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seconded a vote of thanks to the worthy lecturer, which was carried by acclamation. Thanks were given by the chairman, for his important conduct in the chair, the meeting then separated at a quarter past eleven o'clock, giving three cheers for the Chartists, three for O'Connor, and three for Fris, Williams, and Co. A number of new members were enrolled and their cards of membership.

WIRTON.—The Chartists of this place got up a public tea-party, on Tuesday last, which was numerously attended. After the tea was over, a vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their attendance. Knowles afterwards delivered a lecture.

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CHAIRMAN—I cannot allow you, Sir, to proceed in this style of language.

Mr. DOWLING, Editor of the famed *Monmouthshire* *Advertiser*, arose, and appealed to the better sense of Mr. Cronin, and tried by alternate coaxing and threatening to intimidate him.

Mr. CRONIN—I will not be bullied or coaxed by Mr. Dowling or any other gentleman present.

Mr. DOWLING appealed to the meeting to protect him against Mr. Cronin's attacks, and said it was his intention to bully any person.

Mr. CRONIN—I think you have done so, inasmuch as I had no business to interrupt or contradict his when

CHAIRMAN—Your observations are totally foreign to the object of the meeting and the terms of the resolution.

CRONIN—I think, Sir, you will find my remarks consistent with the addition which I am about to produce. If you look, Sir, at the manufacturing and working conditions, you will find the condition of the working class, if possible, more deplorable than the working class itself, and starvation and misery in the new world. You will find the slave brand mark on the pale-faced street, and the deplorable condition of the manufacturing form of our fellow subjects. (Loud cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN, interestingly, Mr. CRONIN bowed in acknowledgement, and proceeded to read the amendments. There was frequent and vociferous cheering, as follows:—

We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, do congratulate your Majesty on the event of your giving birth to a prince, and an heir to the throne.

We desire at the same time to assure your Majesty that we do this, not in compliance with the established law, or custom—not as an homage due to your rank or station—but in obedience to those great and sacred principles which teach us to regard with feelings of affectionate sympathy every member of the human family; for, whatever may be the distinction of rank or power which necessity may permanently, or custom or expediency temporarily require, we are all

ly of one nature, have one common interest, as
water to serve, and one God to adore.
We rejoice that your Majesty is now placed in a
responsible situation of parent to our future monarch,
and we humbly hope your Majesty will see the necessity

of ameliorating the political condition of the people, as a certain means of securing their devoted and loyal, when it may please God to call him to the throne. Believing also that it is our duty to endeavor to render your Majesty's reign happy, we in all its venture to point out a few measures, we submit.

We beg, therefore, to represent to your Majesty the feelings of appalling woe and just manly indignation in this heroic and noble people of this country, who, though more enlightened, more virtuous, and more industrious than any other people, are yet in a state of dreadful poverty and misery. We believe that it is to be caused by exclusive legislation which is, power placed in the hands of a few, and the mass of the people at the detriment of the many, and the people, to wish that power properly belongs.

We beg your Majesty also to consider the feelings of the friends of the Measur, John Peep, and the other political prisoners who are now exiled or imprisoned, through endeavouring fearlessly and honestly to point out a remedy for this evil; and we most respectfully request your Majesty to order that the prisoners, and a remission of the remainder of their

active sentences, that they may be restored to their parents and families. (Long and continued cheers.)

MR. DOWLING—The provisions of this bill, concerning the education just and reasonable, would second it. (Long and continued cheers.)

MR. CHANN—This course will be adopted in every way throughout the length and breadth of the land.

MR. DOWLING—Addresses have been carried in London, Charleston, and several other places, which have been met.

MR. TOWNSEND said, it was a delicate subject to allude to. He concurred with Mr. Dowling that the prevalence of opinion would seem as a want of loyalty; but he was not sure if it was not a more judicious statement of the distress of the country to buy machinery at the same time as the congratulation, as it was more to appeal where there was no power, but to whom there was power, and a will to use it justly. (Long and continued cheers.)

MR. WM. EDWARDS said, he admired the language of the gentlemen, and especially that of Mr. Townsend. He wondered that Mr. Dowling should allow himself to be deceived by the warmth of his temperance. He was of vital importance, and he thought the present opportunity of addressing his Majesty for the first time; they never could have a better one. Mr. Edwards then proceeded to show the great and increasing distress which prevailed, with considerable numbers of the people. He said that the poor of the aristocracy, the middle classes on the verge of bankruptcy, and the poor of the people, were all in distress, and that in four years time, it would bring down the aristocracy. (Long cheers.) He would suggest that the members of the gentlemen would reconsider the address and the resolutions, and understand the proper address to be of both, so as to gain unanimity, and to propose the subject of both parties. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

MR. E. alluded also to the paragraph in the address concerning Frost, Williams, and Jones, and urged the members to reconsider it.

stances, and concluded by wishing the Queen happiness during her life, but at its close, he hoped Mes-
siahial Government would be closed for ever in Eng-
land. (Cheers.)

At this stage of the proceedings the consternation visible in the countenances of the tithe-fed parsons was hilarious in the extreme. One of them left the room accompanied by a few would-be-thought over-loyal

Mr. JONES then rose and said, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I wish to say a few words in behalf of my fellow workers who are working under the same conditions as I have accepted. Some may think it proper that I should object to your proceedings, or break the unanimity of this meeting; but, gentlemen, we will shew you that such is not our intention, as we wish to see unanimity and cordiality prevail in every public meeting. We do not intend to say anything against the original address as it goes, but wish to see those things contained in the amendment added to it. (Cheers) Some may say that is not our purpose, as working men, to interfere in the business of others. I say, gentlemen, we are not

I permit me to say, Mr. Chairman, that I consider a man who would apply his wealth and influence to retard the progress of liberty, a tyrant whom all men should detest in abhorrence and contempt. I am very rich man, in property, and it is my business to be so. Whenever a public meeting is called to send address or petition to either the Houses of Parliament or to royalty, as a Briton I claim the right of attending, and I have done so, and I have been always greeted to us by our ancestors. The Queen has entered into a solemn covenant with her people, and the virtue of that covenant she has a heavy call to maintain. I will defend the rights of the people, and to support her Government; also, we, the other nobles had got a great demand upon her, it is that she should listen to our grievances, and do all that she can to redress them. I have no doubt that she will slip the present opportunity of laying before her a list of the heavy burdens, under which we labour. I cannot possibly see how the amendment should be adopted, and I should divide with the majority on the original address. The royal bace is called the Prince of Wales, and I have no doubt my Welshness is as proud of it, but they would be infinitely more so if they knew that such an happy occasion is meant by her Majesty's name. I have little anxiety as to the grievances of the people. I beg leave to support the amendment, because it contains the opinion of

The gentlemen endeavoured by promises to prevail
Mr. Cronin to abandon his addition, but without

They held out promises to call a meeting for the press purpose of considering the distress of the country; the Mayor and others promised their support and encouragement, and tried every means in their power to put off the amendment, but Mr. C. and his friends remained firm.

The CHAIRMAN then endeavored to put the original dress without the amendment, when he was informed specifically by Mr. C. that if he did not put in the amendment, he would take the liberty of doing so himself.

After sitting for a length of time and looking unamiable things, the Chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

Mr. CROWN immediately proposed three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones, also for Ferguson O'Connor, and the *Northern Star*, and the Charter, which were rendered to such an enthusiastic manner that it would have added the hearts of the exiles had they heard it.

—

AT THE MILLS at Chorley, near Bolton, were at hand last week, and the workmen hurried out to the water-curtain, and were attempting to rescue their wages twelve-and-a-half per cent.

CONVICTION OF SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, ON READING A TELL—On Sir Edward Knatchbull's accepting office, last September, in Sir R. Peel's Ministry, a new election of course took place, and the day after the next day appeared.

the nomination, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, who lived twenty miles from Barham Down, where an election was to take place, left his house on Saturday, in order to arrive in time on Monday morning, travelling on Sunday night, and the Right Honourable Baroness, who accompanied him, was also travelling for the purpose of attending the election, and on that account he refused to pay tolls. For refusing at a gate near Canterbury, he was summoned before the magistrates that day Monday. The court was crowded to hear the case, and the Baroness appeared, and, after a painful investigation, the magistrates decided that Sir Edward had unlawfully denied the exemption, and fined him in the sum of £23s. and 6d. The Right Hon. Baroness announced her determination to appeal from the conviction. The question involved is of considerable importance to the turnpike roads, and persons having business in the country will tend to mulct the farmers of all the profits of a county may attend the Monday election, and be a great convenience to many freemen.

