

MOUSEBURN.—At a general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, the secretary read the new plan of organisation, which was highly approved of by all present.

MOUNTCORREL.—On Sunday, Mr. Bairstow preached two funeral sermons, on behalf of the deceased Clayton; in the afternoon, at Mountcorrel—in the evening, at Loughborough. Excellent impressions were made, and handsome collections subscribed for the relief of widow Clayton.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Deegan gave a lecture in Gateshead, on the 4th inst., on the New Poor Law amendment Bill, to a very attentive audience. Mr. Deegan urged the propriety of adopting Mr. O'Connor's plan, viz., for every town and hamlet to petition the Poor Law Board, to have the Poor Law Amendment Bill amended so as to give effect to the plan.

LECTURE.—Mrs. Martin gave a lecture on Saturday evening last, the 13th instant, on the "National Sins and Sorrows;" after which there was a discussion against the New Poor Law Amendment Bill submitted to the meeting, which was adopted unanimously. The Treasurer of the Newcastle Bazaar Council has sent 10s. per most office order to Mr.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The cause of Chartism is progressing steadily here.

CONGLETON.—The cause of Chartism is prospering in this town. Persecution for opinion and Chartism have raged to a great extent; but it has now ceased. On Wednesday last we were favoured by the attendance of Mr. Linney and Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester, who addressed the people in good

SHEFFIELD.—The cause is progressing steadily on, gaining the confidence of the timid, and winning friends of all. This is the second week of Mr. Little's advocacy, from whose exertions we expect much good.

LONDON.—**MARYLEBONE.**—The Chartists met on

Monday at the Mechanics' Institution. It was announced to the meeting that, during the week, £25 had been sent to Mrs. Clayton, and £3 8s. for the General Victim Fund: a petition to the Commons, for the free pardon of Feargus O'Connor, was unanimously adopted: a resolution of thanks to Messrs

CITY OF LONDON.—At the weekly meeting, Monday evening, at the Dispatch Coffee-rooms, Fleet-street, various important matters were discussed, a resolution of thanks to MESSRS. Beggis, and Wall, for their patriotic conduct at the Crown and Anchor meeting.

business, a free street, various important matters have not room to insert, but which all tend to the satisfying conclusion, that the metropolis is taking its own place in right earnest, and will soon form a very heart of England.

**CHRELEA, KENSINGTON, AND HAMMER-
SMITH.**—The Chartist of this district have

involved to meet every Sunday evening, in the large Temperance Coffee House, No. 10, George-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea, and to have a lecture delivered on each meeting night.

trace, Borough-road, in order to conform to the intended plan of organisation. The members of the Association are particularly requested to come on Tuesday next, March 23d, to decide on a place to hold our future meetings, more commodious for increasing numbers and for the discussion of more important matters.

BERMONDSEY.—Two excellent sermons were

BOULEVARD.—The "excellent" sermons were preached at the Working Man's Chapel, Dock Road, on Sunday last. During the latter part of the day, some evil disposed person entirely destroyed the board, which was painted and put up at an expence of 30s., for the purpose of directing inquirers to the chapel.

CLERKENWELL GREEN.—Mr. Culverhouse delivered a lecture on Monday last, at Lunt's Coffee House, on the best means of obtaining the Charter. The meeting was well attended, and the lecture was received with the most attentive attention. A second meeting will be held on Monday next.

PECKHAM.—A correspondent writes us that Mr. Peckham Smith, in lecturing on the Corn Laws, last Wednesday evening, was visited by Mr. J. B. Brown, a Chartism, whom he recognised as having been prominent at the Crown and Anchor meeting. At the

WEST-BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.—At the last weekly meeting of the Chartistss here, resolutions

re passed, approving of the Charter Petition Convention, commending White, Taylor, and others for their exertions at the Birmingham meeting; amending also Wordsell, Webster, and others, for their gallant stand against Mr. Burns, and expediency-mongers at Hull. Petitions against New Poor Law, signed by 528 persons, have been to Mr. Fielden.

CITY OF BRISTOL.—At a public meeting, held at J. Simson's, 1, Temple-street, after the discussion of various other matters, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That we the Chartists of Bristol, return our thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his excellent moral-force plan, and do recommend the propriety of holding a public meeting for the purpose of carrying it out, and agree that, as

It was stated, at the above meeting, in reply to a leader in the *Star*, upon the Corn-Law league campaign, that in Bristol, they (the league) had called, under door meeting, and were fairly beaten; that

artists being left in uncontrolled possession of
 19 platform.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—At a meeting of Chart-
 20 is, held on Tuesday last, at Mr. Mogg's temper-
 21 ce coffee-house, Snow Hill, it was resolved to act
 22 the suggestions in Mr. O'Connor's letter in the
 23 er, of the 13th instant, and to call a public meet-
 24 ing, of the inhabitants for Monday next, at Mr.

CARLISLE.—JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.—
patriot letters have been received from this unflinch-
ing patriot, as regards his treatment in Lancaster
castle; and it appears that he is not allowed to write
the press—a hardship to which few, if any other po-
litical prisoners, have been subjected. Thus Mr.
O'Brien is doubly suffering: for were he allowed this

Adoption of Mr. O'Connor's Plan at Carroll. — A meeting was held here on Tuesday night, when, after some preliminary business was transacted, the following resolutions were adopted:

through, Mr. O'Connor's plan for a committee of persons to sit in London, to forward the presentation of petitions, in favour of the Charter, of the incarcerated Chartist, and Frost, Williams, and Jones, was unanimously adopted. For the purpose of carrying out the plan effectually, a subscription was then and there entered into, and a sum of one pound collected, which was ordered to be given to the Rev. Mr. Stow, this morning. A large

warded to the *Star* office, this morning. A large number of collectors were appointed, and there is no doubt but Carlisle will be, as it has always hitherto been, amongst the first towns in England, according to its population. We trust the people will exercise a due discretion in choosing a person well qualified to act in so important a capacity. He ought to be a person of the most active habits, at the same time well qualified to converse with con-

at the same time well qualified to converse with confidence, and be extensively informed on matters of politics; so that he may be able to meet objections, which may be thrown in the way by insincere members of Parliament, who would not like to risk their popularity; at the same time would rather not expose themselves in the House of Commons, by presenting petitions of the people. He should also be selected to correspond in the fullest manner with

trained to correspond in the latest fashion to the constituents, as it will be a great gratification to them to receive frequent intirigence from one who will have many opportunities of correctly judging on men and things.

MEETING.—The Chartists held their quarterly meeting here on Monday. Officers were nominated and other important business done.

WESTBURY.—At the weekly meeting, in old o Monday, resolutions, approving the new plan of organisation, and the Charter Petitioners' Com were adopted.

they meet in the Chapel every Tuesday night, to advocate the cause. Lectures have recently been given by Messrs. Jones, Dorman, and others, which have produced much interest.

Chartist Intelligence.

TRIUMPHANT DEFEAT OF THE WHIG
FACTION, AND GLORIOUS VICTORY
OF THE CHARTISTS, AT DERBY.

The town was publicly placarded in the week ending March 6th, announcing that a public meeting would be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday noon, at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament to remove the prohibitions and restrictions imposed by the Whig Government, and to revise the tariff of import duties, with a view of reducing the price of some of the most important necessities of life, and to increase the commerce and revenue of the country.

Immediately on the appearance of this announcement, the Chartists met and resolved to oppose them, and issued out a placard, calling upon the working men of Derby to take the lead in the movement, and to be men now or never; and that Mr. Bairstow, the unflinching advocate of the working man's rights, would address the meeting.

At twelve o'clock on the day of meeting, the doors of the Town Hall were opened, and a tremendous crush was made into the large hall of the building—a place that would hold 1,400 persons, and was three-fourths filled by a most animated and enthusiastic audience.

The Mayor, Mr. ESSOP, and other gentlemen connected with the Whig party, entered the Hall, and a miserable failure at cheering was attempted. After the lapse of a minute, it was moved that the Mayor do take the chair, which the gentleman placed himself in that situation, though the motion had not been put to the meeting, and the general laughter of the assembly indicated that they deemed it irregular, though unworthy further notice. He opened the meeting by reading the original placard, convening the meeting.

Immediately on taking the chair, Mr. FARNSWORTH, a Chartist, rose and moved that the meeting be adjourned to seven o'clock in the evening, in consequence of the inability of the working classes to attend at that untimely hour, which was received with tremendous cheering from the body of the Hall, while the Whigs looked unutterable things from the benches.

Mr. JACKSON seconded the motion, and insisted on its being put to the meeting.

The Mayor expressed his astonishment at the irregularity of the proceeding, and called upon

Mr. JACKSON to move the first resolution, which was a mere echo of the sentiments embodied in the placard, when, after proceeding to speak to it for a few seconds, he was interrupted by cries of "put the adjournment," "put the adjournment." He attempted to shuffle on the business of the meeting, by passing the motion as an amendment to the motion for adjournment; but it was "no go."

The meeting still persisted that the motion should be put.

Mr. TURNER, the operative poet, made several very stringent and pointed remarks, when, after considerable wrangling between the Whigs and the Chartists, it was ultimately put by the Mayor, and was carried by such an overwhelming majority, that the Mayor did not put it "to the vote," but he was obliged to do so, and it was carried by a large majority.

For half an hour previous to the time of commencement in the evening, vast crowds were crowding every avenue leading to the Town Hall, and the streets were filled with excess—the Mayor, the gentry, aristocracy, and middle-class men of the town and vicinity, having, prior to the opening of the doors, sought safety in the open air, in the witness box, &c. &c.

But even those places were very imperfectly filled by the respectables, though not affording accommodation to more than one-sixth of the immense mass in the body of the Hall; the Mayor, having given liberty for admission to the public, and the doors were so densely wedged together as human beings could bear.

The adjourned meeting then commenced by the Mayor reading the placard, stating that any person would be allowed to speak at the meeting; the same he read in the meeting at noon, stating—

"That the import duties were oppressive to the country, and that their repeal would better the condition of the poor, increase the commerce and revenue of the country, and the meeting would petition Parliament on the subject."

He spoke to the motion for half an hour, being heard with perfect decorum, but great impatience was manifested on the part of the meeting. He said that a reduction in the import duties, and the total repeal of the Corn Laws, would increase the wages of the working men, and give plenty of employment to the industrious, &c. &c. and he poured forth a lachrymose peroration on the decline of England's commercial greatness, and feared the ruin of the country, &c. &c. except the aristocracy, who were to be respected, the bread tax, and all other prohibitory duties, and give a perfectly free trade. Having finished his monotonous drivelling.

Mr. ALDERMAN BARKER seconded the motion, and sat down.

When the Mayor was proceeding to put the motion.

Mr. TURNER rose amid great and general cheering, and moved the following amendment—

"That, while this meeting approves of any revision or reform in the Commercial Code, adapted to relieve the oppressive burdens under which the working classes labour, it will not petition a Parliament in which the people are represented by a few Whigs, and a few of the People's Charter, to give the entire nation a full, free, and equal representation in the House of Commons by Universal Suffrage."

Having read it, he would sit down, leaving Mr. Bairstow to speak, and the meeting to vote.

Mr. TWISS having seconded it.

Mr. BAIRSTOW rose upon the benches, and was received by the meeting with the most enthusiastic cheering. He proceeded to expatiate upon the necessity of procuring the People's Charter, and upon the arguments that were urged by him, and he was a second of the resolution respecting the revision of the tariff; and he pointed out the vast increase in the productive energies of the country, unaccompanied as they were by any adequate means of support.

He could appeal, he said, to the thousands of frame work knitters in that town and country, whether or not they had received higher wages in consequence of producing nearly eight times more hosiery than they did in 1780. He was answered by Mr. Bairstow, who said that the wages of the hosiery hands in the three counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, did not average more than 7s. per week, and that the wages of the hosiery hands in the former period were more than double the quantity of provision and clothing that their wages would do. (Cheers) Aye, and this, while our productive powers have reached the extreme point—that the same number of men could produce more than we were producing by our machinery, steam, and chemical appliances in industry. Where had the thirty-nine times additional produce been awarded to? It was secured by the sale of the workers in society, but on the idlers, the merchants, bankers, brokers, manufacturers, landowners, shipowners, millowners, cotton lords, and princely millionaires, the crumbs of the Charter, and of cotton princes in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Rochdale, Barings, &c. limits of the Old Lady of Thread-needle-street. (Great laughter.) These were the parties who had fattened on the gorgeous wealth they had produced by their blasted hands and brains. The speaker then entered into a number of remarks respecting the effect of cheapness of articles, the state of labour, and the results of free trade principles generally. The community, he said, was not to be pursued, and for an extension of which the motion breathed a desire, had been most fatal and ruinous to England. Food, to the amount of £2,418, was exported from Ireland in 1822, while the poor Irish were famishing in thousands; hundreds dropping down in the streets, and the nakedness of thousands displayed the poor people, peasant starving amid plenty. (Cries of "Shame!") Were the largest exporting countries the happiest, then? Ireland, he said, was a daily dying. In the three years, 1821, 22, and 23, she exported upwards of £16,000,000 of her produce to the Continent, and in 1824, an excess of £11,487,849; in 1825, an excess of £11,494,338; in 1826, an excess of £24,665,700; in 1827, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1828, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1829, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1830, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1831, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1832, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1833, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1834, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1835, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1836, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1837, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1838, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1839, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1840, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1841, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1842, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1843, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1844, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1845, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1846, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1847, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1848, an excess of £23,700,000; in 1849, an excess of £23,700,000; 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