disfran-

chisement than in the Derby. Sir J. HANNER said that there was an essential ne cessity for punishing all such constituencies as should be proved guilty of corruption, and no longer to act upon the principle of punishing merely the members elected by these corrupt bodies. He called upon the go. vernment to remedy a malady, which, as much as any other of the bedy politic, required to be remedied.

Mr Hume urged that an equal measure of justice should be dealt out to all corrupt constituencies on some uniform principle, and that while one corrupt borough was disfranchised, another should not be permitted to elect a new chised, another should not be permitted to elect a new rate and such pro- which they would smother in pent-up anger, Reform Bill had been carried, but the people were member, as Bewelley was allowed to do. He contended ment had be ever known an instance of any such promember, as Bawdley was allowed to do. He contended the would give notice that on to-morrow he that Derby ought to be placed in the same category with carding. He would give notice that on to-morrow he least their open and advised proclamation now looking for its france in the same category with carding the months of the same category with them. The hon and Horsham. It was piculiarly the duty of government to see to this matter, at a time when so much atten ion was it had just come. being paid to the question of the representation of the Derby he suspended until a full inquiry had been made the last hour than his noble friend exhibited in his pro- spiracy against the prerogative of the Crown and into the whole subject. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Lincoln supported the amendment, and expressed his hope that the noble lord at the head of the government would lose so time in inquiring into the

Mr CHILDERS, as chairman of the Derby election committee, begged to say that the committee had not recommended the distranchisement of the borough, because, although brivery had been, no doubt, proved against nine voters, and there was a strong case of suspicion in reference to about 200 out of the 400 freemen, yet, as the constituency numbered 2,000, 1,500 of these being £16 | householders, against whom there appeared no taint, it had been considered upjust to the 1,700 or 1,800 voters to disfranchise them for the fault of the minority. He should, on the same principle, oppose the suspension of

Lord J. Russell observed that the committee appeared to have decided that there were certain cases in which bribery had been proved against the freemen of Derby, and that there were other cases far more zume. dered that so much had been stated in the report of the consequence of the multiplicity of business by which he cares of office, would take charge of it.

Sir R. PEEL expressed great satisfaction at the speech which Lord John Russell had just made; for on reading the evidence taken in this case, he had come to the conclusion that it was quite impossible to refuse further inquiry into the bribery which had prevailed among the freemen of Derby at the last election. Mr O'Connon expressed his intention to vote for the

issue of the writ, thinking that the whole constituency should not be punished for the fault of nine freemen. After a lengthened discussion the house divided on Mr Hame's amendment, when the numbers were— 199

oes Majority in its favour -So the writ was not allowed to issue. PROJECTED PAUPER PROCESSION .- Sir J. Y. BULLER begged to ask the right hon. baronet opposite whether

by Mr C. Cochrane on Easter Monday? Sir G. GREY said that three weeks ago he had meceived a letter from Mr C. Cochrane, stating that he had a petition and address to present to her Majesty, and that it was his intention to come down to the Home-office, accompanied by a body of petitioners, on the 24th of April. in order to place it in his hands. He had, thereupon. informed Mr C. Cochrane that any address of the nature referred to might be presented to him in the usual no such document accompanied by a large number of vide ?' Cochrane that it would not be convenient for him to receive any deputation or address during the Easter weak. law unions, stating that letters addressed by Mr C. Cochrane to persons of the name of Jones, and others of the tention of going into a debate on the clause. name of Smith, had been received at the workhouses, in the hope that they would find some one of these names in the workhouses. Those letters stated that the petition of the moor was to be presented by the writer on Easter Monday, accompanied by 159,600 paupers, and

the police commissioners. (A laugh.) EASTEE RECESS -Lord J. RUSSELL, in accordance with a promise given by him to the noble lord the memspect to the adjournment during the Easter recess, sub- such meeting had been held. General Napier now ject of course to the progress of the Crown and Govern. stated that he had made inquiry, and found that a small ment Security Bill. He proposed to move that the assemblage had taken place on Blackheath for the purhouse should adjourn on Wednesday next until the Sa. pose of adopting a petition, and that the spreches returday following, and from that day until Monday the ported in the Times had no doubt been made at that as

he hoped those who received them would make every

endeavour to accompany the procession. Since that, he

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL. - The report of this bill was brought up.

Mr Actionst moved a clause, rendering misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, with the view to leaving out the words 'by open and advised speaking,' which was negatived by a majority of 67, the numbers 117 to 59.

A clause proposed by Sir W. CLAY, also in reference to the omission of the objectionable words, and the substi. Of netices of motion on Thursdays. tation of a proviso, enacting that when a second offence was charged, the offending party should not be admitted to bail, was negatived by \$5 to 39, mejority 44.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted a proviso that informations must be sworn within six days after the comwithin ten days from that period, which, after a debate,

Was carried by 142 to 35-majority 112. Mr BRIGHT moved as an amendment that the powers of

majority of 121, the numbers were 49 to 170.

Eintrose at the present moment, when he remembered as the hon, and gallant officer had made, in refuta- report and good report, until he saw a fair day's the peculiar and novel position in which the hon, member tion of the charge brought against him by the hon. had been placed within the last few days. The hon, member for Finsbury, then he (Mr O'Connor) would secure and defend it. As the proceedings of Monday member was at the head of a numerous but not very wellsought a fair field on which to exercise them. ('Hear.' and a laugh.) The hon, member was now really in his

Excurgoza then moved that the house resolve itself into himself, would subject him to an indictment under the government was justified in taking precautionary I do most cordially wish, that when the hon, and learned

committee be appointed to inquire into the effect of the transportation in company with the noble lord and it not been for the unconstitutional defiance of the Though the honourable and learned gentleman says that existing duties on the importation and production of his colleagues. (Hear, hear.) Why, what had the government, there would have been no threat to create he can maintain his influence over these excited

The house divided-for the original motion, 102; against it, 85: majority, 67. The house then went into committee, and the CHAN-

CELLOR of the EXCHEQUEE propounded resolutions for the Hr GLADSTONE said he should not interpose his amendment for the total repeal of the duties until the house jected. (Hear, hear.) And then if words advisedly repress, and that discontent would break out into and the 'social doctrines' now advecated in that counwent into committee en the bill; in the meantime he spoken are to be proof of the intent, the gallant open rebellion upon his demise. Well, then, with wished to be informed whether the government would be

77; when the resolutions were agreed to, and the house day last, while the transactions of that day, that said, Let me have a petition from five hundred trial without being embarrassed or disturbed by experiment. rezumed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—State of Dublin.—Lord was primd facie proof of its popularity; because their benches now filled, ay, and their offices too, that are there maintained be true, if there be indeed an analysis their offices too, that are there maintained be true, if there be indeed an analysis their offices too, that are there maintained be true, if there be indeed and leaves the state of the proof of its popularity; because their benches now filled, ay, and their offices too, that are there maintained be true, if there be indeed and the proof of its popularity; because their benches now filled, ay, and their offices too, that are the proof of its popularity; because the proof of its popularity is popularity. Braukont asked what steps had been taken by the the power of speech and combination, if properly with traitors of the first water? (Hear, hear.) He antagonism between capital and labour—if it be true government with respect to the training of armed men used, armed the masses with the means of hurling then drew the attention of the house to this fact,

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that he had said any obnoxious ministry from power. (Hear, hear.) and it was strictly in point to the present state of en Konday, in answer to a similar question, that if Thus, he had been enabled boastfully to tell them Ireland-in 1839, Mr Robert Kelly Douglas, the there was any training going on it was not of so decisive that theirs was a constitution worth living for and proprietor or manager of the Birmingham Journal, and distinct a character as to authorise the Lord Lieu. worth dying for ; but when that constitution was vio- travelled through Scotland with a sample of rifles, tenant to put the act alluded to last night in force; lated in its most cherished principle, by the very men whose boast it was that it was based upon the blood of their ancestors, his mouth was gagged, and he mediately put that act in force; and he was now able to state that proceedings in the nature of training to the trace of arms had been discovered a day or two since, to the two since the trace of trace of arms had been discovered a day or two since, to the two since the trace of the tra be in progress in Dublin, and before the evening all the persons engaged in it had been arrested-(hear, hear)and any other society assembled for the same purpose way. (Hear, hear.) It might be well to add that to the presumed clemency of ministers; namely, that the bill was a boon, as it was a relaxation of the mark was illegal, and liable to punishment. (Hear, hear.) But he reminded the house that first law of treason; but he reminded the house that the first will respond, and sometiment again, 2,000,000 English arms would be raised for reduce all men, without reference to habits or the bill was a boon, as it was a relaxation of the rigid law of treason; but he reminded the house that first law of the same wages. (Cheers.) For God's sake give that social principle the been used either in England or in Ireland? Once

(Hear.)
A' Scree' is the Lords.—On the motion of Lord
Floation Bill passed

On the motion that the report be brought up, Lord Brovesan proposed the following amendment: That nothing in this act contained shall be of force, by way of retrospective or ex post facto law, to affect any vested interest, or decide any question now pending before any court, or is either house of parliament. Their lordships divided-

For the amendment Againstit 16

Hajerity ... -5
Lord Monteagle complained that the noble and learned lord had divided the house, after having stated would move the house to reverse the decision to which

by his noble friend opposite, he stated that he would move his amendment. Whether the amendment was taken in committee or upon the report was a matter of absolute indifference. His noble friend had said that he proposing the amendment, but it was a whisper made across the table whilst he sat in his place. . The LOED CHANCELLOE - And nobody made the

slightest objection. Lord BROUGHAH-Certainly not. Nothing could be more unfounded than the assertion that in assisting on a division he had taken their lordships by surprise.

Brougham) whether he was going to divide the House he was generally accustomed to do. (Hear, hear.) my noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Campbell) might do so. Neither the neble lord nor any human I did not intend to do so.

he could give the house any information on the subject to secure the attendance of noble lords favourable to the of a projected procession of 100,000 paupers to be headed The Earl of MALHESBURY said he had been frequently

Lord Broughan-I ask the noble lord whether I said,

'I do not mean to divide ?' course by himself, attended by a few persons, but that The Earl of MALMESBURY-I asked, 'Will you di-Lord Brougham-Did I say, 'I won't divide ?'

> noble earl won't screw himself up to say so. The Earl of Malmerbury-The noble and learned (Laughter.) Earl GREY here came to the rescue and the subject

> The Crown and Government Security Bill was then brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. for the second reading of the Gagging Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The Speaker took the chair had received no infermation that it was Mr Cochrane's intention to resort to any such preceeding as the depu- at twelve o'clock in order to hurry on the Gagging tation he had referred to, and he (Sir G. Grey) thought Bill.

CHARTIST MERTING ON BLACKHEATH .- Mr F. O'Conthat that individual might be safely left in the hands of NOE, as an act of justice to the Times newspaper, brgged sembly. The gallant general accordingly begged leave to correct the error into which he had fallen.

ADSOURNMENT OF THE House .- Lord J. Russell gave notice that at the meeting of the house to-morrow he should move that the house adjourn at its rising until Saturday next. The noble L-no said he should likewise move that

after Easter, orders of the day should take precedence CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL .- On the erder of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr Home expressed great doubts whether the oppoextent that the novel and extraordinary character of mission of the effence, and the magistrate's warrantissue | the measure required. He warned the noble lord that the Law Officers of the Crown, which was rejected by a an income tax bill, but not a single remedial measure.

gratulated Hr Hume on his first exhibition as an ironical the civil and military position of the hon, and galapprehend no danger from the present bill. That had been repeated to surfeit, he again would ask, by some poor gentlemen-who were too proud to forces, he might meet with success. ('Hear,' and perhaps, the deficiency would be supplied by a police spy or an informer. (Hear, hear.) But he work, and too voor to live without labour, and of indifference to him whatever and the work and too voor to live without labour, and of indifference to him whatever are not been an account to the state of t Copper and Lead Duries.—The Charcelloz of the contended that the confession of the gallant officer whose order had aforetime jeopardised Chartism—that sovereign of this country. (Great laughter.) This, sir, committee of the whole house on the Copper and Lead this bill, had it been in existence in the palmy days measures for protection of the peace. (Hear.) Ay! gentleman has got the sovereign of his choice, he will this bill, had it been in existence in the palmy days of Reform, and then he would have the honour of said Mr O'Connor, I understand that cheer, but had have confidence in the Crown. (Roars of laughter.) gallant officer told us? That his invasion of London alarm, and the procession would have passed off as thousands and tens of thousands, whom he brings towith 100,000, men was not to intimidate the then the meeting did. (Hear, hear.) But he would refer gether by professions of loyalty to his sovereign, which, government, but to strengthen its hands; thus proving to precedent, of which the house was so fond. The he is led to avow; it appears that his loyalty consists that men alone constituted his notion of crime, be. hon. member for Liskeard (Mr C. Buller) stated that in indifference as to whether the Pope, the Pretender, cause he admitted that he was ready to march upon | Ireland was in a state of incipient revolution, which or the Devil be the sovereign. (Laughter and cheers.) London-a very military phrase, -if the bill was re- nothing but the authority of Mr O'Connell could From this point the hon, baronet passed on to France officer and his confederates would be guilty of the this warning, was not the government culpable in prepared to take a similar course to that now proposed burning of Bristol, Newcastle, and Nottingham Cas- allowing the cause of discontent to remain, instead of tle; and as particeps criminis would have merited proposing remedies to avert the danger. (Hear, punishment equally with those whose crime was the hear.) But as the danger of the proposing remedies to avert the danger. (Hear, ence with what is passing in France. (Cheers.) We did not occur, are made the pretext for this uncon- thousand FIGHTING MEN, and let the hon, house trinsic intervention. (Loud cheers.) But at the same On the motion of Sir W. Southville, the select comstitutional measure—this violation of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the land of the land of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working classes of this country will be the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working the south of the Bill of understand that they are determined to fight, but they are the working the south of the Bill of understand the so mittee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was Rights—this infraction of the liberties of freemen. that they humbly pray for redress.' (Hear, hear.) It was his boast to be able to tell the But have not the Whigs ever been the patrons, the that subject which intimately concerns their labour and working classes that the very existence of a ministry abettors and promoters of treason? And are not the wages of labour. (Loud cheers.) If the doctrines

this: that the proposed relaxation applied to crimes would be the effect of this bill, for it would prevent which did not happen once in a century, while may be increased vigour was applicable to crimes extemporaneously, he would write his speeches, and sometimes by government undertakings at the publication of the compulsory sharing of profits, no distinction of composition of the considered that if the government had enterprise by government undertakings at the publication. He considered that if the government had enterprise by government undertakings at the publication. Where was the relaxation? (Hear, hear.) When to do the same, and he hoped some hon, member would they were passing the Irish Coercion Bill, he told move that they be printed in a blue book, which them that its effects would be to terrify the injured would be much more instructive to the house than from appealing for redress to the law, lest coercion many other books. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He may be the answer to the rebel offender, and thus appealed to the noble lord—who, after all, he would that it was not his intention to do so, in consequence of which several peers had left the house. If surprises of the really injured were deprived of the law's protection of the head of the government than any other this sort were to be practised on her Maiesty's govern. (Hear, hear.) He applied the same rule to this other man, if he had the courage to carry out the which several peers had left the house. It surprises of the house, it surprises of the house, it surprises of the house of ment, all of whom voted for the noble and learned lord's law, thus—that dread of trenching upon this in- for—not to sully his own fair fame, not to derogate amendment, he should like to know how the public ser- explicable enactment, would close the mouths of those from the reputation of his ancestors as lovers of freevice was to be carried on? In neither house of parlis- who had real grievances to complain of, but dom, by the authorship of a measure like this. The should subject them to the ignominious fate of lord would not disappoint them. The hon, and thad just come.

Lord Brougham said, he never saw an instance of a felons. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Would there be a contamine that what the people I believe the needle of the contamine that what the needle of the contamine that whether the needle of the contamine that whether the needle of the contamine that whether the needle of th more complete want of recollection of what passed within safety, then, or weakness, in this treasonable conper person at this moment. (Laughter.) The noble the constitutional rights of the people? (Hear, factious opposition, it was because he regarded with safety of the learned lord then explained that, in the first inhear.) Could the noble lord draw no inference terror the precedent that would be established for the first inhear.) stance, he promised he would take the division on the between the desertion of old allies and friends and hon, gentlemen now on the Opposition side of the Mr Bright said he hoped the house would not forget third reading, but in consequence of a suggestion made the rabid howl of his incessant and bitter enemies? house, if they should pass over to the Treasury servoir of mind, and which, ere long, would break his repudiation of his former: principles, or, down his flimsy barriers, burst the floodgates of ignorance, and overwhelm his centralised corruption? who got permission from his master to attend an (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He shewed them before, Irish fair, for a frolie; the master gave him half-a-The Earl of HALMESBURY said he had been in the is called sedition in 1839, 1840, 1841, and that the noble and learned lord had not acted as fairly as but he (Mr O'Connor) looked for no foreign aid, that no effort was made on the part of the government the Crown and the committing justice. (Hear, hear.) Now the hon, member for Cockermonth consured him (Mr O'Connor) for his furious and therefore it was natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in milder tones. He (Sir G. Grey) had received letters from various poor- lord said, 'I have no intention to do so.' (Hear, hear.) admitted that he had transcribed the words sworn sition bravely, and continue it perseveringly. Lord Browenau-Meaning thereby that I had no in- to many months after they were spoken, from the memory of one who could not write. Well, then, was not that power enough, without the infliction of this treasonable act? (Hear, hear.) The house had the admission that the progress of Chartism permission of the house to read a note from Lieutenant. their country a barren wilderness and a desert. General Napier, who had asserted positively on a former while they are ready to make it profitable by the ber for Falkirk on a former evening, would state the occasion, with reference to a report of certain speeches application of their labour. (Hear, hear.) They course he would propose to the house to follow with re. alleged to have been delivered upon Blackheath, that no will not starve, and see their families starve, while idlers fare sumptuously on their toil; neither will cordance with the active genius of the present age. Let the noble lord bear this fact in mind, that while all other countries which have but recently thrown the act should not be invoked, except at the instance of passed two coercion bills during the present session and of contempt for the ministers were to be construed as treason against the Crown. The ministers were the

made an attack upon the Chartists and Mr O'Connor.] forded. He said: The question is, whether, under the circumstances of the case, with the avowals which have been made, and with the influence of example in other counidlers fare sumptuously on their toil; neither will your treason bill convince the labourer that labour treason bill convince the labourer that labour can be justly represented by nolde lords, baronets, landlords, and 'squires, with obsolete privileges to uphold; by admirals, captains, and lieutenants in the Navy, with selfish interests to serve; by generals, colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants in the Army; by bankers, merchants, traders, and speculators; by over 100 railway contractors, chairmen, and directors; by barristers and attorneys; by placemen, pensioners, and idle paupers. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) No! such a representation was not in accordance with the activate with far and period, he who, by malicious and advised speaking, shall be subject to the effect cerbal try to induce the people of this kingdom to effect cerbal try to induce the people of this kin tries, it is unreasonable and unjust that for a limited nents of this bill had carried their opposition to the full off the yoke of despotism, are granting every point presenting petitions, is a practice for which those who extent that the novel and extraordinary character of in the Charter, he is trying to arrest its progress by are the leaders of such an organisation are subject, if of Ireland to resort to arms. We were asked the other constitute an offence. To making its open and advised advocacy a transportable not to legal, yet to the highest moral responsibility. day to consent to the repeal of the existing union be- and advised speaking, with the view of compassing the any attempt to carry into effect the objectionable clauses of the bill, would be followed by consequences much of the purpose cortainly not for tween England and Ireland. Now, on looking ever the deposition of the Queen, or levying war against the deposition of the purpose of encouraging the deliberate consideration acts and discussions of the purpose of encouraging the deliberate consideration acts and discussions of the purpose of encouraging the deliberate consideration acts and discussions by a foreign force. And he would ask, of that for which has been referred to an extending union be attended to the repeal of the existing union be tween England and Ireland. Now, on looking ever the deposition of the Queen, or levying war against the Queen, or levying war against the Queen, or complete the purpose of encouraging the deliberate consideration acts and discussions of the purpose of encouraging the deliberate consideration acts and discussions by a foreign force. And he would ask, He feared that, seeing these things, the people would real traitors. (Hear, hear.) The landlords sitting laughter)—have been brought together, except that of and liberties of the people—I find that some of the most bill. (Hear, hear.) He concurred in the opinion that majority of 121, the numbers were 49 to 170.

Captain Harks moved, but subsequently withdrew, a clause proposing to empower the givernment to disard the bill be read a third time that days in the course of the debate to be taken on the aguestion at 12 e² clock.

In the course of the debate, Lord John Russell congratuated Hr Hums on his first exhibition as an irosical proposition of the hon, and gall.

He feared that, seeing these things, the people would be divernment to disting the people—I find that some of the people—I find that some of the people—I find that some of the most be distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped to strengthed in timidation. (Hear, hear.) He concurred in the opinion that some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped to strengthed in timidation. (Hear, hear.) He concurred in the opinion that some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped to strengthed in timidation. (Hear, hear.) He concurred in the opinion that some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped that the bill be read a third time that days in the cautioned them by what was neareset to their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped to strengthed in timidation. (Hear, hear.) He feared that, seeing these things and liberties of the people—I find that some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped to strengthed in timidation. (Hear, hear.) He concurred in the opinion that distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition benches, vainly hoped that the bill be divined the most intended without non on the concurred in the opinion that distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition of the body and all distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr on the opposition gratulated Hr Hums on his first exhibition as an ironical and sarcastic speaker, and thanked the gentlemen on the conservative beaches for the disinterested support which they had recently afforded ministers, and of which mainisters felt justly proud.

Mr Dirling of the state that is conserved to the state that the suffrages of the land of the hon. and gallant officer, (Sir De Lacy Evans), who had just sat bought suffages in support of the government was a mass of selfishness and of together 100,000 persons run a very great risk of creating together 100,000 persons wage for a fair day's work, and political power to tributed to him, but believes he didn't use them be- would not have deserved, if he had skulked like a desire for them.' (Hear, hear.) While the hon. and cause they were not reported in the Times news | coward and abandoned his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it

reading.

As for establishing a republic, that I utterly disclaim. I have been for years an attached and faithful servant of the Crewn; and as for democratic institutions'—I beg the honourable and learned gentleman's pardon- as avowed that his loyalty is of such a description, that try at the present time. I make no reference to the political events that are passing in another country. My firm belief ie, that the security of every existing governthat I hope the working classes of this country will that all men, without reference to their different capabilities, different strength, and different capacities, are to have some iron formula applied to them, and all to receive the same daily wages-if these things be true, than all the experience and all the lights of the last 150 years have existed in vain. (Cheers.) Let us burn the works of Turgot, Say, and Adam Smith. Let us establish in triumph the doctrines of the Mississippi scheme, and the doctrines of that Law who was supposed to involve France in misery and confusion. (Loud cheers.) Let us wait for the results of this exreceived no answer; he had asked the meaning of 'OPEN AND ADVISED SPEAKING,' but not a member in that house had ventured an answer. (Hear, hear.) He had stated another fact in answer English hearts will respond; and should I stamp (Hear, hear.) He had stated another fact in answer again. 2.000.000 English arms would be raised for reduced all men, without reference, and with the stamp of my foot, a million force capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and should I stamp of my foot, a million force capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and force capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and force capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and force capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and the capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and the capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and the capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and the capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and the capital to employ industry—whether it is possible for them they can capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and the capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether they can capital the capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether they capital the capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether they capital the capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether they capital the capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether they capital the capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether the capital travellence are capital to employ industry are capital to employ industry—whether they capital travellence are capital to employ industry—whether they capital trav periment. Let us calmly contemplate whether it i-

diate abjects of this bill. (Cheers.) I believe, as I have this clause. stated, that there are political grounds for this temporary Mr H, Berkeley begged for himself, and on behalf of to intimidate the legislature, not by words, but by declasure for preserving the peace and tranquility of the rations of war, shall be subject to the penalties of felony. country. of centralisation, contending that what the people I believe the people of this country will be encouraged to tred without a division, and the motion, that this bill wanted, and were determined to have, was local the continuance of those exertions upon which, and not do pass, was agreed to amid cheers from both sides of upon police, nor upon armies, the tranquillity, if not the | the house: factious opposition, it was because he regarded with safety of this country depends. (Loud and continued) that the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth,

(Hear, hear.) Did he imagine, or expect that, benohes. It was a gagging bill, and it would operate had, in the speech just delivered, confined himself, when while he was centralising all power within that as a gagging bill hereafter upon the noble lord him. supporting the measure, to approving of it for a limited while he was centralising all power within that self, when he should be in opposition. Before he sat sud temporary period. But, while the house remembered J. Hannier obtained leave to bring in a bill to appoint the commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt down, he would tell the hon. and gallant member for this, he trusted they would also bear in mind that the commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt to the design of the Grown had originally intended to provide a leave to the design of the commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt (Lord Brougham) had only whispered his intention of to check, impede, or stop the tributary streams of Westminster (Sir De Lacy Evans), an Irish anedotot, responsible advisers of the Crown had originally intended practices at elections for certain boroughs. knowledge which were hourly running into the re- very much in point and strictly in keeping with that this provision of the bill should be permanent and perpetual. He readily admitted that the bill in its pas- able religious congregations to obtain sites for churches sage through that house had been improved; but he in Scotland. could by no means admit that that improvement was in any degree owing to the government, and he, therefore, that the ordinary law was sufficient to repress what to treat his mother to a day's amusement. When changes which had been effected. The right hon. he changed his half-crown in a tent, and after he baronet, the member for Tamworth, in the speech which babit of collecting votes and obtaining the attendance of 1842, and while panic was the justification had spent one shilling and sixpence, he discovered the house had heard, joined with those who had con- Grey stipulating that the bill should not go into committhe neble lords who generally acted with that, the Op. urged in favour of this measure, his answer was, that the other shilling was a forgery. He went in demned the practice of calling together great assembles that the other shilling was a forgery. He went in demned the practice of calling together great assembles that not a political offence had been committed for great dismay to the man who gave him the bad shill blages of the people, as leading to breaches of the people, as leading to breaches of the people, as leading to breaches of the people. casion to solicit the presence of such noble lords as the last six years; and, perhaps, this awful stillness ling, but the man denied the charge. Thus baulked Upon that there could be scarcely a second opinion. perby, and that there were other eases for more gather than sudden outbreaks, and then inquired of his noble and learned friend (Lord proved, though it was strongly suspected. He consibility was strongly suspected they asked for coercion—that remedial measures his method a stray stone, as it was called, hit that species of agitation was sometimes altogether dered that so much had been stated in the report of the committee as to render it fitting that there should be a further faquiry into the corruption of the freemen of that borough. He therefore agreed with Mr Humo that borough. He therefore agreed with Mr Humo that borough as no conditions and perfect of the sort; I only want to record my opinion in opposit. Since had the stillness of the grave, with passive obedition as no condition that be readed in time is peaced with Mr Humo that there should be a condition may be administered in time is peaced. The police came up, and unavoidable. Some interest or twenty years ago the unavoidable. Some interest or twenty years ago the side of the sort; I only want to record my opinion in opposit. Since had the stillness of the grave, with passive obedition that be readed in time is peaced with Mr Humo that there should be a discount of the sort; I only want to record my opinion in opposit. Since had the stillness of the grave, with passive obedition as Roman Catholic Emancipation; at that critical the man who killed his mother, and he conducted as Roman Catholic Emancipation; at that critical that borongs. He inerciore agreed with mr Hume that the best of the stayed. He could not Halmesbury) then told his noble friends on that side of the world the issue of this writ ought to be stayed. He could not Halmesbury) then told his noble friends on that side of the tent of the man who gave him the moment the Duke of Wellington told the world that if take up the inquiry on the part of the government, in the house that there would be no division, and that they behold, Ireland's long-withheld remedial measure— bad shilling. The man, hearing the row, was run. concessions were not made to the Reman Catholics nomight resume any occupation that would be more agree- to make complaint of bitter wrong and deep oppres ning back hurriedly to his tens, which gave an air of thing could averta civil war: hence it might fairly be consequence of the multiplicity of unsidess sy which he are the measure of relief to the measure of relief to the measure of relief to the Roman Catholics of sion, a transportable felony! (Hear, hear, and oredit to the witness's story. He was apprehended said that the measure of relief to the Roman Catholics of was overwhelmed at present; but he hoped that Lord had been visible and loss of the amendment carried. His impression was, cheers.) Sion, a transportance reconst the winders of the amendment carried. His impression was, cheers.) And, then, the state of France was urged, and brought to trial, but for the amendment carried as fairly and the state of France was urged. And, then, the state of France was urged. Pennefather was his judge, and although the witness influence of terror. So much for the concessions then had completely puzzled counsel, Baron Pennefather made to the demands of the Irish people! What had Lord Brought (with great warmth)—My lords, I nor could he be over censorious on bitter denuncia. was not satisfied with his mode of giving evidence. been the case with regard to the measure of Parlia | therefore, to put at was not satisfied with his mode of giving evidence. have only to give my most complete, stringent, and tion of suffering and famine, backed by coercion, He asked the witness, upon your mentary Reform? The noble lord at the head of the peremptory denial to that. ('Order,' and laughter.) I leaning to burning words. (Hear, hear.) There onth, is that the man that killed your mother?' government—no one knew it better—could tell the will not be called to order for stating a fact. I never were two points in his speech of last night, for The witness looked at the prisoner and replied, house that at first the demand for reform was most reheard the noble earl say a word of the kind. I heard which the honourable member for Cockermouth, him ask the question whether I meant to debate to hight, and I was told that the debate was to be taken on the total which the him to task for rather uncourteously; those I would not divide. If I did not divide, any noble lord... points were, the difficulty imposed upon the points were, the difficulty imposed upon the accused of rebutting words after a lapse of mether? The witness answered, Then upon my organisation; famine threatened, and parliament dared sixteen days, professed to be accurately re- oath, my lordship, I can't swear that that's the man not any longer resist. By such means had emancipabeing could say that I promised not to divide. The ported by a spy or informer-while they that threw the stone that kilt my mother, but by tion, reform, and free-trade been carried; he therefore question was about debating, and I repeatedly said that were fresh upon his memory; the other was the vartu of my oath that's the man that gave me entreated them to recollect that, as members of that I did not intend to do so,

The Marquis of Lansnowne was understood to say, definition would cause between the law officers of the moral of the tale is, that a jury will find, not that into and examine the grievances of which the Irish peo. the prisoner has committed felony, but that he was ple complained, with a view to immediate and effectual the man who wants the Charter, anyhow. (Great redress. In teat part of the country where he resided laughter.) He would continue his opposition to this the working classes were more numerous than in any bill, and, as it appeared that Her Majesty's Opposi- other district of the united kingdom, and he felt himself asked for information with respect to such matters, and inflammatory speech, while, curious to say, he used tion had now been regularly and constitutionally fully warranted in saying that amongst them communist formed, of which the hon. member for Montrose was principles had obtained no very great number of votherefore it was natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, formed, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, formed, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, formed, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every one of his arguments, but in single-tones, of which the natural that some noble lords on the every limited that some noble lords on the every limited and obtained to very limited and the head of the house should in quire of him. He had (Hear, hear.) He would give them an instance of to be henceforth their leader,—(a laugh,)—he said it taries. When the people in any part of the country were not tauntingly; but, whosever might be the leader, distressed, they naturally and eagerly turned their attents, and proprietors of newspapers; and no division in censequence of what the noble and got up. At the Lancaster trials, in 1843, while the leader,—(a laugh,)—he said it taries. When the people in any part of the country were not tauntingly; but, whosever might be the leader,—(a laugh,)—he said it taries. When the people in any part of the country were not tauntingly; but, whosever might be the leader,—(a laugh,)—he said it taries. When the people in any part of the country were not the new of the head of the h right hon. baronet, Sir James Graham, was upon of resolution and courage than they had last night, prospect of relief; but it was only to a very limited exthe bench, he (Mr O'Connor) in the cross-examination of one of the principal witnesses, extracted the fact, that the said witness, together with his whole fact, that the said witness, together with his whole forms of the house would femily be added to him that on that occasion the fact, that the said witness together with his whole forms of the house would be restricted to the fact, that the said witness, together with his whole forms of the house would city to rely. It was true that recently, in Manchester, and that which was probably the main cause of bringing him to the block, was the prosecution of manhers of parliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that that the doctrines of communism had been received. Iliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answer—subjected that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines of communism had been received. In the that the doctrines family, had been liberated from the workhouse for the express purpose of inciting the people to disorthee express purpose of inciting the people to disorthee examined, who der. There was a policeman also examined, who tended to succeed, they must commence their opposition bravely, and continue it perseveringly.

| And been liberated from the workhouse for party, although ranged under their new banner, had be would say a demonstration as much so be admitted to the workhouse for law for speeches made in their places in parliament, and approved as any that had elsewhere been displayed; but truth required that the house should be apprised of but truth required that the bouse should be apprised of this, that the people of Lâncashire would not range to the crimes which they sought to instigate; on the family, had been liberated from the workhouse for party, although ranged under their new banner, had be would say a demonstration as much to be admired of law for speeches made in their places in parliament. Mr Headlam, Mr Horeman, Mr Adderley, Mr Ker themselves on the one side or the other if the object were Mr Headlam, Mr Horeman, Mr Addersey, Mr her described by the service which he conceived to he prevalent in the sentiments which he conceived to be prevalent in Sir R. PEEL supported the government in carrying the north of England generally, and he keped that the (Hear, hear.) He would be the last to wish to punish this measure, which, in the peculiar state of the times, knowledge of their existence would not be lost upon the he considered to be necessary. The magnificent demon- government. He hoped it would be felt both by Minisjustified the minister in his appeal; his answer to stration made by the loyal and peaceable on the ocea. ters and by parliament that the claims which many of Their lordships then adjourned to sit on Wednesday that was, that those who toil for a miserable sub- sion of the late disturbance abundantly proved that the those persons urged were reasonable; that it would be sistence, or withered in the workhouse, were pos- public opinion of this country was decidedly averse to reasonable to extend the franchise from the limited numsessed with the conviction that labour is the source all great constitutional change; but it was the duty of bars who at present enjoyed that privilege to the 5,000,000

Mr Muntz repeated his objections to the bill. Lord J. RUSSILL briefly adverted to the different ob-Lord J. Russill briefly adverted to the different objections urged by the different members against this bill, which, he believed would tend much to the security was to reduce to the crime of felony a crime which had though I may not be able to punish it by law—for it cal state of the Irish population. With reference to the tion consisted in making temperate speeches in favour of the may not be advisable always to resort to law for the purRepeal of the Union, his lordship thus delivered himself. pose of preventing such evils-yet I do think that the I must beg to allude for a moment to a debate, which congregation of enormous masses under the pretext of was necessarily interrupted, and to alleged grievances, Palmer were sent to Botany day. Under this bill open of that for which they wish-I cannot conceive for parliament which has been referred to as one which gave was it not right to prove these offences by open and adof that for which they wish... I cannot conceive for parliament which nas seen reserved to as one which, was it not take to not the propose those enormous numbers, magnified by happiness and contentment to the country, and which, wised speaking.

The Duke of Wellington said he fully approved of the propose the propos credit for sincerity, let me tell him that those who bring whole government was a mass of selfishness and of ring to the details of the mode of collecting tithes in immediately. Ireland, observed,—and his observation was enforced by great eloquence and amexing vigour of language, -that every farmer and peasant in the country was subjected to He likewise urged that the great proportion of the peopolitical youth, and full of the vigour of his new birth. He was about to enter into a more active career, and, with a considerable interval of practice with his new a defence that every Chartist may truly set up, but less than the first of such a description that his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it ple of Ireland, namely, those professing the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Times news. Coward and abandoned his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it ple of Ireland, namely, those professing the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Times news. Coward and abandoned his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it ple of Ireland, namely, those professing the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Times news. Pole and advised and abandoned his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it ple of Ireland, namely, those professing the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Times news. And he repeated there, as he had done a defence that the misching the thought the misching the thought the misching the thought the misching the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it ple of Ireland, namely, those professing the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Times news. It cause they were not reported in the Times news. It has been described and abandoned his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it ple of Ireland, namely, thought the misching the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Times news. It has a defence that the misching the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Marke English the Cought the misching the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Marke English the Cought the misching the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Marke English the Cought the misching the Roman Cause they were not reported in the Marke English the Cought the misching the Cause the Marke English the Cause the Marke En Protestant subjects of that kingdom enjoyed. Let us consider what those grievances were, as stated by one of the most eloquent and able of the patriots of Ireland, and what the parliament of the United Kingdom has sages unfit for publication; and he thought if that dissince done. With respect to peerages and pensions, no cretion were continued, it would be successful in preventable abuse now exists as was then stated. No one will ing any bad effects. In cases where such discretion was such abuse now exists as was then stated. No one will not exercised, let the parties be prosecuted.

say that anything similar to that which Mr Grattan not exercised, let the parties be prosecuted.

Lord Campbell said, if seditious and treasonable sentiments were published for the purpose of giving effect to vance in his time, is now to be witnessed. As to tithes. vance in his time, is now to be witnessed. As to tithes, them, that was a highly culps ble misdemeanor, or it the question has been settled in such a manner that might be prosecuted under the present bill as an overt it is no longer a grievance to the pessant or the farmer. act for compassing the deposition of the Queen. An With respect to reform of Parliament, that question has editor of a newspaper publishing a treasonable speech with likewise been carried in the united Parliament, With Such an intent, might thus be prosecuted and transported respect to Roman Catholic relief, and the admission of Roman Catholics to the privileges of the constitution, would be to stop the speaking, and then, of course, the that question has likewise been carried in the united publication would be stopped. Roman Catholics to the privileges of the constitution, Parliament. Why, then, we havent least this presumption in favour of the united Parliament, - that those which were stated to be the greatest grievances while the Irish Parliament lasted have since been redressed by a Parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) If this, then, be the case,— if these grievances have been from Mr Ewart, stated that the government had received redressed by the Parliament of the united kingdom,—if, information, which he was not at liberty to disclose. The Charcellor of the Exchiquer, not having received any representations on the subject of tin, did not government that the gallant officer's words were the lear, progress, when the committee divided—ayes, 13; noes, when the committee divided—ayes, 13; noes, when the committee divided—ayes, 13; noes, and the transconders of the Exchiquer, not having received that the Gallant officer's words whose crime was the disclose.

But as the danger of the united kingdom,—if, information, which had been used by the Parliament of the united kingdom,—if, but as the danger of the passing time had officer's words were the information, which had been used by the Parliament of the united kingdom,—if, but as the danger of the passing time had officer's words were the information, which he united kingdom,—if, but as the danger of the united kingdom,—if, but as the danger. But as the danger of the united kingdom,—if, but as the danger of the united kingdom,—if, the united kingd sion with this country, or of discord among the various relative to the position of public business before parliaclasses, than the Parliament of Ireland could do, ment, and gave notice of the order in which he prothen I should say, apart from all imperial interests, that posed to proceed with the government measure after the we are bound to withstand all those measures, in what- recess ever form they may appear, which have the repeal of the legislative union for their object. Let any hon, member bring ferward such propositions as may tend, in his wig-Holstein question. opinion, to the advantage of Ireland; and to any propo-

> The house then divided, when they were-For the third reading ... 295 Against it 40

Majority The bill was then read a tilrd time. 255 111 On the question that the bill do pass, Mr Hume said he approved of most of the provisions of

(Hear.)

A Scree is the law of treason in that form, in which it was susgag the people, once put fetters upon the free

Exercise the Recognizances Election Bill passed committee.

Ingid law of treason; but he reminded the strongly objected to the clause which gag the people, once put fetters upon the free cal principle. (Cheers.) But I do earnestly trust—I imposed severe penalties on 'open and advised speaking;' and, in order to place on record his protest against that precisely as was before, while the boasted been was end to the boast of the British constitution. That cleases of this country—that they will believe that no portion of the measure, he would move that those words

enterprise by government undertakings at the public ex- and, as they possessed that power, he thought they ought to the increased vigour was applicable to crimes which may happen every day in the year. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Well, then, where was the boon? Where was the clemency? Where was the clemency? Where was the clemency? Where was the clemency? Where was the valvation? (Hear had been well and happen and happen some hon member would the political principles I prenounce no opinion; but waste their breath — (cries of 'Oh, oh!')—and to any other undertakings at the public expenses the Upon the political principles I prenounce no opinion; but waste their breath — (cries of 'Oh, oh!')—and to content themselves with adopting such proceedings against rogating to burselves too much of the liberty of speech, not those persons as were authorised by the existing law. to predict fatal consequences to those social experiments. He would not take the sense of the house on his motion. now in progress in other countries. (Loud cheers.) Sir, as its opinion had just been expressed by so large a ma. I have been diverted for a short time from the imme- jority, but he wished to put on record his protest against

increase to the authority of the government. I will not his constituents, who—with the exception of a few perattempt to force on the executive government any powers sons calling themselves Chartists—were unanimous in they do not require. All that I have now to deal withis their opinions, to thank the noble lord at the head of the question whether, for two years, he who incites people the government for bringing forward so energetic a mea-

The amendment proposed by Mr Hume was then negga-The sitting of the house was then, at a quarter pash

four o'clock, suspended until half-past five. At the adjourned sitting. Mr A. STAFFORD moved that a new writ be ordered to

issue for Horsham, in the room of Mr Jervis. After a discussion the motion was withdrawn, and Sir

Mr Bouveniz obtained leave to bring in a bill to en-

Mr REYNOLDS obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the process of attachment of goods in Courts of Records of the municipal corporations of Ireland. On the motion of Mr REYNOLDS, the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, Sir G.

The house adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THE GAGGING BILL .- The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom. The noble and learned lord shortly glanced at the acts of those who professed to be friends of the people and of liberty, but who were the enemics of both, and whose conduct made the passing of some such law as that now preposed absolutely necessary. The danger and disturbance of the public peace arose, in this country and Ireland, mainly from open and deliberate invitements to treason and sedition, and, therefore, to put an end to such practices was a main

Lord STANLEY supported the bill, as did Lord BROUGHAM, who begged to give a salutary warning to the newspapers; there was no doubt that Parliament had certain privileges by which they could protect themselves within doors for whatever they might utter, bus let no newspaper reporter or editor have the notion that whatever might be said in Parliament he had a right to report and print, for if it was treason he was as liable to be punished for it as if he had himself invented it: and this might also be a warning to those who were daily printing and circulating treason and sedition uttered in different parts of the country. If they probibited sedition and treason from being uttered in the National Convention and similar places, what signified it whilst in the other House of Parliament such language might be uttered and afterwards printed, and sent forth to the

Lord CAMPBELL admitted that the bill would not

reach Mr Smith O'Brien in the treasonable speech he contrary, he thought they had had a strong tendency to any one for giving faithful reports of the proceedings in parliament, for he had introduced a clause into his bill on the law of libel, making only the printer and pullisher of the newspaper liable; and his noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Brougham) had supported that bill. (Laughter.) The person who gave a bena fide sessed with the conviction that labour is the source of all great constitutional change; but it was the duty of of all wealth, and that a cultivation of the national resources is the primary duty of all governments, and show to the loyal and well-disposed that they were and they will not longer submit to see the land of the country. [Sir Robert in the course of his speech the country a barren wilderness and a desert.] The person who gaves density desired to the 5,000,000 who were without it, but who carnestly defend more transfer or 6,000,000 who were without it, but who carnestly defend more transfer or follows persons increased who desired to share of those persons increased who desired to share of those persons increased who desired to share of the country. [Sir Robert in the course of his speech to the blessings which it after the country. The person who gaves density to the 5,000,000 who were without it, but who carnestly defend the constitutional change; but it was the duty of or 6,000,000 who were without it, but who carnestly defend to the purpose of the purpose for which it after the country. [Sir Robert in the course of his speech to the follows persons increased who desired to share of the purpose for which it after the country. [Sir Robert in the course of his speech to the country of the country of the source.] made in the National Convention, as it was termed, Conciliation Hall, and similar places. (Hear, hear.) He disapproved of Lord Eldon's bill in 1796, and he still dismade, he would not say more violent but certainly more animated speeches than those for which Muir and

Lord DENMAN expressed the highest admiration for the noble duke, but thought him mistaken when he said that there was a growing contempt for the law; nothing, so far as his observation went, could be further from the real character of the English people.

The Earl of St GERMANS said, as to open and advised

beyond the seas.
The Lord Chancellor trusted the effect of this bill

The bill was then read a second time. The Election Recognizances Bill was then read a third Their lordships then adjourned at eight o'clock.

epinion, to the advantage of Ireland; and to any proposition which may be supported by the great majority of the Irish members, having for its object to improve the larve Bill.—On the motion that this bill be read a third

laws of the country, the situation of landlord and tenant, time. or to remove any social or political grievance under which they think they labour, I shall be ready to listen; but by discussion, if the choice should be that opportunity to pass without stating his conviction that the offence of high treason was just as much deserthat the offence of high treason was just as much deserfor argument and debate in Parliament, or if, on the contrary, the means chosen should be exciting the people Lord Campbell perfectly agreed with the opinion of his

to arms, and to measures of force - then by force, if noble and learned friend, and could assure the house that necessary, I will, as long as there is any breath or life | no offence was fraught with so much danger both to life in me, oppose the repeal of the legislative union. (Loud and property as that of high treason. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed. The Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill was road a third time and passed, after a short discussion. Their lordships then adjourned to Saturday, at two

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street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by William Hewitt, of Ko. 18, Charles-street, Bran-don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West minster.—Saturday April, 22nd, 1818.