FRIENDS AND BROTHERS-The time has at length arrived, when those who hold your confidence must appeal to your wisdom; when those who have struggled from the infant's birth to the giant's maturity, will have to rest their claims and confidence. not upon one solitary act, but upon their every act.

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of this, or of any other country, when the fate of millions, living and yet unborn, so entirely depended upon the pradence, the wisdom, and the courage of those whom the people have selected to conduct the mind's volition to al successful issue; and while many will tell you that they are tired of agitation, and now demand the looked-for change, ask those men GREAT METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION where they were when we braved the tyrant force of persecution, and were solaced with a dungeon as our reward!?

dungeon as our reward?

The mighty mind of England—ay, and of It is time for you to be stirring. It is time for you to be stirring. It is time for you to be stirring. It is time for you are living in a most to me, for the promised fruits of our long and incessant labour; and, as far as I am concerned, tam resolved, that, whether my days in this world be long or short, notto abate my ardour — not to diminish my demands—or to next to the length of the room, each of them being provided with honourable delegates sat at a table extending the full length of the room, each of them being provided with writing materials. Ten o'clock was named as the length of the room, each of them being provided with writing materials. Ten o'clock was named as the for them but a war. The people of Stockport had length of the room, each of them being provided with writing materials. Ten o'clock was named as the for them but a war. The people of Stockport had length of the room, each of them being provided with writing materials. Ten o'clock was named as the hour of meeting, and by that time several delegates were ready to rush down from the hills of Yorkshire in aid of their brooms, and it they were ready to rush down from the hills of Yorkshire length of the room, each of them being provided with writing materials. Ten o'clock was named as the hour of our end of their brooms, and by that time several delegates were ready to rush down from the hills of Yorkshire length of the room, each of them being provided with writing materials. The o'clock was named as the hour of their brooms, and it the room, construction. He was equally opposed to cowardice.

Were tready to rush down from the hills of Yorkshire in aid of their brooms, and it they were ready to rush down from the hills of the room, and of their brooms and they were ready to rush incessant labour; and, as far as I am concerned, I am resolved, that, whether my days in this world be long or short, not to abate my ardour —not to diminish my demands—or to peril the —not to diminish my demands—or to peril the tornado of Revolution, which, in its awful but tornado of Revolution, which, in its awful but the Convention. On the motion of the same gen-

made merchandise of your credulity, I might, the people; may its power continue to increase returns:

letter, and still continue to send up your of Liberty and Patriotism, such a traitorous dis- deen, James Shirren; Derby, W. G. M. Reynolds;

of their freedom.

duties, now imposed upon me, and the varied occupations that you have assigned to me, to
weakness; centuries of bitter experience prove to that a man had a right to sit in the Convention as were determined to have it by other means.

A good deal of conversation ensued relative to the They told him that they would get the Charter by impropriety of putting such questions, it being held occupations that you have assigned to me, to
weakness; centuries of bitter experience prove to that a man had a right to sit in the Convention as were determined to have it by other means. occupations that you have assigned to me, together with the crowded state of our columns,
and after my fifteen years' incessant preaching,
you will not require a longer letter from me
this week; and, in conclusion, I have only to
add, that if the peace is broken on Monday,
the Government, and not the people, will be
the Government, and not the people, will be
the convention has passed a

weakness; centuries of bitter experience prove to
you the truth of the latter, let us now cordially endeavour to test the virtue of the former. Look at
you will not require a longer letter from me
this week; and, in conclusion, I have only to
add, that if the peace is broken on Monday,
the Government, and not the people, will be
the convention as
delegate, no matter whether he was Chartist or
Conservative, so as he was sent by a Chartist constituency, regularly convened.

Mr Raynoloss said he had only become a Chartist
within the last few days, but he had held he doetrines of Chartism ever since to him the condition of labour. The masons
of the meetings ever held in that
within the last few days. Which he was elected for Nottingham at one of the largest meetings ever held in that
within the last few days. But he had leld the doctrines of Chartism ever since to was not, however, present at
the meeting at which he was elected, and the only
interned to have it by other means.

Out the truth of the latter, let us now cordially endeavour to test the virtue of the former. Look at
your fatherland, the most degraded in the scale of
wages. The seamen had also been similarly occur
ham at one of the largest meetings ever held in that
within the last few days. In the means,
were determined to have it by other means.

Out the truth of the latter, let us now cordially endeavour to test the virtue of the former.

JULIAN Harryolossaid, he was elected for Nottingham at one of the largest meetings ever held in that
within the last few days. In the means,
and the means of the truth of the latter, let us now cordially endeavour the aggressors, as the Convention has passed a unanimous resolution to respect property, and observe perfect PEACE, LAW, AND unanimous resolution to respect property, and of the globe, and her green fields in the twelve members present had not been elected contrary nication with his constituents, and expected further body attached their names to the National Petition observe perfect PEACE, LAW, AND months just past made the dreary grave-yards of the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) Hence,

Ever your Faithful Friend and Representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Brave, noble, and devoted men. Ye who have, by your indomitable valour, made the nations of the by your indomitable valour, made the nations of the commerce, you, to whose intelligence all our architacknowledge your superiority—ye who have caused even your enmies to admire—to eulogise—tectural grandeur is a living monument, we appeal your daring deeds; permit an old campaigner—one to you to shake of political apathy, and to array this country, he thought they would do well to admit the condition of Birmingham to your daring deeds; permit an old campaigner—one to you to shake of political apathy, and to array this country. The political apathy is the Repealers of Ireland held out the hand of friend—was better than it had been in previous years. The that has tasted the pleasures, encountered the hardships, and braved the dangers of a military life, both
sthome and abroad, as a cavalry soldier, to address
your on an all-important subject where it is a subject with the property of th Third, and braved the dangers of a military life, both at home and abroad, as a cavalry soldier, to address you on an all-important subject—the present state of the affairs of this nation; and whether or not you of the affairs of this nation; and whether or not you have a cavalry soldier, to address and compact organisation, give you immense power. We implore you to devote your strength immediately to the rescue of your order from the damning sway of the affairs of this nation; and whether or not you have deferred to the present state of the affairs of this nation; and whether or not you have deferred to the present state of the strength immediately to the rescue of your order from the damning sway or times and the petition, and another thirty thousand had since they would be an another thirty thousand had since they would be influenced. The middle classes had begun to the immediately to the rescue of your order from the damning sway fraternise; in fact, the only parties were now needings. The petition, and another thirty thousand had since they would be an another thirty thousand had since they would classes had begun to the immediately found Mr Feargus O'Connor. (Loud cheers.) He and the they have deferred to the present state to the immediately the immedi

Comrades (for 1 sum must can you so), as I must be accompnished in Dittain. On principle carrect knowledge of your feelings, of the disaffection legislation are out of date; our laws and institutions which pervades your ranks, occasioned by the diabolical treatment you have to endure without even lical treatment you have to endure without even existing of the age; they meet not the following committee:—Messra Leach, Fussell, existing and enlightenment of Adems West and Coffee and C daring to murmur-allow, me then, to controvert exigencies of the civilisation and enlightenment of Adams, West, and Cuffay. an accredited opinion entertained to your prejudice our time. You, Men of London, possess an im- THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE nearly 10,000 of whom are now entirely unemployed. He had no particular instructions; but he should by the generality of civilians, namely; that you mense moral power, which, when concentrated and would exert yourselves in defence of that government, directed in connexion with that of your brethren which treats you not as rational men should be throughout the empire, would sweep the huge fabric right to vote. treated, but as machines; mere automatons that of tyranny, hypocrisy, and fraud to utter annihilation, must move, speak, ay, and think, by the insolent and thus secure to yourselves and posterity those

to be wished for), that you will fully bear out the opinion which I have formed of you. I will here observe, that civilians have arrived at such condended are one of the c hail any event which was to put freedom within power of the whole people. your grasp-which was to relieve you from the tythe death knell of despotism is sounding on the continent, and soon shall you hear it resounding through these isles. Then, comrades, when you shall see the toiling millions assembled in their might-when they shall rise en masse and sternly demand their undoubted birthright-freedom! then shall you prove to the world, that you are truly worthy of being called the defenders of your country, to the dismay of the tyrant and the oppressor.

I am, Comrades, yours very faithfully. JOHN H. MACKAY.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, a Chartist camp meeting will be held at Jerebend Green, near Shelf, at two o'clock in the afternoon .- A Chartist meeting Members." will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the evening, at the Temperance room, Old deled, the great National Petition, now in course of Dolphin, near Queen's Head. Several speakers from signature throughout the country, will be presented Halifax and Bradford are expected to attend .- A to parliament. public meeting will be held at Thornton, near Brad-

in the afternoon.

Stockport.—The monthly meeting of this locality deem necessary for securing the enactment of the

will be held on Sunday next, at the Hall of the Lyearn, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

We propose that a great Metropolitan Demonstrahad arisen in the districts around, more than in the will be need on Sudday acts, at the last of the spirit of Chartism. We propose that a great Metropolitan Demonstration at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MANGHESTER.—'We unto them that laugh now for they shall weep?'—A public meeting of the door of the House of Commons. The 10th of April Harney had faced Lord Palmerston on the hustings, citizens of Manchester will be held on Sunday next. shall be a day memorable in the annals of political a determined spirit had been shown. A vast accession of members had been shown. A vast accession of members had been shown. April 9th, in Smithfield-market, Shudehill, to take agitation; it must evince to the world the ardent sion of members had been gained in that neighbour into consideration the awful state of the country. love of Britons for freedom, and their sworn resolve hood. The population round Exeter was very scatinto consideration the awill state of the country. The content of the country. The content of the country is the content of the country is the content of the country. The country is the content of the country is the content of the country. The country is the content of the country is the content of the country. The country is the content of the country is the content of the country. The country is the country is the country is the country. The country is the country is the country is the country is the country. The country is the country is the country is the country is the country. The country is the country is the country is the country is the country. The country is the country is the country is the country is the country. The country is the country. The country is the and millecrats, who live upon the preduce of your toll, laugh, ay, laugh at your sufferings, and seem to rejoice at your degradation. Will you submit to be thus trampled upon? Will you continue, spaniellike, to lick the hand that smites you? Forbid it justice, forbid it God! We call upon you by every love of liberty implanted in your breasts, to arouse yourselves, and solemnly swear, in the presence of high Heaven, that, come weal come woe, you will proceed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force. (Hear.) They were, by nature, opposed to physical force, let us not, at the eleventh hour, throw aside the majeaty and dignity of that moral power which the Charter at present exercises over the through Farringdon-street, Holbora, Oxford-street, Ore the procession shall be physical force, let us not, at the eleventh hour, throw aside the majeaty and dignity of that moral power which the Charter at present exercises over the minds and feelings of the people.' (Cheers.)

Mr Gro. Francis said he had no lengthened respectively. The Charter at present exercises over the procession shall be proceed towards the Elephant and Castle, and the process of t

Miliam Hwitt, Publisher 16 Gual Mindmill St, Hayman

VOL. XI. No 546.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, THE NATIONAL PETITION,

MEN OF LONDON!

cause which is nearest to my heart—by throwing away a single opportunity which may lead to its accomplishment.

tornado of Revolution, which, in its awill but the convention. On the motion of the same gentlement, and the convention of the same gentlement, and the convention of the same gentlement.

to its accomplishment.

tornado of Revolution, which, in its awill but the convention. On the motion of the same gentlement, and its accomplishment.

The storm still rages, it sweeps along sublime in its awill be prepared to advise the Convention.

The refugesty required to obey that command—he used the werd command the used the werd command the grand career, has torn up by the roots one despotic the Convention.

The refugesty required to obey that command—he used the werd command the grand career, has torn up by the roots one despotic the Convention.

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The refugesty required to obey that command—he used the werd command the used the werd command the convention.

The refugesty required to obey that command the used the werd command the convention to obey that command the properties the convention to obey that command the conventi If I had trafficked in your confidence, and fary, scattering by its destructions blessings among made merchandise of your credulity, I might, perhaps, be induced to cry

WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!!

But your poverty—your destitution and misery—and my own, feeling and sense of humanity—the love of truth and justice—would not allow my lips to utter the 'delusive werds; and, therefore, it is that I tell you, that in my soul I believe the propitious hour has arrived, when our long suffering and martyrdom may be crowned with the laurels of victory.

On Saturday morning you will receive this letter, and still continue to send up vour its letter, and still continue to send up vour its letters.

In secretary read the certificates of the following increase the following disappears from the World. Men or London, in these factories is behoves you to look seriously to you are the despised victims of a barbaric, antiquated system of misrule; you have galling wrongs to redress, you have galling wr

hand of fraternisation; your principles are ours, Chartist? With the many, the arduous, and anxious and our principles should be yours. Remember the A good deal of conversation ensued relative to the 1,000,000 of famished human beings. Irishmen, if you love your country, if you detest these monstrous The rature of M. M. atrocities, unite in heart and soul with those who tive of the Irish Democratic Confederation was then atrocities, unite in heart and sour with those will struggle with you to exterminate the hell-en-will struggle with you to exterminate the hell-en-read.

Mr Cuffar moved that the credential be not re-

TRADES OF LONDON! You, whose skill and in genuity are shown in that endless variety of wealth that crowds the warehouse, adorns the palace, and

Comrades, I totally deny, and steadfastly affirm, that such would not be the case in the event of a general demonstration; and certain am I, that figure it now presents one dread upheaving of society, one general demonstration; and certain am I, that figure it now presents one dread upheaving of society, one not be allowed to escape from his due share of responsibility. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Bronterre O'Brien said, that Mr O'Connor lately been issued against poor-rate defaulters. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Edmund Jones said that Liverpool coman occurrence takes place (a consummation devoutly grand scene of Nature's insurgency against the des-

clusions, from the fact of your being always despote their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought out to quell any partial rising, or foolish dualing before their omnipotence. Nations whose brought of the partial rising and respectively. but they do not know how unwillingly you go to per-form such dirty work—work only fit for policemen for Liberty and Nationality. May God strengthen and special constables. They seldom give you the credit you deserve for your lenity on all such occa- for their consummation. In this bright era of the gions. They seem to forget that you spring from, world's progress, how far are you prepared to go? In and are a portion of, the people; that your fathers, brothers, and friends, form the masses that are now firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? We leave the response to firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? We leave the response to firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? We leave the response to firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? We leave the response to firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? We leave the response to firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? We leave the response to firmly resolved to burst the bonds of tyranny, or you seek to accomplish? perish in the attempt. They cannot imagine (when on system), vour good sense and discretion, but we tell you council should be allowed to sit ex officio, but not to no other town commenced, Liverpool would. An on a visit to your native land), with what pleasure, frankly that the liberty-seeking German, the emanwith what delight, you look upon your boyhood's cipated Italian, the struggling Pole, and the proud home, and the friends of former days. No, comrades, French Republican, will regard you with an eye of they know not these things, because they have never disdain, if your aim be not to demolish oligarchic experienced them—but I can fully appreciate your usurpation, and to substitute for it the legitimate feelings, for well I know that you would joyfully nower of the whole people

Men of London! The question of your newshould be allowed to speak in the Convention.

Amid cries of 'order,' and 'divide,' the motions when made.

Comrades, let me impress upon your minds that days be submitted to parliament: Mr O'Connor as follows:

Men of London! The question of your newborn liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the Council have a large the borough to born liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the Council have a large the borough to born liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the Council have a large the borough to born liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the Council have a large the borough to born liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the council have a large the borough to born liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the council have a large the borough the borough to born liberties or continued slavery will in a few were put seriatim from the chair, and the result was of the council have a large the borough t ranny of your proud, imperious, aristocratic masters. born liberties or continued slavery will in a few gave notice of the following motion on the 27th as follows:-

> That this house recognising the great principle that only legitimate source of power; that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry; that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted; and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes, in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits
>
> That (in recognition of the above great truths), this
>
> That the proposer of any location with those who live by other industrial pursuits
>
> That the proposer of any location and sit until five. That the proposer of any location with those who live by other industrial pursuits
>
> That the proposer of any location and sit until five. That the proposer of any location with those who live by other industrial pursuits
>
> That the proposer of any location with the every means, to support the People's Charter.
>
> Mr Lund said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said, the Chartists of Land and the control of the said and the control of the That (is recognition of the above great truths), this house adopts the principles embodied in the document duction, and five minutes for his reply. That the ready to join in extreme measures, if there exists should events occur here, when the change did reductions, seconder and other speakers should be restricted to any probability of success.
>
> That no person except the pro-

ford, on Saturday evening, at six e'clock, to organize elected at immense public meetings at as many of the district.—The Chartists of Bracford will meet in the principal towns in the empire, will assemble in the frustrated by the showman, with his box of figures.

Interior your discount received to lay before the meeting of the several districts brook-moor, on Sunday next, April 9th, at two o'clock in the evening.

Interior your discount received to lay before the meeting of figures.

Interior your discount received to lay before the meeting of figures.

Interior your discount received to lay before the meeting year,—the clinching year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the brook-moor, on Sunday next, April 9th, at two o'clock in the evening.

Interior your discount received, to lay before the meeting year,—the clinching year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the for which they had been returned.

Interior your discount received, to lay before the meeting year,—the clinching year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the for which they had been returned.

Interior your discount received, to lay before the meeting year,—the clinching year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the for which they had been returned.

Interior your discount received, to lay before the meeting year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the for which they had been returned.

Interior your discount received, to lay before the meeting year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the for which they had been received, to lay before the meeting year,—and the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the political and social state of the several districts of the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the form of the Petition, and to devise such other than the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the form of the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the form of the people of Newcastle were resolved to have the people of Newcastle their room, Butterworth buildings, on Sunday (to- Literary and Scientific Institute, John-street, Tot-

is belowed your contractions, a serious of the predoct of the contractions, and contracting of the contractions of the predoct of the predoct

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. TUESDAY MORNING. April 4th.

This body assembled at the large Hall, John-street, Tottenham Court-road, at ten o'clock. The organ-gallery was set apart for the reporters. The honourable delegates sat at a table extending the full

The secretary read the certificates of the following

twigs to increase the bundle representing the National Will; and let him who refuses to sign be looked upon as a traitor to freedom's cause.

Old Guards, spur the recruits to the proper performance of their duties, and tell those whose names are not to be found in the national muster-roll, that they are not deserving of their freedom.

Old Liberty and Patriotism, such a traitorous distreated and patriotism, such an abasing dereliction of man's sacred duty! Up then, and Democratic Confederation, C. M'Carthy; Bath, charles Baldwin; Bradford, D. Lightowler; Leeds, F. O'Connor, John Shaw; Carlisle, John Lowry; Merthyr Tydvil. David Thomas; Ashton underthemselves.

Irishmen resident in London, on the part of the Democrats of England we extend to you the warm hand of fraternisation: your principles are ours.

Mr Cuffey wished to know if Mr Reynolds was a formal control of the co

[Here Mr Feargus O'Connor entered, and was re-The return of Mr M'Carthy as the representa

Mr Francis seconded the motion. Mr Ernest Jones moved that the certificate be received. On a point of order, Mr Cuffay was undoubtedly correct; but now that the Convention had, out. (Cheers.) In his own mind, he felt determined and they also recommended, in the event of the reglitters in the windows of this vast emporium of by recent events, become the organ of democracy in to have the Charter before he left London. (Hear, jection of the Petition, simultaneous meetings should

COUNCIL.

Mr O'CONNOR announced that he had just received a Liverpool saw bankruptcy on the one hand, and reletter from Mr Themas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., volution on the other. Depend upon it, there is an stating that he was much better, and that he hoped by next month to take his place amongst them. every vestige of oppression and wrong, leaving behind (Cheers.)

Ultimately the affair resolved itself into the follow-

Mr O'BRIEN moved that all delegates duly elected should sit and vote. Mr West moved that members of the Council apeak and vote. Mr Adams moved that members of the Council

For Mr West's motion 18 Mr Adams's motion... ... 11 Mr O'Brien's motion 9 Mr Wild's motion

Mr West's motion was then declared to be carried. ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS. On the motion of Mr CLARK, it was agreed that the Convention should meet each morning at nine, adjourn at one until half-past two, re-assemble at half-

Mr Wilkinson said he had very little to report, The city he represented was not remarkably forward

swer for the peace of the country. Mr Ernest Jones said, his constituents were im-

tumely, or put off with half measures, they should petition the Queen to dissolve the parliament and Convention to resolve themselves into a permanent assembling, and the struggle would commence be-

try one more petition; but if that were rejected, they would 'go to work,' let the consequence be what it might. He knew that the people of Wigan had land. (Hear, hear.) They were determined to have the Charter, either morally or physically.

Mr Buckey said that his constituents had fur-

nished him with no specific instructions, nor was he prepared with any report. The people thought he prepared with any report. The people thought they had petitioned long enough, and if they got fully in the sentiments he had given utterance to—nothing by this petition they would try no ether. They told him that they would get the Charter by moral force if they could; if they could not, they

JULIAN HARNEY said, he was elected for Notting-ham at one of the largest meetings ever held in that democratic town. He was not, however, present at pied. The boiler-makers had been working short spirit of determination worthy of the known patriotic he thought this was adding disaffection to Ireland. character of the men of Nottingham. Whatever (Loud cheers.) The people of Hull wished the Con-these instructions might be, he would enforce them to vention to continue its sittings until the Charter was Mr G. the utmost of his ability.

Mr Linner said, that in the district round

Mr Fussell said, the condition of Birmingham steps should be taken.

Was better than it had been in previous years. The Mr Addams said, from Glasgow, which was a dis-

sufferings of the working classes of Manchester.

They wish for the Charter at all risks; but they Mr Wheeler begged to remind Mr O'Connor that avoid wish to arrive at their end without shedding lated to injure the cause. He had attended a meetaving been elected as delegate for Leeds, he had a light to vote.

They wish for the Charter at all risks; but they oppose any precipitate movement, as being cause. He had attended a meetaving been elected as delegate for Leeds, he had a lone drop of bloed. (Hear, hear.) The shopkeepers, ing of the Irish in Glasgow, and the best feeling too, felt the necessity for a change—their trade had prevailed between them and the Chartists. (Loud Mr O'Connor said, he would wave his right to fallen off more than one-half, while their rents and cheers.) As regards the late riots in Glasgow, the outgoings were the same. 6,000 summonses had Chartists had no connexion with them whatever,

it a fair field for the erection of justice, humanity,

and liberty. (Cheers.)
Mr H., Smith said, he could re-echo the sentiments of his colleague, Mr Jones, and he believed that if the feeling was that if the petition was not granted than he had for the last fifteen years, and, consethey must obtain it at the point of the bayonet. Here the Repealers were Chartists. There was a At the first Convention, at a cost of £30,000, should sit ex officio, and that they should be allowed to great body of the trades who had by destitution become Democrats. His constituents had resolved to have a large meeting, to call upon the members for

so badly off, comparatively speaking. They were put down the movement, Chartism was increasing, not poverty-atricken Chartists at Edinburgh; they and to be increased,—(great applause,)—and he had were Chartists from principle, and were ready to every reason to believe that on this occasion he day, and at one hour, and never to desist until the

(Cheers.) Mr J. GRAHAM said that he was not instructed to say so; but his conviction was, that the people of Dundee would indignantly resent any attempt to remain in slavery under such circumstances? (Loud be fired in Ireland, forty thousand Irishmen, in Loncoerce the Irish, and that they would be ready, by cheers.) The Press was now doing, or attempting to don, were ready to avenge their brethren.

The Convention then adjourned for the day, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5. Mr M'Grath took the chair at nine o'clock.
Mr Dixon took his seat as delegate for Norwich.
Mr Mukphy took his seat as delegate for Hudders-

Mr LEACH reported from the Election Committee: That Dr Hunter was duly elected for Edinburgh'
That Mr M'Carthy should sit as a representative of Mr Tanner took his seat as delegate for Totness. Mr J. P. Glenistze took his seat as delegate for

PRIOR FIVEPERCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

and laughter.) If they did not, no man could an were up to the mark, but he thought they should not destroy the labour of years by any act of rashness. Mr John West said, the people were living upon pressed with the desirability, if possible, of conduct- less than half wages, or rather they were starving on ing the movement on moral force principles; but it; they were in favour of the protection of lives and they warned him not to stoop to one act of unne- property, but it would be the lives and property of cessary humility in urging their claims. To a man all, and if this were not done, they saw nothing be-

Mr Sale coincided with his colleague; the authorities had refused to issue any more summonses for poor rates and had, at the suggestion of a public open air meeting, taken twenty acres of land to employ the destitute poor on; but this did not go far enough

for him-excitement in favour of the Charter was very high,
Mr James Shiran, said, in Aberdeen the Chartists were not well organised, but on great occasions,

like the present, the people had always come out in great numbers; they had procured upwards of further steps to the Convention. Mr G. W. M. REYNOLDS said, he had been in Darby but a short time, but he had made the best

would grant the Charter all at once; neither did he. At the same time he thought this should be the last petition to the house, and he agreed with a deputy who spoke on Tuesday, that its refusal would be the spirit to come out and stand manfully by the puty who spoke on Tuesday, that its refusal would be Convention until the Charter became the law of the a declaration of war against labour. He said he agreed with the sentiment of Lafayette-' That for a nation to be free, it was sufficient that she willed it. A few drops of blood were as nothing in the scale, and if moral means should fail, the people were pre-

gained. Mr Cechrane said, his constituents wished that Birmingham the people declared that they were tired of meeting. He was authorised by the people of Bilsten, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, to of the National Petition; also, that the persons re. say, that whatever course might be recommended siding in the several districts, should write to the be held all over the country to ascertain what other

to the affairs of this nation; and whether or now you are to act as the blind instruments of tyranny, to perpetuate oppression, or to shed a brighter halo around your already highly honoured name, by each science of the people, like the soldiers of France, in the impending struggle for freedem.

Comrades (for I still must call you so), as I have a correct knowledge of your feelings, of the disaffection of date: our laws and institutions of the rescue of your order from the damning sway to the tenor the damning sway that the people degates to morrow, on the same pleas. Let it not, however, go to the country that the people, like the soldiers of France, in the impending struggle for freedem.

Comrades (for I still must call you so), as I have a correct knowledge of your feelings, of the disaffection of the people degates to morrow, on the same then on the ten or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same pleas. Let it not, however, go to the country that the people, like the soldiers of France, in the impending struggle for freedem.

MEN OF Lendon! A great, peaceful Revolution must be accomplished in Britain. Old principles of legislation are out of date: our laws and institutions are out of date: our laws and institutions are controlled in Britain. Old principles of legislation are out of date: our laws and institutions are controlled in Britain. They might be asked to admit the nor twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more delegates to morrow, on the same the or twenty more del feeling that, at any rate, they could manage to keep all their soldiers to themselves. (Loud applause. oppose any precipitate movement, as being calcuexcept to oppose them. (Hear, hear.)
Mr Lightowers said, he had the honour to repre-

sent something like 100,000 persons, and he should they were in favour of the Charter, they had gone have at least 70.000 signatures to the petition—(hear) to work—got the use of the Guildhall, adopted the sibility. (Hear, hear.)

Mr O'Connon said, there was one objection to were the wealthiest merchants in the world who had the opinion of his constituents was, that to be wished for), that you will fully bear out the opinion of his constituents was, that opinion which I have formed of you. I will here obtained at such constituents was, that civilians have arrived at such constituents was, that conditions, the council have formed of you. I will here obtained the conceding themselves, that civilians have arrived at such constituents was, that conditions with the world down upon the other classes with indifference looked down upon the other classes with indifference habitants of his district. Mr F. O'CONNOB, M.P., said, he was ready to receive a variety of taunts and sneers, in his place in

the honse, in the execution of his duty on presenting

their petition, and making his motion consequent thereon. (Hear, hear.) He looked on this Conven-tion as a fair and faithful representation of the been a few years longer, but none more incessantly quently, the cause was deeply graven on his heart. they had only 1,250,000 signatures. At the second, at a cost of something less than £200, they had an accession of strength to 2,000,000, the borough to support the motion of Mr O'Connor, and at the last occasion they had three millions and a half, at an expense of eighty pounds.

Mr James Cumming said that Edinburgh was not Although the Scotch pedlar had stated that he had support that principle at the stake, in the dungeon or on the field. (Cheers.) If France had a republic, England ought to have her Charter. gun to pour in to the stream. do, what Pitt did with gold heretofore,—destroy the proper influence of the French revolution. Ay, but notive and the People's Charter, namely—Annual Elections, Universal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, Universal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections in the diagrature of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections, and Payment of Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections in the Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections in the Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections in the Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Elections in the Mr. Diversal Suffrege, Vote by Ballot, Equal Electio

meant to wait no longer than the time when the majority of the people demanded it—and were prepared to establish their rights. He thought they now had power to obtain it. He was now about to leave to go to the house, to give his support to Mr Sharman Crawford, for a bill relative to Ireland. (Hear, hear) Again he repeated, on their faith he would pledge himself for the security of life and property on Monday. (Great cheering.)

Mr John Shaw said, in the reports delivered here,
much of the opinions of those he represented had
been expressed; like them, they resolved this should be the very last petition presented, and that they would have the Charter, if not peaceably, otherwise; they believed their condition could not be worse under any circumstances, and they were prepared to risk their all on the attempt to gain the Charter. llis instructions were, not to return until the Charter was the law of the land.

Mr Lowery described the condition of the people in Carlisle to be most fearful. As regards physical force—the Carlisle people were not in favour of it; they thought the Charter would be gained without it —Wigton, Dalaton, and other tewns thought differently, that it would never would be gaized without physical force. The shopkeepers had signed the petition, and more numerously than at any former time; they were generally complete suf-

Mr D. Thomas said, the people of Merther Tydvil were desirous of having a procession in their district. at the same time as the procession was proceeding to the Commons with the petition; they were prepared to carry out the views of the Convention.

Mr Robert Wild said, the district he represented he thought had not less than one hundred thousand unenfranchised workmen in it, all expecting soon to

be enfranchised, and he believed they should have nearly that amount of signatures; he had brought up 70,000 with him. He had instructions; one was to wait on the members of the government, and tell them if they were not prepared to find employment, to give up their offices to those who were both willing like the present, the peeple had always come out in great numbers; they had procured upwards of 10,000 signatures to the National Petition. Should the procured upwards of 10,000 signatures to the National Petition. Should the procured upwards of 10,000 signatures to the National Petition. their petition not succeed, they would recommend the adoption of an address to the Queen, and leave any mature until one more step had been first taken; they were tired of petitioning, and resolved that if London Derby but a short time, but he had made the best use of that time. The best feeling prevailed in the town and districts; they wished every step to be taken, and did not anticipate that the government would grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the transfer and the world grant the Chester all the world grant the chest feeling prevailed in the chest feeling prevailed in the Chester all the world grant the chest feeling prevailed in the chest feel

Mr Walter thought that petitioning, under any circumstances, was humiliating. He should, however, go with it, on this occasion. He believed gacls and gibbets were the implements of the aristocracy to keep down the people, and he thought that aristocracies should be abolished—some portion of his constituents were in favour of physical—others in favour of moral force.

Mr Wm. Curray said, the middle classes in London were opposed to us, but the working classes were up to the mark. In the Westminster district they increased in numbers thirty or forty per night. Confederates were with the Chartists, and would march under their own banner-the green flag of Erin, on Monday next. The trades were also com-ing out. He was prepared to carry out all he had

the meeting at which he was elected, and the only time during the winter, and the masters had taken but forcibly if they must. But he was certain no instructions he had yet received was that the men of advantage of it, and made an attempt to reduce alarm need be raised. The people would keep peaceable until such time as their petition's prayer was

Mr M'GRATH having resumed the chair at half-Mr G. W: M. REYNOLDS announced that the government had sent two reporters to take their proceedings. This announcement was received with

officers. The people were peaceably inclined, but wished, nevertheless, energetic measures taken for the purpose of the obtainment of the Charter.

Dr Hunter said, Edinburgh was not quite so de-mocratic as he could wish. He was delighted at hearing Mr Feargus O'Connor to-day; only one result could take place from the obtainment of the inthe Charter could be made the law by moral force, and moral force only, as when the people said— We will the Charter, it must become law. (Cheers.) Mr J. P. GLENNISTER said, perhaps they would esteem it a novelty to have a delegate from the discontent kept pace with it; and so strong was the aristocratic and priest-ridden town of Cheltenham, Their clergyman had from the pulpit denominated the provisional government of France-blood-hounds. He could not say as others had done, that his constituency were prepared for such and such things, but they desired agitation, and a long pull and strong pull for the obtainment of our rights. Mr William Tanner said, the Chartists of Totness

cheers.) As regards the late riots in Glasgow, the had thought some mistake had occurred in making out the districts, as Totness was not a recognised portion of the National Charter Association; however, they supposed the object was national, and as National Petition-and afterwards held a meeting for the election of delegates, when he was elected his instructions were to remain until the petition was presented. Mr Richard Marsden said, he had brought up some 65,000 signatures with him. He was up in

London about ten years ago, things were bad enough then, they were ten times worse now-(hear, hear)and unless something was done he sincerely believed it would be impossible to keep North Lancashire quiet. He gave a harrowing picture of the suffering their petition, and making his motion consequent thereon. (Hear, hear.) He looked on this Convention as a fair and faithful representation of the people. (Cheers.) He had long been connected with the movement. There were some that might have should be murdered like this, by starvation? The husband said, 'Thou knowest I can't help it, I have done my best.' Ten minutes from this the woman died. This was not a solitary case, by any means. Now, notwithstanding this, they were prepared to wait time for it to be done, but a change must be had. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr Wm. Dixon said, his constituents were but little better off than those described by MrMarsden, and ho could say Mr Marsden had not overdrawn the picture. Heiconstituents said, should the prayer of the petition be rejected, they were in favour of simultaneous meetings to be held all over England on one Charter was law. (Loud cheers.) Mr CHARLES M'CARTHY (Irish Confederalist) said,

the Confederalists were determined to achieve their had doubtlessly given an impetus to the movement; liberties; and they had their rifle clubs, showing at thrones were crumbling and tumbling on the conti-nent, and was it to be expected that England should if necessary—(loud cheers)—and should a single shot

Mr Murphy said his constituents at Huddersfield, were determined to have the Chartr morally, if possible, but to have it any road. (Loud cheers.) Mr G. J. HARNEY said, he yesterday stated that

a movement where such humbug would not prevail.
On Monday they would go down to the House. He was not prepared to destroy the movement he had been mainly instrumental in raising by precipitation, nor was he prepared to allow the people to remain in bondage one moment longer than they could obtain their freedom. (Loud cheers.) Look to Ireland at the present moment, and he thought he might say with the delegate from Glasgow, they would be at feast able to keep all the military there. (Loud cheers.) He had a greater interest in the question of the Charter than any other man living; he belonged to a persecuted and prosecuted family, whose wrongs he had sworn to avenge. He had fought and bled at Birmingham, Manchester, and Nottingham. would do us justice, but as soon as he found the law would not do us justice, and that the people were strenger than the law, at that moment he snapped

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF FISTULOUS SORES AND PLEURISY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist,

Stokesley, dated, September 3rd, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this town, desires me to send you the particulars of his son town, desires me to send you the particulars of his son who had been had for three years and a half, and has retained the greatest benefit by the use of your pills and ceived the greatest benefit by the use of your pills and cived the greatest benefit by the use of your pills and ointment. He is of a scrofulous constitution; a pleurisy ointment in the chest, and the passions, rently 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 stomach 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 CALVERT.

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

tract:—
The Prince of Maharajah Bissonath Sing, who wastemporarily residing at Chittercote, was suddenly taken ill with
Spasmodic Colic, and during his illness His Highness
often asked for Hollowsy's Pills and Ointment, as he had
often asked for Hollowsy's Pills and Ontment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and Professor Holloway, 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 dis-

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS'
STANDING.

1, George Bourne, 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 eminent

way's Pills and Ointment .- (Signed) Grouge Bourne .-CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED

CURE OF ELCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED
DISEASED BONE.
Extract of a Letter from Mr James Wetmore, Hampton,
New Brunswick, dated February 10th, 1847.
To Messrs Feters and Tilley,
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 no purpose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 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)

CURE OF THE PILES.

Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medcalf, Beverley, dated
June 17th, 1817.

To Professor Holloway.

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

THE T STIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE THE 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 February 9th, 1847.

To Professor Hollowar.

Dear Sir,—Having devoted my attention for some years to entaneous or akin diseases, I think it but right to inform you that I have in various cases recommended the professor of the street and interestable found.

the use of your pills and ointment, and invariably found them to have the most perfect effect in removing those diseases.

W. E. POWELL, M.D: (Signed) W. E. Powell, M.D.
The pills should be used conjointly with the ointment in most of the following cases :-Contracted and Sore Nipples **Bad Breasts**

Sore throats Stiff joints Burns Skin diseases Elephantiasis Buni-us Bite of Moschetos Fistulas Sore heads and Sand-flies Glandular Swel- Tumours Coco-Bay Ulcers Chicgo-foot lings Chill:lains Lumbago Wounds Piles Rheumatism Chapped-hands Yaws 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 11d. 25 9d. 45 6d. 115, 22s, and 33s 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 MOST EXTRAOEDINARY CURE BY MEANS OF HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case hus excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important de-claration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:— We the undersigned, solemnly declare, that, before

Themas 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 com-pletely 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 mest celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. !Halse's Scorbutic Drops' have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend ' Halse's Scorbutic Drops' to the notice of the

'Signed by John Elliott, sen., Lord of the Manor.
'John Manning. WILLIAM PEAUCE. 'HENRY GOODMAN. ARTHUE LANGWORTHY.

The above-mentioned Thomas Koins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work wastever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds generally were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin tirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and isine, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which 'flalse's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first bottle, his steep was sound and refreshing, the itching coased and the rain was year much becaused. may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties, the great

Impurity of the blood the cause of Sourcy, Bad Legs, &c. 'It is really astenishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that Halse's Scorbutic Drops make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a medicine as to its effects on the bulk of the people than a vender of the article; and as venders of this medicine yielded as if by magic. We again say, try Halse's Scor-

boxes at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d., by the following appointed

Hallett, 83, 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. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- Evans Stonehouse : Baimes, Edinburgh ; Scott, Glasgow ; Allan (Mcdical Holl), Greenock; Byers, Devonport; Wheaten, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score. Bristol; JOERNAL and HERALD Offices, Bath; Brow. Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buce, Faversham; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey ; Anthony, Hereford ; Harmer and Co., Ipswich Paines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool O'Shanghnessy, Limerich; Mares and A-glas, Maidstone Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bogley, Stamford; Kett, Oxford: Breoke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Belton and Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Neble, Boston; Fresch, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Huil; and Brodie, Salisbury.—Burgess and Co., New York; Zieber and Co., Philadeiphia; Morgan, New Orleans, and Redding and Co., Boston, AMERICA.

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The tisk of preparing and producing the work entitled 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the

medical men in the neighbourhood, but to no purpose, and was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Holloacquaintance 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 modical practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much personal investigation, and great researches in the stud of medicine. In a word, tae work has merits which deve-lope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most recommends it for general perusal .- Weekly

> The press teems with volumes upon the science of medisine and the professors of the art curative abound; but t is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is en 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, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messra Lucas. The awful consequences of deprayed habits, early acuired, are set forth in language that must come home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We regard this publication as one of a class that is most productive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once whibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-ined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work recommend it.—Conservative Journal.
>
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3s. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount.

At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; immediate replies sent to all letters, if containing the fee of S1. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street, Subjectiondon.

A BERNETHY'S PILL for the KERVES and MUS CLES.—The Proprietor of these Pills is a medical . The brether of a patient of his applied to Mr Abernethy for advice. He gave him a prescription, and these pills are prepared accurately from that prescription. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was than he was; muscular power was also lost in some parts and his legs fairly tottered under him. He had a box of the pills prepared, and the effects were all but miraculous; for not only did the nervensuess leave him, but muscular power returned to all parts deficient of it. The proprietor has since tried them on hundreds of his patients, and he can conscientiously state that their effects in restoring nervous energy and muscular power have quite estonished him. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. a box. ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-CLES .- The nervous invalid should lese 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 miracylous; one box of an annual stipend of £6 205. them will prove the truth of this assertion. As regimen and diet they are of the utmost consequence in all nervwas disorders, the particulars, as resemmended 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 nervous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as invaluable 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. ABERMETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-CLES.—To lady who has a desire to be in the possession of a becatiful complexion should hesitate a poment in procuring a box: for, by their extraordinary virtues in purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly ap-

pears on the before emaciated and pale obceks. They are also invaluable to persons who sufer from the head-Price 4s. 6d. a box, and in boxes containing three 4s. 6d WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS .- Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, \$4, Napier-st., Hoxton-New Town : Edwards, St Pani's : Butler and

Harding, 4, Chenpside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill: Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Cropley-street, New North-road. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- EVANS

and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaten, Fore-street, Exeter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cale, Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow Allan (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Devorport; Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South bottle, his sieep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man—the pale, sallow, sickly complex ion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorobutic cruptions learner diseased less wounde in any part of the configurations learner diseased less wounder approach to the rose and scorobutic cruptions learner diseased less wounder approach to the configuration of the confi acu, Gainaborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; tions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurry in the gums, pimples and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. They make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their nessy, Limerick! Mares and Argels, Maidstone; Sutton. action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they Kett. Oxford: Brooke, Doncaster: Clarke. Preston: Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston; Proctor, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and porters:-Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; sale of it being principally through recommendation, Brench, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull any medicine vender will procure it application.

Brodie, Salisbury.—Burgess and Co., New York: Zeiber Read the following extract from the Northnelland and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New York; Zeiber Read the following extract from the Northnelland 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 Kingdom, postfree, and eleven dozen and six stamps for an 11s. box.

FAL FAX -THE SOLDIERS FRATERNISING WITH THE PEOPLE. - On Wednesday week this place was the we can conscientiously recommend it to our friends, for People. — On Wednesday week this place was the there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraor-scene of treat excitement, in consequence of the dinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who sudden removal of the soldiers out of this place to have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the new elect a delegate to sit in the Convention was held justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Dreps, the disease has When the propegsion moved upsit the harracks to When the procession moved past the barracks, t e cheering was answered by the soldiers appearing at Haise's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., the windows, waving their hats, caps, and handkerand in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles chiefs, and clapping their hands. This alarmed the for 11s, and Halse's Galvanic Family Pills are sold in authorities and a removal was the result. The people hearing of the intended removal, met to the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS .- Barclay number of 5,000, headed by a large tricoloured and Sons, Farringdon street; C. King, 34, Napier- banner, and escorted the soldiers to the railway & 2street, Hoxton New Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler | tion, cheering all the way. On the return a great and Marding 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church meeting was held in the market place. George Yard: Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Carabill; Webber addressed the assemblage in a speech of Yard: Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Octabili; Sanger, 156, Oxford-street; Eade, 29, Geswell-street; great length, and the meeting quietly dispersed to

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION RESPECTING A MUR DER.—THE LATE MR SCHOPIELD.—The MANCHESTER Times of Saturday says :- 'It was rumoured las evening that information had been obtained respect ing the mysterious disappearance, eight years age, of and Hodgson, Eretar; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Ereter; Winnall, Birmingham; Asland, Plymonth; Cola, body was subsequently found in the river Irwell. The story told is, that a person in his last moments had made a confession to the effect that he and his son were together on the night of the 10th of February, 1840, in a place named, and that Mr Schofield entered and joined their company, under circomstances that induced him (the father) to strike and afterwards threw it in the river. It will be recollected that Mr Schofield, on the night of his death, had been with a party celebrating the Queen's marriage, and that the body of the unfortunate gen tleman was not recovered for a month afterwards, when an inquest was held, which resulted in an open verdict of 'Found drowned.'—We forbear to give except men of wealth and property, who do nothing resulted in an open of the property of the party of th

> detail.' Bastiles:-A specimen of union workhouseism was

is blind to his own interest, and encouraging a licentious government to pick the pockets of his fellow it is not my wish to excite you to physical force countrymen.

their undeserving pity.

Men of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are you aware of the amount you pay on every article you nurchase for the commou necessaries of life? I presume many of you are not. For every £1 spent in tea, you pay 10s. duty; for every £1 spent in sugar, 6s. duty; for every £1 spent in soap, 5s. duty; every £1 spent in tobacco, 10s. duty; for every £1 spent in beer, 4s. duty; for every £1 spent in spirits, 14s. duty; for every £1 spent in coffee, 8s. is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially duty. From this brief statement you may easily form an estimate of what you annually pay towards an extravagant government. No doubt you would like to know what becomes of the money, and it is right you should know; and it affords me great pleasure to give you as much information on that

u.o vo 8 /				
ct as time and space	e will a	allow:-		
Civil List	•••	6	€ 392,165	
Prince Albert	•••	***	30 000	
Queen Dowager	•••	•••	100,000	,
Duke of Cambridge	•••	•••	36 885	
King of Hanover	•••	•••	27,205	
King of Belgium		•••	50,000	
Duchess of Kent	•••	•••	30,000	
Duchess of Glouceste	or	•••	16,000	
Princess Sophia	•••	•••	16,000	
t this does not sati	sfv ou	ır gras	ping Roy	ral

£30,000 for being husband to the Queen, is

2. Regent of the kingdom on demise of the Queen, during the minority of the Prince of Wales. Council.

4. Field Marshal of the army, for which he receives 5. Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers Guard, about £2.009 per annum. 6. Colonel of the Royal Artillery Company; annual

moluments unknown 7. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. 8. Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. 9. Knight of the Illustrious Order of St Patrick. 10. Great Master of the Most Noble Order of the

Bath. 11. Lord Warden of the Stannaries; emoluments un 12. Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Cornwali and Devon ; emoluments unknown. 13. Member of the Prince of Wales's Council: emolu-

ments unknown. 14. Ranger and Master Forester of the Forest of Dartmoor; emoluments unknown. 15. Doctor of Philosophy, by diploma, in a tin case, from the University of Bonn.

16. Doctor of Civil Law, from the University of Ox-17. Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

19. Governor of Christ's Hospital. 20. Governor of the Charter House. 21. Livery Man of London. 22 Fellow of the Royal Society. 23. President of the Society of Arts.

24. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. 25. President of the College of Chemistry. 26. Patron of the British and Foreign Institute. 27. President of the Fine Arts Commission. 28 Governor of Windsor Castle; moluments un-

29. Constable of Windsor Castle; embluments un-20. Ranger of Windsor Great Park : emoluments un-

I will now return to that very fortunate woman, the widow of the late king, commonly called the Queen Dowager. who, in addition to ber annual stipend of £100,000, has also other emoluments which are unknown; as Ranger of Bushy Park, and Mistress of St Catherine's Hospital. This alone,

Three English Secretaries of State 15,000

Ditto

One Irish Ditto

Seven Under Ditto Seven Lords Commissioners of the Treasury Their Secretaries Six Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ... Their Secretaries 3.500 Post-Muster General ... 5 000 The Secretary Mr Rowland Hill ... The Solicitor ... Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 5,000 He has also a pension as Ex-Chancellor offreland, an office he held for about twenty-four hours 3,700 Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests ... 2,000 He is also Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital ... 1290 Lord President of the Council He is also one of the Indian Board 1,500 Chanceller of the Exchequer ... He is also one of the Board of Control ... 1,500 He also holds other offices amount. ing to about ... 4,000 Master of the Mint Paymaster General He is also one of the Board of

Control Lord of the Privy Scal He is also one of the Board of Control 1,500

AND IRISH.

representatives of the House of Commons—you will if you once begin, for the voice of millions,—this, I think, will then see at one glance that, until you are representatives of the House of Commons—you will if you once begin, for the voice of millions,—this, I think, will then see at one glance that, until you are representatives of the House of Commons—you will if you once begin, for the voice of millions,—this, I think, will then see at one glance that, until you are representatives of the House of Commons—you will if you once begin, for the voice of millions,—this, I think, will then see at one glance that, until you are representatives of the House of Commons—you will if you once begin, for the voice of millions,—this, I think, will to France, where every man is a citizen, and every every man is a citizen, and every every man is a citizen, and every every man is a citizen a soldier; and the freedom, safety and the freedom, safety and the freedom. read, and learn, by the glorious victory of liberty of just legislation. In our present House of Com- not itch. If, my lord, you are really ignorant as to on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the inhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of the pressions, the premature decline of health, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and desire habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long trained diserve habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing the principal organs of principle—every man who is a well wisher to his marriage of coroneted members of the House of the public opinion of April next, for there is at the Proletarians of France, who by establishing a Reconstitution of the millions, constitute the principal care of the government. Glory to thore the house of the Proletarians of France, who by establishing a Reconstitution of the millions, constitute the principal care of the prin read, and learn, by the glorious victory of liberty of just legislation. In our present House of Comgained by the enlightened, bold, and generous people mons, or, more properly speaking, House of Aristhe public opinion of your political career, you will the principal care of the government. Glory to country, cannot but feel deeply indebted to that Lords. Of these 266, three-fourths have invariably M.P.), and many thousands of his dutiful children brave nation, who have conquered all those difficulty voted as Tories against the people, and for the aristy will follow and precede this wonderful vehicle. ties which, but a few months back, appeared insur- tocracy; and out of the whole number, there are Now, my lord, as daddy to your colleagues, I hope mountable; not only have they conquered their own, not more than 150 that stand free to vote as the you will be in attendance on that memorable day, tyrant, but have also generously offered a help people wish, and for the people's interest. Ought and yield to public opinion and natural sense, othering hand to their English, Scotch, and Irish bre- these things to be? Are these things to con- wise I am afraid the two families will not very well thren. Who can refuse such a generous offer? tinue? If so, I cannot understand the feelings of agree; in fact, I should not be surprised if your Who cannot wish for Liberty, Equality, and Fra- mankind. Before concluding the subject of aris- own children disagreed between themselves, and crepitude. Hustrated with observative effects of the vice of self2.—Energating and destructive effects of the vice of selfindulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigesition, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consumption, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations
on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the unhappy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.—
Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of
Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of
impotance and sterility, and the imperfections in the
impotance and destructive effects of the vice of selfternity? Who is not disgusted with an aristoternity? Who is not disgusted with an aristotrict of an exorbitant and indirect taxation?
Now is the time for every voice to be
raised. Now is the time for all to join in one bond
of a destitute ternity? Who is not disgusted with an aristo- tocratic government, I must simply ask you, 'Do rememberimpotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the raised. Now is the time for all to join in one bond | Certainly not—for he has ever ioned in anuence—
performance of the principal vital function consequent of unity, and let all minor differences sink into obnever known the duties of a profession—the anxiety livion, and unite, first, in peace, and demand your and losses of trade, or the miseries of a destitute rights; and if they cannot be obtained by such cottage. What then is this great man fit for? He any pills after this, for your disease is a hopeless one measures, then follow the noble example of your is fit to represent the aristocracy—to support their if this does not cure you; your physician feels

> when they have walked in the same path-arrived you, and a few weeks will plainly show that a naat the brink of the same precipice, and will shortly tional change is essentially necessary for your dodescend with the same rapidity as the base object of mestic comfort, and the prosperity of your native

Believe me to be, my dear fellow countrymen, Your sincere well-wisher, A LIBERAL-MINDED ENGLISHMAN.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M. P.

to business, as I do not wish to detain you any longer than I can help, knowing you are Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—an office you have stand you are therefore to be dismissed from that to them. stand you are therefore to be dismissed from that honourable and profitable situation in April next.

I must say, I think this is coming rather too hard to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Government, and the People of England, in behalf of Thomas separate national flags.

Martin, as the French nation, in a similar case, obtained that of the celebrated David. The additional emblems to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Government, and the People of England, in behalf of Thomas separate national flags. ipon you, considering at that time you must deliver tling with conscience; how you will balance I can done to his principles, to himself, and to his family form no idea, although I am an accountant by profession. For, in the first place, yourself and your predecessors have been robbing millions of people for In the first place, his Royal Highness, Francis Albert | years, and you have only told us how part of the mo-Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe Coburg | ney has been spent, and that has been divided between and Gotha, in addition to his annual stipend of your royal mistress, yourself, and your colleagues. Now, my Lord, do be kind enough to tax your memory in the same manner you have done the peop'e, and no doubt you will be able to inform me where 3. Member of her Majesty's Host Honourable Privy part of it is gone to. If you do not comply with this request in the next number of the Northern Star, lead others to think that their money has been applied to private purposes. It is an old saying, 'you' sunk into their graves in the prime and vigour of man, and fear thy God.' youth, from no other cause than bad legislation. Does not your blood run cold in your veins, when vou think of these horrid murders? Think again, there are thousands of fatherless and motherless lieve, as any individual could be that was ever brought children, left unprotected on the wide world, and all into any court of justice. through that wicked government of which you are audacity, the other night, to stand up in the house, and in reply to an honourable member, respecting the hospitality shown to that execrable tyrant, now 18. B ncher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's christened 'King Billy Smith,' to say that you should always sanction that hospitality and sympathy towards an unfortunate individual for which England had for ever been famed. My Lord, I hope you will excuse me dictating to you, but you made a mistake; it was not Billy's misfortune, but misconduct. I should have thought a man of learning, like yourself, would have been able to distinguish the difference between those two words, and also the merit and demerit to which they are respectively entitled; but however, time is precious to us both, just now, for you are at the head of a government and I expect to be in a few weeks, for although you poor wretches from starvation, and have been mil- | STAR. lions of pounds in the pockets of those left behind. Now, my Lord, I shall only dissect one speech of yours, which I think will be sufficient to applause. He said: I feel greatly honeured in being my friends, is royalty. I will now give you a short account of some of the salaries of the royal sup
norters:

Alone, show you, that I am as fit for that honourable office, and even more so than yourself, rious festival. I speak to express the sentiment of fraternity which I know is cherished in the hearts of question: in the first part, you observed, 'That you the present Revolution—I will not say French, but had heard the most opposite and strangent recovery. European Revolution—(great applause), that the had heard the most opposite and strangest reasons urged for the support of an amendment which em- people of every nation are of the Tagus to the Timent for the purposes of embarrassment.' Pray, arises from the hearts of the long oppressed millions or a great rogue—I beg your pardon, my lord, I the children of the peasant are born equally helpless; rather to far, and you must be either a great fool, make a mistake, I mean both; and for fear you distinctions of life. And in death, although the rich

were a fool to suppose the people would sit down by coaches full of emptiness—the very mockery of woe; such a base imposition, and you were a rogue to de- although the sculptor's skill may be employed to sire them. Now this is what I call plain English, make the almost blushing marble proclaim the and coming out like a man. In the same speech, you ask whether it is possible to make such reductions as to enable the House to dispense with the Income Tax after the present year, and that you thought it necessary for the sake of the credit of the country to ask for the tax for three years longer; now, my lord, you have made another great mistake,—it is not the credit of the country—no farther than self interest is concerned—that you care one fig about, therefore do not preach any more of that about a long reality. In the declaration of independence, only to dispense with the Income tax, but also to pay off the National Debt, which I shall lay before and equal; but it has been reserved for glorious the new Republican Government as soon as things France to show that men are not only born but may Brethren of the United Kingdom, the foregoing are settled, which I hope will be by the last week are only a few to whom you pay immense salaries in May or the beginning of June. This, my lord, for doing nothing, set forth just to give you a slight perhaps, will astonish you, but it is no more odd idea of the extravagance of your government. No than true. I shall now state it as brief as possible, doubt, you feel anxious now to know how each of merely to give you an idea of my intentions:these aristocratic leeches spends your hard earnings. I shall reduce the property of every aristocrat in the Schofield. The blow proved mortal, and to conceal A great part of it is spent in giving splendid banquets, United Kingdom down to £ 10,000 per annum; but the most grinding of tyrannies. (Loud cheers.) the body they hid it in a cellar for about eight days, and such like noble entertainments. One of them those who have been the cause of so much destitu. Silver and such like noble entertainments. sometimes will not cost this liberal nation less than tion and misery, the whole of their property should £100,000. Who enjoys it? Royalty and its sup- be confiscated to the government, and such provision further particulars. under the circumstances, as more than lay down one shilling to your shilling, whatsoever, the party or parties so offending will, the facts will probably be made known more in and that shilling is returned to them again with upon the discovery thereof, be transported for the mon-gorged bourgeoisie, the Land where Labour's sons enormous interest, by way of government salaries. term of their natural life. Now, my lord, this is and daughters shiver, hunger, and perish in the

Birds in their little nest agree. And it is a shameful sight, When children of one family Fall out, and chide, and fight. In short, you must not be absent under any cir-

cumstances whatever. I am sure you need not take French brethren. The man who will not listen and extravagant and licentious propensities—to attend rather reductant about disclosing to you what is accede to this, is not only a fool, but a knave; he the Royal Banquets—and to pick the pockets of an really the matter, but I am not quite so particular, so I will out with it at once:-it is what is called Black Heart,' and as you are very bad there is no far from it. It is not my wish to prejudice you chance of an effectual cure, nevertheless I will give Prepare, every one of you, for a great national against those who call themselves your superiors— you a little advice :—Do not take a warm bath bechange, either by peace or war. Suffer no longer an far from it; but it is my wish to show you that you tween now and the 10th of April, for fear of reoligarchy, but let every class have its own representative under a tyrannical government, burducing your strength too much, as I have no doubt tative. Let every one he rewarded according to his dened with vexatious taxes, for the sole support of the excitement on that day will have the same effect. industry and metit. This cannot, this will not be, a licentious, extravagant, and over-reaching aristo- Do not forget to instruct your valet to prepare some till the den of thieves is rooted out, and England is cracy; many of you may, perhaps, at the present time, clean linen, and to have it well-aired on your return governed by experience, knowledge, and wisdom. be ignorant as to the benefit you would derive from home. I also think it would be advisable for you Now is the time—agitation has commenced; letit a legislative change; but you need not remain long to go in disguise; by so doing, perhaps, you may the substitution, by your compositor, of suspending for continue till your rights are obtained. You have in ignorance, you have many very eminent men on escape a few insults which unruly children are so justice and reason on your side, and steady perse- your side daily advocating your cause at the risk often apt to include in; but to cut the matter short, verance will gain you the victory. Royalty and its and inconvenience of every personal comfort. Attend if you think you really cannot bear the excitement, followers tremble—Royalty and its followers will their demonstrations—converse upon them—reason fall, and great will be that fall. Well may Royalty with your own mind—consult your own principles National Father, your wisest plan will be to proand its supporters sympathise with a fallen crown, and the natural sense which Providence has given cure some hair dye, a travelling cap, and such like necessary articles, and pack up your traps and start. I am, .

A LIBERAL MINDED ENGLISHMAN.

AN APPEAL TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, THE GOVERNMENT. AND THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, IN BEHALF OF THOMAS PRESTON.

The government, thirty years ago, having most unadvisedly employed Edwards as a spy, and believ-ing his most false and wicked statements, were led My Lord,—At this critical period of my life, I cannot rest any longer without addressing a few lines to you, sincerely hoping they may find you in good health and spirits as they leave me. But now such losses, as reduced him and his family to the on the green ground, for the land of British sympathy

Minister of the United Kingdom—an office you have the principles of Thomas Preston are very similar to parison), and eschewing all the quarterings and humbug fulfilled much to the dissatisfaction of every sensi- those of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and ble person in Her Majesty's dominions. I under- Richard Cobden, Esq., addressed the annexed letter the thing—why not call in the assistance of your friend,

Preston, that his case and circumstances may be in your accounts, and you have a long and awful set- fairly and fully considered, and that justice may be LETTER ADDRESSED AND SENT TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, THE RIGHT HON, SIR ROBERT PERL, BART., AND BICHARD COBDEN, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN-Since I came to London, my attention has been directed to an individual, eighty years of age, who was better known in the political world thirty years since than at present. He was much earlier in the arena of the Corn-law agitation than yourselves. He had laboured twenty years in the cause before you commenced your work. He was one of those who laid the foundation on which you have since built. Shall I add, that to him in part, porhaps, you may be indebted for I shall begin to think you deserve prosecuting for your rise and present high stations? In the words of obtaining money under false pretences; it will also Cardinal Wolsey, I may add, 'Had be endeavoured to sual and easy to be acted upon; I have acted upon that serve God as sincerely as he has endeavoured to serve man. He would not have so slighted, neglected, and for- Charter becomes the law of the land. My plan is, absaken him.' In his behalf I appeal, not so much to your staining from all kinds of drink paying taxes, and also should lay by for a rainy day, and I fancy your benevolence as to your justice. I may even remind you tebacco. Now, I am a working man all these years, poor old grandmother has taught you that very of the debt of gratitude you may even owe to him, As and am a better man than when I took them. Now, lesson—and if she did, she was none too honest, fine a spirit, and as vigorous a mind, dwells in this aged friend Haslem and brother Chartists, consider that otherwise she would have taught you how to have man of eighty, as in any of you, so that whenever he taken care of your own, and not to have robbed na- may come into your presence, you will do well 'to rise half millions, that and strong drink fornishes the Exchetions. Consider again, my Lord, that millions have up before the heary head, and honour the face of the old

This aged individual, whose cause I have the honour and privilege to plead, is Thomas Preston, who was tried for High Treason, but after a protracted trial of nine days was acquitted, as justly and honourably I be-

So far from meditating or planning evil against the the head. Although, my Lord, you cannot deny hav- king or the country, I believe he was, and still is, one of ing literally pined millions to death, you had the the most loyal subjects in the Queen's dominions; and as such the Prime Minister will only be doing an act of justice, by presenting him to the Queen as one of the Fathers of Reform.

As a Clergyman, I look to one who is even higher than the highest on earth, even to the King of kings and Lord of lords; and I believe I am acting in conformity with not agree with his mode of proceeding. Were an attempt His will, in thus bringing before you the aged Thomas Prestou. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your faithful humble servant,

HERBERT SMITH. 8, Buckingham street, Adelphi, London. February 22nd, 1848.

Donations thankfully received at the residence of T. PRESTON, 16, Field Lane, Holborn bill.

EQUALITY, LIBERTY, AND FRATERNITY.

Julian Hanney also responded to the sentiment, slave for ever.

Le Peuple Anglaise.' ply to the learned and hon. member for the West my countrymen towards their brethren, the people Riding of York (Mr Cobden), on the Income Tax of France. (Applause.) One feature distinguishes people of every nation are of the same mind. From bodied no principle, but which was a mere amend- ber, from the Danube to the Thames, one aspiration my lord, on what principle was your favourite tax first founded? On the look-out and take-care-of- (Great cheering.) Equality! sublime dogma! At yourself principle, I presume; but you have gone the birth and the death of man nature proclaims the equality of the race. The children of the peer, and should ask why, I will tell you, to save me the trou-ble of writing another letter on this subject. You pomp of artificial grief, followed by mourning the poor man may have a dog's funeral,

'Rattle his bones. Over the stones, He's only a pauper whom nobody owns', is attainable, and without it Liberty and Fraternity are not attainable. So long as masters and servants exist there can be no real liberty. Theoretically the white working men of America are free, but-to say nothing of the blacks-practically they are slaves. There gold supplies the place of force, and is itself So long as one man monopolises superfluities, and his fellow-man is in want of the commonest necesthe two. Nations, too, must be equally free, or the free will despise the enslaved. Could England continue much longer the refuge of destitute royalty, the cursed principle of aristocracy, the temple of a mam-Redding and Co., Boston, America.

Redding and Co., Boston, America.

Bastiles:—A specimen of union workhouseism was exhibited to the writer as follows:—A young man of the Electoral Cub effect to the writer as follows:—A young man of the Electoral Cub effect to the writer as follows:—A young man of the Electoral Cub effect to the writer as follows:—A young man of the Electoral Cub effect to the writer as follows:—A young man of decent appearance, his fingers besmeared with the Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the ardent friends that Chamber of Deputies some of the worth hundreds of thousands and these men are men of their natural life. Now, my lord, this is and daughters shiver, hunger, and perish in the And these men are men of their natural life. Now, my lord, this is and daughters shiver, hunger, and perish in the Mandella School, and these men are men of their natural life. Now, my lord, this is and daughters shiver, hunger, and perish in the Mandella School, and these men are men of their natural life. Now, my lord, this is and daughters shiver, hunger, and daughters shiver, hunger which is and these men are men of their natural life. Now, my lord, this is only one means I should adopt, and whic the Chamber of Deputies some consenses of Deputies and Chamber of Chamber

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON AN ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, I must now give you a few words on the present will have more than one, two, or three to chastise, man. Glory to the men of France, who in the I must now give you a few words on the present will have more than one, they will be whom you hour of anarchy had the wisdom to appoint a governtence, and social emancipation of the millions, consti-

Torrespondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-I think it my duty to state, with reference to the swindling transaction on the part of Mr Campbell manager of the Mechanics' and General Coal Club Company, (particulars of which appeared in the STAR of last week under the police report of Clerkenwell,) that the insertion of the name of this establishment as bankers for the company in their prospectus, was quite unauthos rised by me, and that no money whatever has been deposited here on behalf of the said company. Mr Campbell deposited 2s. 6d. some time since in his private capacity. but describing himself as 'Manager of a Club,' which I returned to him as soon as I learnt the nature of the concern, and the use he had made of our name.

Lam, Sir, your obedient Servant. T. PRICE, Manager. National Land and Labour Bank. 493, New Oxford-street, London, 30th March, 1848.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORTHERN STAR. Sin,-Allow me to set right a couple of errors in my letter upon this subject in last week's STAB. I am made to say, that 'The summit of the star may bear the bonnet rouge:' it ought to have been the 'summit of the staff.' The other is not very important, being merely depending, in allusion to the tassel attached to the staff. And, while I am upon the subject, let me add another suggestion. The flag I proposed is one for three comthe pole, of the combined tricolour and stars, enclosed in a border of silver, and displaying the lion rampant, and other national symbols, with its own star on blue ground. The same as regards the English and Irish ones. And as you suggest that the British and Irish tricolour should be carried in procession on the foth. I would further propose that it should be accompanied by the other three; for we in Scotland must also have our own parliament and establish our nationality, which is not inconsistent with a closer, -a much closer union, -than now obtains between the three kingdoms.

. As an after thought, how would it do to place in the compartment of the combined flag, under the stars and on both sides, the national emblems? The lion and Irish hope, which would just be a tricolour modification of the present British standard-gorgeous, indeed, yet simple and natural, like a Republic (excuse the comof heraldry. And why not, if these hints do not seem Martin, as the French nation, in a similar case, obtained

Yours, &c., April 2nd, 1848, SICIINIUS.

HOW TO OVERTHROW A BAD GOVERNMENT.

FRIEND HASLBM .- I agree with you that the most valuable information that one man can impart to his fellow man, is the best and easiest way of overturning a bad government; and I am proud to say that I have laboured for twenty-eight years in that avocation, first with Hunt and Cobbett, then in the unstamped press, and since then for the Charter, and my plan has always been to do business with Chartists when and whereever I could; and I, with you, recommend it to be carried out with Chartist bodies, as much as possible : but. f ends I have another plan to aid yours, a plan more effecplan ever since 1839, and I shall carry it cut until the malt alone gives to the Exchequer more than four and a quer, altogether, with more than £11,000,000, annually, and that tobacco pays more than two millions annually, making between thirteen and fourteen millions paid for riveting the fetters of slavery. Then, friends, at once resolve to abstain from those useless articles; commence on the morning that the National Petition is

presented, and that act will give double weight to the

etition and secure the Charter.

HOW TO OVERTHROW A BAD GOVERNMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sib .- In perusing the letter of your Manchester correspondent (C. Y. Haslam) on the above subject, I can-

to be made by the shopkeepers and other parties to withhold the taxes, as he suggests, it is certain the government would take measures to enforce payment, and it would ultimately lead to the very steps he is so anxious to avoid. I am equally averse to arms, would any other means suffice ; but depend upon this, sir, the Rights of Man will never be granted, unless force is used, and even that must be done shortly; for if the public mind is once more allowed to sink into that apathy and listleseness in which it has lulled for so many years, the Government will take due precaution to prevent any future attack being made upon them. There is not a The following speech, delivered at the French doubt of the people's victory if they are but true to their have had so much political experience you are quite Republican Bauquet at Freemasons Hall, on the leaders and their cause. Moral and intellectual power incompetent to govern this empire; it is a pity I did 27th ult., was in type last week, but press of matter has already been tried too long, and has had no more not take the office of Prime Minister years ago, as compelled its withdrawal from the report of the effect upon them than a bottle of smoke in the wind. it would have been the means of saving millions of Banquet which appeared in the last number of the New, or never, is the time for Englishmen to gain their rights. If this opportunity passes by, England will be a Your obedient Servant, JOHN GILBERTSON

A NATIONAL FLAG.

Permit me to reply to your correspondent Sicinius, with respect to a National Chartist flag-that one was agreed upon by the Metropolitan Delegate Committee, in conjunction with the Executive, at a committee meeting, on Thursday week. The flag is as followe : viz., a tricolour ; three stripes vertical : red next the mast; white in the centre, and green to the fly; in the centre of the white the cap of liberty, encircled with a wreath of laurel and oak, and the words 'The People's Charter, in an outer circle. The arrangement for the rosette colours are as follow :- Red in the centre, white second, and green outside all. Trusting this explanation may be satisfactory, I remain, sir, yours,

City of London. ALFRED FENNELL. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sin,—An idea has just occurred to me with respect to this body, which I am vain enough to suppose might be virtues of the deceased, which while living he showed usefully carried out. The Convention will be necessarily the utter want of; and, on the other hand, although appointed by the great towns and populous districts; but its behests must be obeyed by the nation, as it hopes to be free. Now, for the purpose of identifying the less densely peopled localities with the people's true parliament. I propose that these be invited at special meetings, to send up adhesions to the Convention-tha -still at last both are equal in the grave. There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest; there the mightiest monarch is no more as well as those who actually also the Convention—the But as well as those who actually elect the delegates, should appoint from three to five men of approved courage. known ability, and tried patriotism, to be named Councils of Tribunes; whose election shall be confirmed by the Convention, and who shall stand between it and the people-communicate its recommendations to the public live free and equal. (Great cheering.) This Equality sures; to constitute, in fact, a local magistracy for the -and lead the people in carrying out its ulterior meanation. In a fermer communication I told you there was much excitement among the people in this quarter. I have just heard, upon undoubted authority, that an alarming' number of the agricultural labourers at our hiring fair, last Wednesday, exultingly and openly avowed their belief and hope, that in a short time, like the men of France, they would have some say in fixing the rate of their own wages, and from other sources I learn enough to convince me that this educated, and intelligent, though terribly onelaved class, are for the first time ready to move. No time ought to be lost in getting into communication with them, and I do think that this cheering fact ought to be taken as a good omen. And while the Convention is sitting, the men of London must rally round it by frequent deputations, and a guard if necessary. Deputations might also carry the countenance of the populations of several densely pega oled districts by the many railways, of which the metropolis is the focus; and, above all, if the Convention adopt the flug proposed by Sicinius, or any other, it ought to float in ample folds, conspicuously, from the roof of the building in which the hope of three neble nations sits in Council.

Poetry.

We give another translation of the 'Marseillaise' and 'Mourir pour la Patrie,' from the pen of Ennest (From The Labourer for April.)

THE MARSEILLAISE, TRAFSLATED BY ERREST JONES.

Sons of freedom! break your slumbers The day of glory's drawing nigh. Against us tyranny's red numbers Rear their bloody banner bigh. Rear their bloody banner high. Hark! hirelings fierce for brutal strife. Far and near sound war's alarms, And outrage is your very arms, The hope—the partners of your life. To arms! brave citizens! Array each gallant

March on! march on! your tyrants' blood Shall dreach the thirsty land. We'll march! we'll march! our tyrants'

Shall drench the thirsty land! What demand their banded minions? What dares each despicable king ! Amid the flap of Freedom's pinions, Hear their rusty fetters ring. Hear their rusty fetters ring. For na? 'Tis but an insult vain That shall arouse our hearts the more. We broke their manacles before. We'll dash them into dust again. To arms! brave citizens, etc. Shall as alien crew conspiring, Make laws to blight a freeman's hearth? Shall the mercenary hireling Tread all our manly pride to earth? Tread all our manly pride to earth. Great God! shall mighty millions conce And 'neath a yoke so paltry yield, Shall petty despots basely wield

A nation's strength-s people's power ? To arms! brave citizens, etc. Tremble, tyrants! traitors! tremble, Plague spots of the factious few! Plot, conspire, betray, dissemble, You shall not escape your due! You shall not escape your due! For we'll be soldiers one and all-If hundreds die-fresh thousands stand-Every death recruits a band Vowed to crush you or to fall.

To arms! brave citizens, etc. And now, like warriors-gallant-hearted, Learn by turns to strike and spare-Pity those whom faction parted, And would be with us, did they dare ! They would be with us, did they dare! But for those despotic knaves, Who make them play the minion's part. And tear their bleeding country's heart, Onward-onward, o'er their graves! To arms I brave citizens, etc.

Children of each hallowed martyr? Kindle fresh the kindred strife-'Mid their ashes Freedom's Charter Shall set the seal upon their life. Shall set the seal upon their life. Less eager to survive the brave Than to partake their honoured rest, Now dare the worst-and hope the best, But never-never die a slave. To arms! brave citizens, etc.

Our country's sacred love inspires-Freedom !- those who fight with thee! For the land-for the land of our sires, The kome and birthright of the free! Fight with us Freedom-at thy voice Victory hails our strong career, Till stricken tyrants dying hear The liberated world rejoice!

To arms! brave citizens! array each gallant Harch on ! merch on ! your tyrants' blood Shall drench the thirsty land. We'll march! we'll march! our tyrants' Shall drench the thirsty land.

CHORUS OF THE GIRONDISTS.

(Hourir pour la Patrie.) The cannon are calling in thunder The high-hearted children of France, And rending her fetters asuader. See her citizen soldiers advance.

CHORUS. To fall for liberty! To fall for liberty! Is the fate the most noble—most worthy the free! Let us rush like a vast iaundation, On those who would keep us in thrall; Let us show them, united, a nation Can battle and conquer them all. To fall, &c. Unholding the rights that we cherish

Away! to the scene of the strife: And soon shall our enemies perish, Or ask on their knees for their life. To fall, &c. To arms, then, each gallant avenger,

The wrongs of our land to redress! Then on! for where thickest the danger, The soldiers of freedom shall press. To fall for liberty! To fall for liberty!

Is the fate the most noble—most worthy the free

THE CHARTIST TRICOLOUR.

BY ALFRED PENNELL. Se our true ensign in the sky, Its folds the breezes stir; The rallying flag for liberty, The Chartist Tricolour ; Displaying in its varied sheen, Thered, the white, with Erin's green. Que tint doth the bright beams display Which lighteth up the sky-The herald of the coming day, When sun-rise fresh is nigh

And as she rises fair and free, To be the sun of Liberty. One, the white foam that creats the wave, When winds and tempests play-White as the sails of gallant bark That cleaveth on her way-

Hay Freedom cleave her way along, As straight her course, as pure, as strong. The beauteous mantle of the earth, When Spring-time gaily comes-When gress blades dance with wind in mirth In all their quiet tones— As glad—as gay—may we soon be Beneath our flag of Liberty. Then wave our eusign o'er the land, From the Lizard to the Forth-Come, all of Freedom's gallant band, From East, West, South, or North-And as ye see our banner fly Salute the flag of Liberty. Salute it! all ye nations round. When we our flag display-

That flag is with more glory crowned Then monarch's best array. Obeisance pay ! ye tyrants, for It is our Chartist Tricoleur.

THE 'NORTHERN STAR,'

The stern foe of might, The friend of the weak. H erald of Light, H arbigger of Freedom,

E spounder of Right, N ature's just laws, Noble defender of O rgan and journal Of Labour's good cause, R enegades Mirror. R eformers' trus pride, The Democrat's Shield. T be Patriot's guide, H ard hearted knave, H ater of tyrants and the E ach down-trodden slave E ver supporting Recorder of mind. R egister of wrongs, N one like it we find; H ational leader, Shine round the world, Star of D mocracy, Till kings, priests, and class, To oblivion are hurled, A wake, KOW, ye slaves, A rise, NOW, and be.

B esolved NOW to conquer, R est not till you're FREE, JOHN ARNOTT, Somers Town.

HOLLENWOOD.-The silk weavers in this neighbouwarranted; the men delieving this id do notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had prefaced his question to the out due notice being given to the tenant, and also with which he had p prices, to which many of them agreed; they also outside who have borne the brunt and toll of its invited the manufacturers to meet, and in connexion and true, who have borne the brunt and toll of its people's miseries among the petrescent remains of former unshaken amidst the shock that had overwhelmed the no houses should be destroyed or pulled down at midwith their workers, form a list of prices. This has preservation, call upon you, and they have no selfish worlds, and elevate to the scats of these insolent popin. The bill was under preservation with their workers, form a list of prices. This has preservation, call upon you, and they have no selfish worlds, and elevate to the scats of these insolent popin. The bill was under preservation. with their workers, form a list of prices. Inis has prices. Inis has prices. Inis has prices and in view. When the men who are best remune
jys, men careful to understand the condition of the bayonets of her soldiers, but on the loyalty and affect paration, but that was its general purport. been rejected, and the committee, in vindication, but on the logalty and affect have issued a spirited address to the trade. There rated give their energies to succour the most oppress people—to consult their wishes—to produce by wise tiens of her people—(loud cheers)—the institutions have issued a spirited address to the trade. There is not a class of workmen who have suffered more sed, without any advantage accruing to themselves, and salutary measures an equipoise and consolidation of of this country rested on a sound and broad basis, and have wished to ask the right hon gentleman the Secrethan the silk weavers. Huskisson brought rain on excepting those advantages which we think we see the claims of all. than the silk weavers. Huskisson brought rain on the most enlightened to the first by taking off the greater part of the protective duties, and Sir Robert Peel has given the trade its death blow by his free trade measures.

It was satisfactory to know that the most enlightened to the following paragraph, which appeared in the claim of the protective duties, and Sir Robert Peel has given the trade its death blow by his free trade measures.

It was satisfactory to know that the most enlightened to the following paragraph, which appeared in the claim of the following paragraph, which appeared in the last their anxiety to follow the example we has set limited to the following paragraph, which appeared in the last their anxiety to follow the example we has set limited to the following paragraph, which appeared in the claim of the following paragraph, which appeared in the claim of the following paragraph, which appeared in the claim of the following paragraph, which appeared in the following paragraph which appeared in the last their anxiety to follow the example we has set limited to the following paragraph. There are men ready to do all this, my lord, ay, in the distance, of a happy social regeneyear own ranks of society, men that commiserate the their anxiety to follow the example we has set limited to the following paragraph, which appeared in the following paragraph, which appeared in the last their anxiety to follow the example we have a set limited to the following paragraph. The following paragraph is the following paragraph.

There are men ready to do all this, my lord, ay, in the distance, of a happy social regeneyear own ranks of society, men that commission in the distance, of a happy social regenethe following paragraph, which appeared in the last the following paragraph where the following paragraph is the following paragraph.

There are men ready to do all this, my lord, ay, in the following paragraph where the following paragraph is the following paragraph. trade its death blow by his free trade measures.

Abuse of Chieroforn.—We regret to announce the death of Dr Andersen, of Birkenhead, who expired last Wednesday. He was in his usual state of lane. Ship Ivy-lane Names and ship Ivy-lane Na pired last Wednesday. He was in his usual state of health (which was delicate,) till within a week ago, when chloroform was administered to him for the purpose of rendering the extraction of a tooth pain.

The only way to present the customer, and make it treason against their bovereign by the traitorous land, and make it treason against their bovereign by the traitorous land, and lane; Ship, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street; Golden Lion, permanent in society is, to do justice and love mercy. gauge of these mischlevous persons. The danger, he appresent, will justify before God and all men really made in His present.

Ay, and there are men among the slaves themselves, prehended, was to those individuals, and not to the insurance of nations long oppressed. Ay, and there are men among the slaves themselves, prehended, was to those individuals, and not to the insurance of nations long oppressed. Ay, and there are men among the slaves themselves, prehended, was to those individuals, and not to the insurance of nations long oppressed. Ay, and there are men among the state. Fortunately for Ireland, a neble revolution means a peaceful or a violent uproofting of a stitutions of the state. Fortunately for Ireland, a neble remedy of revolution means a peaceful or a violent uproofting of a stitutions of the state. Fortunately for Ireland, a neble remedy of revolution means a peaceful or a violent uproofting of a stitutions of the state. Fortunately for Ireland, a neble remedy of revolution means a peaceful or a violent uproofting of a stitutions of the state. Within forty eight hours a rush of blood to the special constables; I suppose to keep themselves in stantly, as to penetrate the black veil which shrouds it, lord was at the head of the government in that country government or an upsetting of society; its business is members remained in, it stood adjourned at a quarter to purpose of rendering the extraction of a tooth painlangs threatened instant death .- Liverpool Mercury. | order.

THE IRISH STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Hall. Mr T. O'Mahony in the chair. Moved by Mr T. Daly, seconded by Mr J.

That we deliberately adopt the prosecutions of W. S. O'Brien, Esq. M.P., John Mitchel, and Thomas Francis Meagher; and we tender to those gentlemen our deep and heartfelt gratitude for having asserted, in the teeth of English law, the right of self-government : and we hereby promise to sustain them in any and every effort that they may make to break down English domination in Ireland, which brings nothing to her inhabitants but starvation, shame, pestilence, and death.' Moved by Mr J. M'Lean, seconded by Mr

Maher: That the spirited, manly, and efficient conduct of the ouncil of the Irish Confederation, since the arrest of O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher, entitles them to the admiration of every lover of Ireland's independence; and we pledge ourselves to support them at every risk and sacrifice, in their noble struggle with their country's oppressors,

Looney : nation of our countrymen to establish a National against dismissal from employment, the breaking up of Council, and as it is more than probable that the Eng. their homes, the loss of their little all, and the alternative lish government may resort to violent and coercive of vagrancy or pauperism. Formerly, it was the worthless, means, for the purpose of crushing the glorious spirit thriftless, drunk n portion of their class that sunk to which has arisen in our long-oppressed fatherland, we this wretched condition; now, as the caprice and cupidity believe it to be the solemn and imperative duty of every of capital dictates, the honest and industrious multitudes

Moved by Mr Kenny, seconded by Mr Dow-That at this time, when the courage, virtue, and patriotism of the Irish people are about to be put to the test, it is the opinion of this meeting that all who are determined on seeking their regeneration, should abstain, as much as possible, from the use of intoxicating drinks." More than 2,000 persons adopted the above resolutions unanimously.

what Irishmen should do.

THE LONDON REPEALERS. The union between the Repealers and the Chartists of London is now settled, and the two parties have cemented that union for the avowed purpose of cwt, of coal. They discover that the cursed competitive establishing the rights of the unenfranchised in Great | system,' while it increases the country cass and noor Jones-it was heartily responded to by the meeting; families are turned adrift to starve, and the 'apprentices' showing that the feeling is not confined to English- as fast as their time expires, let loose upon the world as men, but that Irishmen feel with them, and denounce | vagabonds, or subsist as they can on the over-taxed and the illegal conduct pursued towards those men by a necessarily meagre charities of their trade. And, lestly. bad government. In the course of the evening, a de-putation, consisting of Messrs Handley, Mil's, and is said, at the rate of 1,000 per day, this was between Wilkes, from the Chartists, for the purpose of ask- LABOUR and CAPITAL must seen come to a crisis, as it ing the meeting to send two delegates to the Metro- has done in France. For that revolution, my lord, politan Council of Chartists to arrange matters for | differs from each of the preceding ones; and if you, as do the forthcoming demonstration, was received with the journals in the aristocratic interest, leok on it merely loud cheers. The deputation having addressed the as the triumph of one political creed over the other, you meeting on the subject of their mission, amidst loud | make a fatal mistake. and deafening cheers, (for Repeal and the Charter,) A great prelate, my lord, has said, 'All actions have Messrs Glass and Hussey were then appointed to at their appointed result, either here or hereafter.' There tend the council. The meeting, which was a crowded is a law of retribution in all Nature. Things good in one, then broke up, giving three cheers for the glori- themselves, become evil by excess. The eternal order of on Monday evening an aggregate meeting of the brium. The centrifugal and centripetal forces, keep firshmen and friends of Ireland of Westminster, was planets in their trackless paths around their presents un; the disturbance of the concluded by the concluded by the concluded by the concluded by the disturbance of this code. ous union between the oppressed of both countries. held at the Working Man's Temperance Hall, Car- the disturbance of this order would wreck a world. As teret-street, Westminster. The hall was crowded to in the natural, so in the moral and social world; in. government had at any time declared to the government suffocation, there not being less than between four justice committed by prince, peer, or peasant—by governand five hundred persons present, and about as many ment, the bourgeoisie, or the mob—will bring its own rebeing compelled to leave for the want of accommo-dation. Mr Wm. Spiller was called to the chair. Hy lord, althou The first resolution recommends union among all classes of Irishmen. The second resolution strongly condemned the conduct of the government in Ireland. the event of bloodshed. The third resolution adprevent the destruction of the rights of labour. The resolutions were moved and seconded by Mesars M'Sweeney, Driscoll, Geoghegan, Daly, M'Clean, Walford, O'Mahoney, and several Englishmen spoke to them, and they were carried amidst deafening acclamation, and the whole of the speeches breathed the true spirit of democracy, and evinced a determination to be up and doing, if required. Mr Dixon attended from the Metropelitan Council of the Chartists, and addressed the meeting; he said that he always advocated the right of Ireland to a parliament. Messrs Reading and Walford were then appointed to attend the Chartist council on the next Chamber, their illegalarrests, their eligious bigotry, their vernment had thought it their duty to represent to the day. The meeting then broke up, giving three cheers for Union, (to repeal the Union); for Repeal; oligarchy were tyrants, in their opposition to the claim of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and the head of any expedition for the invasion of the Charter and t the Charter and the brave French.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irishmen, of Wapping, was held on Sunday last, in the large Temperance Hall, Mr Looney addressing the meeting, atgreat length, and a determination was evinced, by the men of Wapping, to be up and doing. A committee was then formed to carry out the organisation of this important district, and it was strongly denied, by many, that the coal whippers, as a body, had enrolled themselves as special constables; they said, the thing had been magnified to suit the base

intentions of a base government. DAVIES'S CLUB, 83, Dean-street .- On Monday evening, a crowded meeting of the Club was held. when two delegates were appointed to attend the Metropolitan Chartist Council. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity are now the order of the day. Monday next will show to the oppressors of the Rights of Labour that a union-a lasting union-has been effected between the Repealers and the Chartists; the days of the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs are numbered, and the men of no property will teach the men of property that they have duties to perform as well as rights to pro-

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The adjourned discussion on this subject will take place on Sunday morning next, in the Library of the Working Men's Temperance Hall, Carteret-street, Westminster, at half-

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK .- Sunday : Green Man, Berwick-street, Oxford-street; Bull's Head, Vere-street, Lincolns-inn-fields; Victory, Newcohamstreet, Edgeware-road; Druid's Arms, Greenwich. staving; yet, with few exceptions, and when their conMonday: 83, Dean-street, Soho; Working Man's dition is mentioned with feigned compassion to bolster Temperance Hall, Carteret-street, Westminster, up some sinister measure of political economy, to enrich the sovereign, to interfere with the internal affairs of Wednesday and Friday: 83, Dean-street.

TO THE NON-UNIONIST OPERATIVE CORDWAINERS OF with sneering cries of 'Oh! oh!' THE CITY OF LONDON, - Fellow Workmen: The time the way of duty to your own order, your trade, and

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD J. RUSSELL.

meeting of the Irish Repealers held in Farringdon the ear of a philosopher—a mite among the millions to speedy quietus by a soldier's musket, or a suicide's suasions and all political creeds. (Cheers.) But it had vancas, but ours are immeasurably greater—they sought one, and relieving them from the other. Whoever is not in the full possession of equal social

the apprehension of the unintellectual; they may be hugged with delight by fawning sycophants; borne with suppressed anguish by the fortunate few, who though that the same social ruin and physical suffering which is | sal Suffrage ' will satisfy the people. overwhelming their relatives and neighbours, will one Moved by Mr Fitzgibbon, seconded by Mr day be theirs; but all are now opening their eyes to the fact, that skill, patient and persevering industry, so-That we hall with inexpressible delight the determi- briefy, even for lengthened years, are no guarantees Irishman, and friend to Ireland's cause, to prepare them. are driven into circumstances of misery and demoralisa-Belves forthwith, with arms of some description or other, tion. They enquire the cause—they discover that they in order that they may be prepared to do for Ireland are slaves. They discover that self interest is the governing principle of man in all the relations of social life. That they have never received a single benefit from four-fold advantage to capital. That they have been re- the aggression would proceed from the other side. The legislative action, but such as was intended to give a moved in masses from agricultural to manufacturing labour, with the avowed purpose of bringing those in the latter industrial department to a minimum of warts in prosperous seasons, and to starvation when the markets were glutted and sales could not be effected. That every encouragement had been given to the capitalist, in the saving of labour by new inventions of machinery, &c. while no provision has been made for the sons of teil, but the degradation of a pauper prison, and the no less prostrating doles of protelyting charity, whereby they have been compelled to sell their consciences for a warm blanket, and jeopardise their souls by hypocrisy, for a Britain and Ireland against the evil effects resulting rates, adds to the bankrupt list, crowde the insolvent from class-legislation. On Sunday last, a large meet- courts, and brings the employers of labour down even ing of Irish Confederates was held at the Green Man, below their own level; overcrowds the labour market Berwick-street. Mr R. Hussey in the chair. Messrs | with juvenile workers; enables unprincipled speculators Reynolds, M'Carthy, O'Mahoney, and Glass, ad- to reduce the profit of trade to the injury of honest and dressed the meeting, and one of the speakers upright employers, and compels them to practice the alluding to the liberation of Frost, Williams, and same suicidal system, whereby the workmen and their

Hy lord, although the working classes, and those im-mediately above, but fast merging into the vortex which is swelling them up, are slaves, they are equally as much justified in asserting and demanding their rights, as were and their determination of standing by Ireland in the mail-clad barons, who on the field of Runnymeds extorted Magna Charter from King John; as were vised an union of the working classes of both the earnes: Puritans who dethroned the tyrant England and Ireland against class legislation, and to Charles, and proclaimed the Commonwealth; as were the Whigs, who ejected James, and enacted the Bill of Rights; as were the middle class Reformers, who, under the guidance of the Whigs, used 'the mob' to start and run down their game (as the 'Squires do their dogs,) and thus carried the Referm Bill; of the British government, and in the face of instruc-as were the Corn Law Repealers, who under pretence of tions sent to our representative at Turin. getting cheap bread for the poor, but, in reality, to take advantage of it for further reducing the worker's miserable pittance of wages.

Yes, my lord, if John was a tyrant, who for curbing the force they obtained for themselves.

You, my lord, and your party, have taught the lessons to the people-history has taught it-the boasted, but involution' practically exhibited it: that resistance to trine which had been so freely and fully laid down by tyranny is a Briton's right-that 'political offence.,' as her Majesty's government, of the right of any nation, in they are called, are not to be classed with criminal connexion with the sovereign authorities of that nation, that rebellion of 'right against might' comes not in the to introduce any internal reforms, any modification of category of crime-that offences which arise out of a struggle for an equal participation in political and social their own national advantage—(hear, hear)—and that privileges, have no moral turpitude. These doctines have made an indelible impression on the minds of the excluded millions, who are fully convinced that the pretended 'virtual representation' of the people by the present system is a palpable falsehood, and that 'it is impossible for those who live on the profit of labour to

represent the labourer.' Allow me to call your attention to the following facts: ingly told, in language tantamount to that of a negro

song :'It's of no use knocking at the door any more;

You're not good-looking, and you shan't come in.' All these men are considered to be 'a rude rabble world. Most of them are struggling for an independent and honeurable existence; thousands of them are literally strongly protest against the attempt of any country by the capitalist, their heart-rending cries for work that they other states. (Hear.) He did not understand his noble may have food, are heard with cool indifference, replied to with bitter irony, and their few advocates interrupted pose by force, or in any way to assist Austria, but he un-

has now arrived when it is essentially necessary that an endemic; the causes of that forlorn condition as a Europe, and admitting the right of all to modify their me chould be united and country a position that it is has now arrived when it is essentially necessary that an endemic; the causes of that forlorn condition as a Europe, and admiring the first instance of carrying whether the control of the enable us to make ourselves heard in the expression the throne sometimes affects to pity, at other times to out the dangerous doctrine of propagandism, which, if of our wrongs, and in the demand of our rights. commend these patients of misrule, for their unexam. not condemned by the public opinion of Europe, might We, in common with the working class in this pled patience and pious resignation to the inscrutable country, have either been too supine, or have con- will of Providence. Politicians aver that it always has rights of the lesser powers—(hear)—for he believed that fided too much to the delusive prescriptions of poli- been so, always will, and that all hopes of a radical tical quacks, false economists, and class legislators, cure are chimerical. The ministers of the benevolent and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world, even the best efforts of her Manual and the civilised world. until an eruption of the social elements has burst out Jesus, forgetful that his system of morals, his plain and jisty's government, supported as they would be, without in revolutions, wide spread and mighty in their efunmistakable apophthegms, inculcate not a partial but
fects and consequences, shaking the whole fabric of an entire relief to human miseries—not a sectarian and
civilisation, and printing to a new order of it. civilisation, and pointing to a new order of things—
in the universal reverberations of continuing peals of mirable parable or history of the Good Samaritan—dare moral thunder-Equity, Justice, Fraternity, and to utter that God ordained the poverty of man, and, by to Canada, and after disposing of some unimportant busi-Protection to Labour, in security of employment and plain logical consequence, that he is the author of all the ness, their lordships adjourned. fair remuneration, have darted their electric and squalor, vice, crime, ignorance, of which poverty is the HOUSE OF COMMONS.—After exciting influences through every domicile of wretch- main cause, and which are always its concomitants. edness, arousing the moral and mental energies of The government treats their outbursts of desperation as millions (hitherto degraded and impoverished, even symptoms which are best allayed by a due administrato destitution, whilst producing abundance for tyrants to luxuriate upon), whose united loud responses
to the enfranchisement of labour, peals a knell to his wife, should stir the bile of some poor weaver to class distinction. Thus a new era is opened for the harangue his brother unfortunates about their common exercise of the energies of united bodies of opera- miseries, they try the chilling influence of a felon's cell tain individuals in Ireland, and he was sure they had Their lordships disposed of some unimportant busi-

and conclude that they have two rights-to live-to die- who had rallied around him the united support of Pro- to cure the evils it cannot endure-to cure the evils it cannot end to cure the evils it cannot end the evil endure-to cure the evil endure-to cur

-they bide their time. Hoist your old standard, my lord- Retrenchment, subsisting comfortably at present, live in constant dread | Labour,' and be assured that nothing less than 'Univer-Excuse the candour of one whose name to know,

To whom related, or by whom begot,'

AN EDUCATED ARTISAN.

'To thee it matters not

Uniperial Harliantent. MONDAY, APRIL 3. HOUSE OF LORDS .- INVASION OF LOMBARDY .- Th Earl of ABERDEEN rose to put a question respecting the entry of Sardinian troops into Lombardy. He said: The policy of Austria in Italy may have been good or bad, but certainly it was not aggressive; there was every reason, on the contrary, to suppose and apprehend that state of Italy rendered this probable, and this probability was increased, and must have been increased in the mind of every man who recollected the ancient and constant policy of the house of Savoy. It was the maxim of one of the princes of that house constantly to have it in view that Lombardy ought to be considered as an artichoke, to be caten leaf by leaf; but King Charles Albert seems to fancy that he has so good an appetite that he ought at orce to devour the whole plant. (A laugh.) But, be this as it may, it is to be observed that, amidst all the convulsions which we have witnessed around us. convulsions most unexampled and portentous, the King of Sardinia is the first power who has directly controverted the public law of Europe. (Hear, hear.) He has thought right to command his troops to enter the territory of a neighbouring, friendly, and allied power, without the slightest pretext of a grievance, without any provecation, and without any complaint or reason assigned whatever, and also in direct violation of engagements by which he as well as this country was solemnly bound (Hear, hear.) I think, my lords, that this first viola ion of public law should not pass altogether unnoticed those who desire to preserve the peace of Europe. (Hear.) I do not wish, however, to be misunderstood.

have nothing to say to the endeavours of the people of Lombardy to shake off the power and dominion of Austria. That is their own affair. If they succeed in this endeavour, I only hope that they may find themselves as happy, and as prosperous as they will be more free, than under the government of Austria. But your lordships are not to suppose that this endeavour is made against an usurping power, or that the Austrian Government is to be held as a government of usurpation. Lombardy has been under the dominion of the family of Austria for three centuries; and since the peace of Utrecht has been positively assured to the Emperor and his family by all Europs; therefore these are not dominions which the country were bound, would not be viewed by Great Bri-

tain with indifference The Marquis of Lansdowns said, that though this country was not bound by any treaty to assist the Austrian government in the defence of Lombardy, yet her Majesty's government had thought it right to instruct their minister to express their hope and confidence that in the present alarming and agita ed state of all the countries in that part of the world, his Majesty the King of Sardinia might be advised to preserve a perfect neutrality. He could only say in conclusion that the entry of the Sardinian troops into Lombardy had been made not only without the concurrence, but against the advice Lord STANLEY was deeply impressed with the pro-

time, either in that or the other house of parliment, to what was passing in other countries. (Hear, hear.) turbulence of his nobles, was opposed by them with arms; if the Stuarts were tyrants, with their Star much satisfaction the statement that her Majesty's gothe mercantile and trading orders, for an extension of Lombardy. Lord Aberdeen had, however, very prothe Suffrage; then they, too, are tyrants who deny those perly taken the opportunity of pointing out to the house liberties to others, which by both moral and physical and the country that an example of aggression had been set, which, if fellowed up by other powers, might be attended with very dangerous consequences. (Hear.) He believed there was no man, either in that or the other complete, Constitution teaches it—your Reform Retheir constitution, which they should conclude to be for there was no justification for any other nation, from the remote fear of probable consequences, interfering with the internal affairs of that nation with an armed force. (Hear,) But if that doctrine were fully admitted, and if in deference, probably, to their own sense of right and prudence, the government of Austria had abstained from any attempt to interfere with the affairs of Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily, then Austria had shown an example Six millions of men, standing in the ranks of labour, with and a regard for the rights of other parties which might eighteen or twenty millions of women and children, of have been expected to save her from an armed invasion whom they are the natural protectors and guardians, are on the part of Sardinia. (Hear, hear.) It was a donshut out of the gates of the constitution, and are success gerous doctrine to admit the right of any other nation, from sympathy with the supposed grievances and injuries inflicted upon another, to enter it with the avowed object of overthrowing the reigning power. (Hear, hear.) And if there was a country in the world whose essential interest it was to rebut and reject this doccont, not worthy to utter their complaints, or demand | trine as to the right of interference, it was this country, justice from 'an assembly of the first gentlemen in the with its wide spread and outlying colonial possessions. (Hear, hear.) It of all others, therefore, should most friend to have asked her Mejesty's government to interderstood his noble friend to call their attention to the The social wretchedness of these slaves is treated as fact that amid the universal convulsion of the states of lead to invasion, by the more powerful and active, of the unless it was put down by the general sense of Enrope

throughout Europe. (Hear.) A discussion then arose on the subject of emigration

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- After the reception of neti-

tions and conversations on a variety of subjects, arising out of questions put to members of the government, On Lord John Russell moving the order of the day. THE STATE OF IRELAND, was brought forward by Lord Jocelyn. He said, the attention of every member of that house, and of the public, had been called within bravery of the soldiery, should their services unfortu. Mr Horsman now called; and he had not as yet made the last few weeks to the language and conduct of cer. | nately be required. summated through blood and tears. There is an Amidst all this mass of suffering humanity, my lord— (renewed cheers)—avowedly with the object of over rejected of Nottingham, having been returned by the roteffort now being made in London, in the most legiti- notwithstanding the taunts about their inability to con- turning the institutions of the country, and levying war ten borough of Harwich, took the oaths and his seat. mate way, for the redress of labour's wrongs; it is duct ther own affairs, their ignorance of what is best on Her Majesty's Crown, by exciting to overt acts of reand strangers to each other, we shall be a blot in the list of trades, unprotected and undeserving protections of the lamb—there are men, who, had seen that men had been found in Ireland so devoid free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other list of trades, unprotected and undeserving protections. The many many aboutly eat in the process of the lamb—there are men, who, had seen that men had been found in Ireland so devoid free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other list of trades, unprotected and undeserving protections. tion. Every man should act in the present crisis as fire light on a bellows on his knee, amidet the squalling moment seeking, he believed, in a foreign country, the though the interests of his trade and his country de- of his little ones,) can muster the most deep and meta- arms to carry out their traitorous objects. (Hear, hear.) Grant whose name had been mixed up with that of bold strains of our holy demand. Friends, we call study the mechanical powers and their adaptation to members to the effect such language as had been used pose of showing that he had not done anything either for your fraternity; we ask you to fraternise only in the work of production; who walk the Heavens with the way of duty to your own order, your trade, and astronomer; dive into the arcans of nature with the here. He knew the large body of Her Majesty's sub
In answer to Mr Staffend, Sir G. Grey said the Homewood.—The silk weavers in this neighbourhood have for a long time been suffering the direst
specification in wages. Some of the employers, and
admitted the reductions on certain fabrics were unadmitted the men believing this to be true, called
warranted the vent in this neighbourin your own order, your trade, and
astronomer; dive into the arcana of nature with the
portion in wages. Some of the employers, in the
shape of reductions on certain fabrics were unadmitted the men believing this to be true, called
who study man in the physiological, psychological, psychological, moral,
and social aspects of his nature. Your supply of intellectual and moral cleaves with the
in your own order, your trade, and
astronomer; dive into the arcana of nature with the
port;
who study man in the physiological, psychological, moral,
and social aspects of his nature. Your supply of intelger; butthe unnatural and the dangerous state of affairs
and social aspects of his nature. Your supply of intellectual and moral education, by the lare ven in the Majesty's subin your own locality. Ours is not a political society,
who study man in the physiological, moral,
and social aspects of his nature. Your supply of intelger; butthe unnatural and the dangerous state of affairs
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ger; butthe unnatural and the dangerous state of affairs
in In answer to Mr Staffend Here. Majesty's subthe way of duty to your own locality.

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In answer to Mr Staffend Here. Majesty's subthe post in the poet;
who study man in the physiological, moral,
and social aspects of his nature. Your supply of intelger; butthe unnatural and the dangerous state of affairs
ger; butthe unnatural and the dangerous state of affairs
in Inleaded Here. Majesty subgets where about to bring the direct when each of the way of duty to your ow it was satisfactory to know that the most enlightened tary for Ireland whether his attention had been called to

and if society deprives them of the former they can at testants and Roman Catholics. (Cheers.) He believed little loss of blood and time as the means of the revoluleast risk the latter. Mark it, my lord, this is all that is that that noble lord, by his ability, and his courage, tionists and the nature of the opposition against them left to hundred. I live the state of the opposition against them are the state of the opposition against the state of th My Lord, -Allow a humble artisan to whisper into left to hundreds-a lingering death by starvation-a had railled round him all loyal men of all religious per- may allow. The continental nations all had their grieremind a statesman of subjects which his high position in grave. It will soon come to this: you must save the been seen that while that noble lord had stretched forth the right of marting, but we seek the right of existence; the political heavens, and his sole occupancy with the people—slaughter them when they rise in despair—or interest of the wealthy classes, leads him to undervalue fall with your order amidst the wreck and ruins of that our foreign and contemp, namely—the deployable condition of the constitution in which you are the people—slaughter them when they rise in despair—or bis arm in vindication of the law he had been unable to they sought liberty of the press, but we seek liberty to bis arm in vindication of the law he had been unable to they sought liberty of the press, but we seek liberty to put a stop to this treasonable language. The continuand conteme, namely—the deplorable condition of the constitution in which you glory. The dikes, the cm ance of language such as that must eventually lead to revolution. It is evident to all men that our foreign working classes—the rights they claim, the wrongs they bankments of society, are saturated by an ocean of dis_ hostile collision and bloodshed, and, although we might government is but a club of grave-diggers; they foster suffer—and the pressing necessity of restoring them to the content; it is rushing into the foundations of the social not fear the result, still the consequence must be de. poverty, and protect pestilence; fever, taxation, exile, one and relieving them from the other. fabric; the once solid and compact basis of society is plored. (Hear, hear.) With the recollections of past death, all arise from their felonious taking away of our becoming a shifting quicksand. The modern Babylon is conflicts, knowing that years could not wipe out the means of life; we are decimated not by the will of God, and political rights, is a slave. Whoever is not equal in invested; its rulers are at ease; they curl the lip; they stain of blood shed in civil contest, in the name of but by the will of the Whigs; obedience to a government all respects before the laws, is a slave. That body of laugh to scern the coming hurricane; the handwriting those who wished war away from our shores—in the which rules to rob and legislates to destroy is a high men who are debarred by law from the status of citiz in- is nevertheless upon the wall. Anon a 'Gidcon' shall name of all her Majesty's loyal subjects, he asked the crime, alliance with it is a conspiracy against the naship, under a theocracy, autocracy, aristocracy, constitute arise; his 'barley cake' shall overturn their tents; his 'noble lord at the head of the government, whether he tion; votes of confidence in such governments are tional monarchy, or a republic, and treated in the ad- 300 lamp-bearers shall strike pale panic into the hearts thought that there was sufficient power vested in the death warrants; keeping order for them is doing underministration of the laws as an inferior order—a blatant of the 100,000 mercenaries that man its walls. There is government to crush this rebellious spirit, or whether taker's work; aiding them in the administration of the beast' that must be chained and muzzled—are slaves. possibility—awful probability—in all this. There is no he did not think the time had come when some alteratives of our doomed populace. He held Mr Duffy, who tion should be made in that law which allowed the interest of the transfer to the guilty of helding stigator to be at large while the victim of his instigation was the editor of that paper, to be guilty of holding suffered; and when some powers should be given to the Economy, and Reform'-add to it, 'the Rights of executive government to meet with vigonr and effect

whatever emergency mght arise. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell.-I rise, Sir, with considerable described has been used in Ircland -language exciting the people to rebellion against the Crown-language exciting them to acts of violence against persons and property, with a view to establish Ireland as a separate nation—a nation independent of the Crown of these realms. the mere raving of a distempered fancy, and which can proper. have no effect. But unfortunately it is not so at present. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the effect which has been been created by the events which have recently taken in barbarity. place in France and some other parts of Europe. But, whatever may be the the cause, it is certain that the utterance of this language has been followed by the manufacture of pikes-(hear, hear) - by the formation of which are openly avowed by a part of the press of that | therefore, unable to give any opinion respecting it. country to be with a view of stirring up civil war in Ire- EPISCOPAL REVENUES.—Mr HORSMAN moved 'that in by the government, I shall then feel it my duty-being

Ireland we have most carefully looked into the law ap- in 1845, £17,000. constant daily communication with the Lord-Lieutenant : and that should he be of opinion that further powers convinced that such measures as he may ask can be no mere than are necessary for the occasion-to come down to this house and ask this house to intrust the government of this country with such powers. (Great cheering.) Sir, Lord Clarendon has to consider in any proposal he may make, and in any wish he may express, that if he should appear—or if there should be the least semblance of his appearing, to favour one religious denomination more than another, or of his favouring any particular class of the community above any other class, he would thereby lose a great deal of that support which he has hitherto obtained-(cheers),-and which has proceeded, as I have already said, frem landlords and clergymen of the Protestant persuasion, and from priests of the Roman Catholic persuasion; all these have joined in giving their best assistance to him in the maintenance of peace. (Henr.) But the noble Her Majesty's government, having the utmost confidence in Lord Ciarendon, (hear, hear), and in his administration of public affairs, to do all that is in his power to support the law in Ireland, (hear, hear), and maintain the peace of that country; and, furthermore, that we shall not shrink, should it prove necessary so to do. from asking this house for the grant of any further

powers that may be requisite. (Cheering.) A conversation of some length and interest then took place on the subject of the dilatory proceedings of the government in bringing forward a bill for the repeal of to such a measure in the speech from the throne. It was terminated by a declaration from Lord John Russell, that before the Easter recess he would an-

nounce the final views of the government on the subject.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL .- On the question for going into committee on this bill. Mr Goning moved as an amendment, that 'so long. at least, as the House of Commons exercises the authority which at present it does exercise over the established church, no Jaw ought to possess the franchise, much rengeance of God.

This led to a debate which terminated in the amendmendments were proposed and negatived.

After the different clauses had been agreed to, a scene land, annoyed him very considerably by regretting that the defence of that church had fallen into such hands. Mr Law complained, in consequence, of the want of courtesy exhibited towards him by Lord John Russell, but was afterwards pacified on his lordship's declaring that, although he did not think his (Mr Law's) conduct either very wise or very discreet, he meant him person-

ally no disrespect. The report was then erdered to be brought up in. The house resumed. The report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The house adjourned at one o'clock. TUESDAY, APRIL 4th. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY | there were many things at present in the Church which in presenting some petitions, seized the occasion to ox- required reform; but he could not form a definite opipress his unqualified approbation of the course pursued | nion upon the mode of accomplishing that reform, until by the government in Ireland, and to declare his full he had consulted the new Archbishop of Canterbury. confidence in the firmness of Lord Clarendon, and in the Other reforms must be introduced with that for which

tives, for obtaining and securing in peace those on his excited cranium, or introduce him to the taming all seen with indignation and disgust—(loud cheers)— ness, and adjourned at an early hour.

Tights which have elsewhere been seized and condiscipline of a chain gang.

the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the language of those mischievous and traitorous men— HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir J. C. Hobbots, the

THE LATE ILLEGAL EJECTIONS IN GALWAY, _Mr Sr

pended upon his own individual exertions—every physical subjects. There are men who can work out If he were not the representative of an English constitute of the most difficult problems in Euclid; who then the should have called the attention of English nation of his conduct as an Irish landlered, for the purchase of the most difficult problems in Euclid; who

IRELAND .- THE 'NATION' NEWSPAPER .- Mr B. COCH.

law is finishing off without accusation or trial fresh my-

most treasonable language in that paragraph. Sir W. Somenville said that he had not seen the extract to which the hon, member referred, and the hon. member's peruoal of it was the first notice of it which anxiety to answer the question which the noble lord has he had received, but he had been for some time in the put. It is quite true that language of the nature he has habit of reading in productions from Ireland language equally extravagant. Of course he was not able to state what the intention of the government with respect to the paragraph in question was; but no doubt the attention of the Lord Lieutenant had been called to it: he believed everything would be left in his hands, and that Such language may at some periods be passed over as he would take such steps respecting it as he thought

Mr F. O'Connon said, that seeing the learned Attorney-General in his place, he wished to ask him whether produced by that language may be attributed partly to his attention had been drawn to a letter published in the exciteable nature of those to whom it is directed, THE TIMES newspaper of that morning, in which it was -partly to the very great distress which has been felt said that the government might be destroyed by other by all classes now during three years-a distress which | means than by open warfare. He thought that nothing naturally induces men to listen to any desperate lan- in the United Initian, Narion, or any other newspaguage, and thirdly, to the great excitement which has per in Ireland, could exceed the language of that letter

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that if the hon, gentleman had given him notice of his intention to put the question, he should have been prepared to answer it, but he had been engaged the whole day in the House of rifle clubs, and by various other preparations, all of Lords and had not seen the letter in question, and was,

land. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, I cannot but agree the opinion of this house, the distinction between the with the noble lord that, viewing these proceedings as episcopal and common funds, restricting the application the cause and instigation of civil war, it is not so much of the surplus revenue of the archbishops and bishops to her Majesty's Government, not so much the institutions episcopal purposes, and permitting no part of it, in any of the country that are in dauger, as the peace of Ire. circumstances, to be applied to the relief of perochial land, and the well-being of all classes, especially those destitution, is inexpedient, and ought not to be conwho are engaged in the occupation of trade and com. tinued.' The hon, member after showing the necessity merce, in that country. (Cheers.) My belief is, that for the adoption of the resolution, gave the following ilthose who have used the language to which I have ad. | lustrations of the misapplication of the ecclesiastical verted have done so for the purpose of raising themselves, revenues by the commission to which the management careless of the bloodshed and ruin which may ensue of these revenues is entrusted. A strong and general Sir, it is, however, a most difficult and most delicate opinion prevailed that in the recent administration of task for the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to decide what is ecclesiastical affairs, the interests of the episcopacy had best to be done under these circumstances. The noble been more cared for than those of the parochial clergy. lord opposite has paid what I consider a just tribute to He was bound to believe that opinion well founded. the noble lord now at the head of the government in Ire. (Hear, hear.) Let them compare the condition of the land. (Cheers.) I hope I need not assure the house, that parochial clergy with that of the episcopacy. At the while my noble friend is anxious to put down disoffec- present moment there were no less than between 4,000 tion and rebellion, it is at the same time his warmest wish to listen to complaints, and to apply, so far as in his power, a remedy or an alleviation to any distresses or only the toric with a same time his warmest and 5,000 parishes in which the beneficed clergyman had no house. What instance could be produced of a bishop net well provided with a residence? The ecological countries with a residence? evils that exist. With respect to the means new at the clesiastical Commissioners had spent £40,000 in prodisposal of the government in Ireland for the purpose of viding clergymen with houses, while they had expended meeting the conspirate to which I allude, my noble no less than £140,000 on the palaces of the bishops.

Above 3,000 of the beneficed clergymen had incomesmunication with my right hon, friend the Secretary of under £150; some even had incomes under £10 State for the Home Department and with myself, and he has informed us that, while on the one side there were evident preparations for rebellion, on the other was not all; having such incomes, provided for them wilds he had received the most such as the such incomes, provided for them side he had received the most gratifying assurances of by act of Parliament, had the bishops been content? Had loyal support-(cheers)-from a great number of per. not au set of Parliament been passed, limiting the insons, both Protestant and Roman Catholic; from clergy- come of the Bishop of Durham to £8,000 a year, but had men of the one, and priests of the other religion; from there not been years in which he had received £15,000 all classes — landiords and merchants — and, in fact, from a large number of persons of all parties and classes and cries of 'No, no.') Why, in 1845 he found that the in the country. (Cheers.) The noble lord opposite must Bishop of Durham received £37,161, from which he had excuse me if at the present moment I decline stating what further measures are in contemplation by the Lord Lieutenant and her Majesty's government in Ireland. I trust he will be satisfied with the next property to the listop of Salisbury, which was limited the next property to the satisfied with the next property to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 to the satisfied with the next property to \$5,000 the assurance that both in this country and in by act of Parliament to £5,000, varied from £5,000 to,

plicable to the case—that we have entered into the most | Lord ASHLEY, Mr PLUMPTER, and Lord St. MAUE, having supported Mr Horsman's motion, Sir G. GREY explained how the distinction between the are necessary than those which have yet been obtained episcopal and common funds had arisen; but declared himself unprepared to maintain its permanency. The resolution of Mr Horsman struck at the very root of the Ecclesiastical Commission, without providing any substitute for it. If the abuses were so great as Mr Horsman contended, he ought not to meet them by an abstract resolution, but by an act of Parliament remedying them in detail. There were at present in preparation by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners measures which would effect considerable improvement in the mode of the receipt and management of the episcopal funds. He therefore should move the previous question on the resoluti n of Mr Horsman, in order to prevent the house from coming to a precipitate vote in its favour, when it was not in possession of all the necessary information. Sir R. Indlis and Sir R. PEEL supported the government view of the case—the latter, however, after showing the great want of church accommodation, expressed himself favourable to Mr Horsman's object, but thought lord may rest assured that it is the full determination of a bill better than an abstract resolution, and that such a bill should be prepared by the government.

Mr BRIGHT, with reference to the alleged deficiency

of church room, said the statements on that subject were fallacious, because churchmen always excluded from their reports the accommodation provided by dissenters. With respect to the incomes of the bishops, he said, if they looked back to the two last Archbisheps of York, it might be shown that those two individuals, who lived a long time, received more than £1,500,000, or nearly £2,000,000. This was either state money, or money belonging to the church, and in either case it was the Navigation Laws, espicially after the allusion made scandalous that in any religious establishment whatever there should be such gross misappropriation of these enormous funds, whilst there was a vast mass of spiritual destitution in almost every part of the country. Under these circumstances, he was amused with the coolness with which the neble lord at the head of the government said the other night to the hon. member for Cockermouth, that it would be satisfactory to him to knew that the new archbishop was to be limited to £15,000 a year. It was insinuated last year by the right hon, member for Ripon that bishops, after all, were not so hard worked. and yet here was an instance of an archbishop receiving less be allowed to sit in that house.' He protested about three times as much as the Prime Minister. against the bill as an act of national wickedness, which | He believed that the noble lord at the head of governwas certain to draw down on the country the direct ment would not live so long as an archbishop, if he continued to be Prime Minister: (Laughter.) If there was any class of individuals easily situated with respect ment being negatived without a division, and the house to temporals, with work slight and pay exceeding, it was then went into committee upon the bill, when several those comfortable gentlemen who sat on the bench of bishops. He found that they had a strong disposition always to go with the government of the day, and of considerable excitement occurred in consequence of he believed it was a point of etiquette with them never the indiscretion of Mr Law in proposing that the report | to change their seats, but always to sit on the same side of the committee should not be received forthwith (as is as the executive government. He considered-and the usual when no amendments are made in a bill, but opinion was also very generally entertained in the counshould be postposed till Friday. Lord J. Russell over. try-that the existence of the bench of bishops had not whelmed Mr Law with ridicule, and as Mr Law had based only been unfavourable to the progress of public liberty-(hear, hear,) -but also to the Christian religion itself.

Mr GLADSTONE defended the bishops, who, according to his account, are a very active, very hard-werked, and very poorly paid, body of men. With respect to the motion, although he agreed with Mr Horsman, that there ought to be no insuperable barrier to prevent the application of the surplus of the ecclesiastical funds to the mitigation of parochial destitution, yet he objected to the declaration of the principle that no part of that surplus should be applied to the formation of new bisheprics. His opinion was, that, if the government founded new bishoprics from time to time, wherever it was ascer.ained that there was an opening for them, it would only be pursuing a good and wise economy.

Lord J. Russell said, it had occurred to him that up his mind, nor would he make a declaration of his plan to the house until he had had a full conference with the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the improvement of

Mr Home declared his hostility to the formation of any new bishoprics. If any such measure were proposed, it Mr F, O'Connoe presented a petition from the chair. | would be a question whether we had not too many our daty to be at our post, ready to render such for themselves, and the necessity that the capitalist-bellion Her Majesty's subjects in that country. (Cheers.) man of a public meeting held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bishoprics already. That question had been raised last property to great a compassion for With similar feelings the people of this loyal country to great and all other would be the worst policy for the church to renew it again.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that the government are to take the matter

Public Works (Ireland) .- A conversation of considerable duration took place on a motion of Colonel DUNNE, for the production of a mass of returns, showing the expenditure undertaken by the authority of the Beard of Works in Ireland, under the act 9 and 10 Vic.,

The CHANCELLOR of the Excurques stated, that his only objection to the production for these returns was, that [they would be very voluminous, very useless, and

0. 107.

move for a return of the expenditure in a particular barony which he would select.

POLAND .- Mr C. Ansrey moved- That a dutiful address be presented to Her Majest,, on the occasion of the recent important political events in Austria, Foland. and Prussia, and praying Her Majesty that she will not consent to any new territorial or other arrangement consequent on such events that does not recognise and secure to the Polish people their lawful liberties and independence. Mr Osbonne seconded the motion, and at the same

time remarked, that there were not forty members The house was then counted, and as only thirty-one

land) Bill. The adjourned debate on this bill was resumen by It also laid the foundation of a constant system of litiaccomplished by legislation when it must be the work of to every case, whatever the wishes of the parties might their own industry, energy, and improved morality,

that proposed by Mr S. Crawford essential to the safety hon, member (Mr F. O'Connor) had said a great deal and prosperity of the people in a very extensive portion about a tenant taking land at 10s. an acre, and improof Ireland. Whatever medification might be proposed observed that the landlord in such case, without any would be offered to its second reading. Mr Napier had expenditure of capital, reaped the full benefit of the given the house a lecture upon the immorality and tenant's exertions and industry. But, under those cirgiven the nouse a recture upon the fundamental comessances, the real security of the tenant was, before whom he supposed to be naturally inclined to disorder taking the land at 10s. an acre capable of being im and disaffection; but the hon, and learned gentleman seemed to forget altogether that the north was not always exemptfrom the imputation, and that the Orangemen of Uister were licensed to commit any outrage they

pleased. (Gries of 'Oh, oh !') Captain Archdall denied in the very strongest terms the statement of the hon, member for Limerick city that the Orangemen were licensed to commit any outby the hon, member towards the Orangemen, for they had always indiguantly repudiated every offer made by the Repeal party, and the house might be glad to know that there were 100,000 Orangemen in the north of Ircupon in defence of order, and to crush the poisonous offspring of the agitation led by the hon, member. Lord Castlebeagh was very unwilling to vote against this bill, because he saw reason to object to some of its clauses. He should be glad to see it sent to a committee up stairs.

Sir J. Walsh wished it to be understood that in altogether.

Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOB, in applying himself to the necessary for him to do more than call their atten- sure to the serious consideration of any committee uption to that circumstance, as of itself, it seemed to him. | stairs to which the government measure might be subinsufficient to neutralise the entire effect of the hon, and mitted. (Hear, hear.) As to the statement that bands learned gentleman's speech. He should venture to put of armed orangemen were wandering about the north of one or two cases which might be urged in the nature of a reply to the hon, member, if, in fact it could be said that any formal reply were needed. He would say, suppose that a tenant had taken land at 10s, an acre for twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the Superannuation, per week ... THIRD DIVISION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 4s, to 9s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 7d.

Allowance in Sickness, per week ... 0 11 0 twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the soil. The twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the soil. The twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the soil. The twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the soil. The twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so bill of the hon, member for Rochdale was much wanted the soil. The twenty years—suppose that within that period he had so believe the statement a denial.

THIRD DIVISION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Allowance in Sickness, per week ... 0 11 0 one or two cases which might be urged in the nature of twen'y years—suppose that within that period he had so greatly improved the land, that at the end of his term it was worth £1 10s. In acr e; it became quite evident that the had by his improvements augmented the value of the land.

In order to restrain the cruei system of eviction that was pursued in Ireland, and he should give it his hearty wife's Lying-in Loss by Fire, from Superannuation, and by his improvements augmented the value of the sition to the motion of the hour member for Rochdale.

Mr P. Scrope was of opinion, speaking as an English with the spead restriction that was pursued in Ireland, and he should give it his hearty wife's Lying-in Loss by Fire, from Superannuation, standard the should offer his decided opposition to the motion of the hour member for Rochdale.

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themsu could not be accused of any intention to lead the reasons account of any intention to lead the reasons and learned member had mistaken cause for effect. As he understood the hon, and learned member had mistaken cause feman, he objected to the bill of the bars a rested right. But the bill of the bon, member for Received provided for that, and three was no one interest that was the great grievance faths support, subject to any modification that support in the south of Ireland? It was this, that there was no one interest the would be remarked by the support of the provided for in the south of Ireland? It was this, that there was no one interest that would be signatured by the support of the south of Ireland? It was this, that there was no one interest the would a steep of the house. The should consider himself upon tideness. But the hon, and learned member for restored to the house proposed to grant. He passed that the government to all classes without direct injury to prove that the provided for it was the support, beginning the first of the provided for the past; when the provided for its was the standard and the was not one interest upon idleness. But the hon, and learned member for the University of Dublin thought himself entitled to com. pliment the Irish landlords. Few persons would consider them entitled to any compliment who knew the fact, that sixty-one laws for the benefit of landlords were Bassed in the reign of George III., while only six laws of a similar description were passed for England. Such laws were unnecessary in England; and he was as ready as any man to bear testimony to the excellent spirit in which the English landlords administered the trust which society reposed in them. They required no law beyond the influence of public opinion to coerce gates in National Convention assembled, and represent measure did not so much come from them as it did from the Irish landlords. Then the practice of squatting formed one of the topics of the hon, and learned member's speeck; but for that practice, and to meet the first landlords that practice, and to meet the first landlords that practice, and to meet the first landlords that the petition could not be received, inasmuch as it stated that spect to the good conduct of the people, he will, I them; and hence it was that the objections to the premember's speeck; but for that practice, and to meet it came from the 'National Convention.' the evils to which it gave rise, the measure before the house made, as he conceived, ample provision; but, ac. cording to the hon, and learned member, there should be no legislation at all on the subject, everything should be a Convention of 49 delegates was recognised by the left to the laws of nature; yet in the same breath he law, he could not see what object in there could be to heen asked if a peaceable procession was illegal, and tald the house that in Down and April the law, he could not see what object in there could be to heen asked if a peaceable procession was illegal, and told the house that in Down and Aurim they were the reception of the retition. governed by the aucient laws and usages in Ireland;
The Atternar-General was decidedly of opinion and they retused to interior,
that the petition was not legally, worded, but he thought that it would be dangerous for the governtyrannical — a pretty good proof, by the way, that haved the hon. cent minwouldn t presidence to some the Irish ought to be allowed to govern themselves: till he had had time to look into the authorities upon and then from his argument it was not easy to the subject. discover whether he thought that the existence of a yeometry in the north of Ireland produced learned gentleman, coming as it did from the first PROTECTION OF THE CROWN AND GOthose good results, or whether he thought that the re- law officer of the Crown sounded very much like a lations there subsisting between landlord and tenant had the effect of producing a good yeomanry. In this learned gentleman, he would not press it. instance, probably, the hon, and learned member, as he had done in other cases, confounded cause and effect. He would not, however, further waste the time of the house by discussing minute points. His hon, friend, the member for Rachdaie, would not insist upon baving

Legislature lacked the machinery for carrying out the conclude with this advice to the Irish landlords. He house to assist them. Ireland was a country that their best aid in maintaining order and preventing of her Majesty's subjects; might be made a garden, if the landlords only did their any breach of the peace that may ensue. (Loud duty. But they were too proud, and disdained agri- cheers.) cultural pursuits. ('No, no.') He was glad to hear

proud people. landlord and tenant in Ireland. He controverted the

the circumstances of the case themselves. He agreed HOUSE OF COMMONS. OUTGOING TENANTS' (Ireother remarks which that hon, member made to that Mr Napies, who objected to the measure because it house, that the real remedy for these evils was to be was in reality and substance a 'Fixity of Tenure' Bill found, not in acts of Parliament, but in the parties and nothing else. It proceeded on the false assumption and nothing else. It proceeded on the false assumption and nothing else. that all the landlords in Ireland were bad, and all the landlords and tenants conjoined, and in the mutual that all the landlords in Ireland were use, due that agreements which their united interests might lead tenants virtuous, and took no notice of the fact that tenants virtuous, and took no house of that country. them to make. In reference to ejectments and the law of distress the legislature might regulate the exercise of gation between isudiord and tenant. The principles on the rights both of the landlords and of the tenants, and gation between ishining and the control only useless but mis- might prevent to a certain extent acts of hardship and which it was founded were not only useless but miswhich it was loudined were now only account to oppression; but if it attempted by law to make agreechievous, as they would read the people of their could be menta between landlords and tenants which should apply believe that the amelioration of their condition could be be, the task would be absolutely impossible, and, if

Mr J. O'Connell considered some such system as possible, the law would be evaded. (Hear, hear.) The proved to 30s, an acre, and before expending capital on the land, to stipulate with his landlord for such fixity of tenure for a limited period as would reimburse him. (Hear, hear.) No law could be passed, in justice to all parties, which could give such fixity of tenure as might be voluntarily agreed upon between landlord and tenant. When the landlords of Ireland were spoken of as being the originators of all the evils existing there with rerage. He was not surprised at the soreness exhibited any exception - and he hoped the exception would become the rule - that might exist to such a general assertion, and to show that the principle of making an agreement mutually beneficial was acted upon by some land ready to stand forth at any moment when called into that house he had had put into his hand an advertisem at in reference to the Queen's County, relative to certain farms to let from the 25th March, by Mr Price. These were the terms of the advertisement for letting several large farms belonging to Mr Fitzpatrick and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the Queen's County; - Proposals in writing, or applications personally, voting against this bill he voted against tenant right be received and attended to by Mr John R, Price, Wes: field-farm, Mountrath, who will be prepared to satisfy all reasonable tenants on the undefined and vexed questions of tenant-right and fixity of tenure, merits of the bill, said there were those who thought by the only remedy calculated to remove the difficulty tenant-right of paramount importance to a repeal of the and to perpetuate a good underst aling, between landunion. He was not of that opinion, but he quite ap. lord and tenant; that is, by providing the fixed capital union. He was not of that opinion, but ne quite ap, required for all permanent improvements, on certain, proved of the conduct of those who, entertaining any just, and equitable conditions, to be previously agreed opinion whatever with respect to the people of Ireland, upon; and by granting a substantial lease for twentyexpressed that opinion openly. The true way to deal one or thirty-one years, as the condition of the farm with the people of Ireland was to be perfectly frank, may require or suggest, March 9, 1848.' If landlords With respect, in the first place, to the manner in which the present discussion had been carried on, he must not ceeding would be found much better than anything else, only express his strong dissent from the sentiments and most productive of a sound feeling amongst the which the house had heard from the hon, member for parties. As to the proposition that every tenant who Limerick, but he must also take the liberty of saying falfilled the conditions of ordinary industrial occupa-Limerick, but he must also take the liberty of saying that the speech of the hon, and learned member for the University of Dablin contributed little to assist the realised from his outlay, it seemed quite preposterous. house in arriving at a sound conclusion. That hon, and There were, of course, cases in which a tenant was learned gentleman jumbled up the measure of the hon. equitably entitled to some consideration in this respect, member for Rochdale with that of the Chief Secretary to on surrendering occupation—as, for instance, where he had erected permanent farm buildings at his own cost. the Lord-Lieutenantof Ireland; it was, therefore, scarcely He should be quite ready, however, to refer this mea-

in order to restrain the cruel system of eviction that was Ditte Wife's or Nominee's ditto

ord could, if he thought proper, oust him from the soil which he had thus greatly improved. The causes of this state of things were to be found in a very obvious histo- it seemed to him, brought forward the measure before rical truth—that the laws which regulated relations the house with the best possible motives, and also in acbetween the owner and the occupier of the soil had all been made by the landfords, and they took a very different in the relations between landford and they took a very different in the relations between landford and they took a very different in the relations between landford and the relatio been made by the landfords, and they took a very diff.
ferent view of the subject from that which preserved
itself to the mind of a tenant. The result of their lawmaking was this, that if a tenant, by means of his capital and his skill, obtained a profit of £100 a year
from a farm that had been originally worth £10,
the remaining £30 though it ought to belong to
him, could never under the old feudal system
become his; according to that, the landford was
entitled not only to take advantage of every
fortitions event, but of every exertion of industry or
application of capital. He hoped the book would not
allow themselves to be too much carried away by the
speech of the hon, and learned member for the
lim cond not be accused of any intention to lead
the house astray; because it could not but be obvious

between the which preserved the immediate and most
in that country water placed on the immediate and under
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perticultural population of Ireland had declared ther deterproval the defective system, and perfortitions event, but of every exertion of industry or
application of capital. He hoped the house would not
wellow themselves to be too much carried away by the
speech of the hon, and learned member for the Unity
versity of Dublin; it was a speech full of sophitus; it may a speech full of sophitus; it had been considered the relations between
the defective laws which regulated the relations between
the defective laws which regulated the relations between
the house astray; because it could not but be obvious

by the defective state of the law.

To TAILORS.

Binn the hand member and thes to have my the in his opinion in the and much that country week pleased on the sicilar of the country, the document referred to by the right honournable
as the document referred to by the righ

Mr F. O'Connon reminded the hon, and learned gentleman that similar petitions were allowed to be received under Sir Robert Peel's gove:nment, and as law.

Mr F. O'CONNOR said the request of the hon, and command, but as a matter of courtesy to the hon, and The petition was accordingly withdrawn.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, whe- cheering.) the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, he, ther he had received any information with respect on the contrary, was willing to go into committee and to a number of persons called Chartists, to meet at calmly consider the several provisions of the bill. In Kennington Common on Monday next, for the 08-

Association, in which he states that a Convention, consisting of forty-nine delegates, will assemble in persons whatsoever, shall repair to his Majesty or taxes; there was not one of the supposed difficulties about this bill which could not at once be easily overcome; undue or unfair modes of improvement might easily be prevented, and a board might be established easily be prevented, and a board might be established of the People's Charter. A great metropolitan deto declare how many years' rent might be expended in improvements. Having commented somewhat freely upon the speech of the hon, and learned member for the the rent of the hon, and learned member for the the rent of the ren University of Dublin, he should not say much more of the route of the procession would be prescribed. the speeches of other members, but he could not help The attention of the government having been called observing, that by the speech of the hon, member for to this notice, and other information baving reached Limerick, he had been shocked, disgusted, and horrified; me respecting the intended proceedings upon Monday that hon, gentlemen talked of the Irish members being next, the government have directed a notice to be oppressed in that house by the English; but, to him, issued, which they hope will be published in the it appeared that the kind of members sent to that course of half an hour, pointing out that, by the hense from Ireland were equally oppressive. He would Statutes of the Common Law of these realms, such sons have been advised to procure arms and wear conclude with this advice so the result is adviced and be would tell them that procession is illegal, and warning all loyal and pons, with the purpose of carrying the same in such called en them to be done by themselves. It peaceful subjects of her Majesty to abstain from procession; and whereas such proposed procession is was a weakness for them to be eternally coming to this taking any part in the proceedings, and to give

that denial, but he knew that in his time they did Mr F. O'Connor said, that the course pursued by (a laugh), and he feared that what Sheridan said the government would be taking the people utterly of the Irish was too true, that they were a poor and by surprise. There were several precedents in favour of these processions. In the year 1831 a procession Sir G. Grey epposed the bill. Every discussion on of 100,000 or 150,000 persons marched down to this the subject showed more and more convincingly the house, and presented a petition in favour of the difficulty of settling by legislation the relations between Reform Bill. In 1834 a procession of 100,000 also proposition that the dimenties had arisen from implements thrown in the way of popular legislation by Irish and presented a petition in favour of the liberation landlords in the house. The difficulty was inherent in FOR THE WORKING MILLIONS.

A HOME FOR EVERY INDUSTRIOUS MAN AND HIS FAMILY: UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS' EQUITABLE LAND AND BUILDING BENEFIT SOCIETY,

Barolled and Empowered by Act of Parliament to extend over the United Kingdom. Patrons. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. Thomas Warley, Esq., M.P. B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P. London Office.—No. 13, Tettenham Court, New Road, St Pancras, London.—Daniel William Ruffr, Secretary.

Arranged in Three Sections. Payments in either Section, 4d., 8d., 1s., &c., &c., per Week, payable either Weekly or Monthly. No Surveyors', Schicitors', or Redemption Fees. The present Entrance Fee is 1s. 6d. per Share, and 9d. for any part of a Share. Rules and Card, 7d. Certificates, 1s. per Share, and 6d. for any part of a Share.

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SECTION II .- To raise a capital by shares to purchase Estates, erect Dwellings thereon, and divide the Land into alletments from half an acre upwards. The property to be the bona fide freehold of the member in sixteen, eighteen, or twen y years from the date of location, according to his subscriptions.

Section III.—Saving or Deposit section, in which members not wishing to purchase are enabled to invest small sums, from 4d. upwards, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on every sum of 10s. and

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Patrons .- T. S. DUFCOMBE, Esq., M.P. T. WARLEY, Esq., M.P. B. B. CABELL, Esq., M.P. F. O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P. L. J. HANSARD, Esq.

In the short space of four years these sectories have paid the following benefits to their members. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS. Sickness and Superannuation Accouchments ... 693 15 O Punerals 496 18 1 Loss by Fire ... 29 5 0 £ 3125 8 6 Present Capital funded in the Bank of England £1669 10 0

These Societies are in six divisions or sections, for the Members to receive the following Benefits according to their Subscriptions :-

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2 0 0 Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto

Wife's Lying-in ...

10 0 Wife's Lying-in ...

10 0 Compared to the state of the Wife's Lying-in •• Loss by Fire, from Superannuation, per week .. SECOND DIVISION. £5 0 0 to 10 0 Superannuation, per week SECOND DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 4s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 2s. 1d.

Superannuation, per week ...

FIFTH DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 3s to 8s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 1d. ... 0 15 0 Allowance in Sickness, per week
... 16 0 0 Member's Funeral ...
... 18 0 0 Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto
... 1 15 0 Wife's Lying.in ...
... 0 5 0 Superannuation, per week ... Allowance in Sickness, per week ... Wife's Lying-in Loss by Fire, from Ireland, it was scarcely werth his while to give the Superannuation, per week ... THIRD DIVISION. SIXTH DIVISION.

Entrance Money ... Monthly Contribution Allowance in Sickness, per week .. . 0 11 0 Allowance in Sickness .. £5 0 0 to 10 0 0 0 No Levies in this Division. Loss by Fire, from ... Superannuation, per week ...

Lovies according to the demands on each division per quarter. N.B .- The only difference in the two Societies is, the Patriots have an Accouchment benefit, the Patriarche ave not that benefit, therefore do not pay levies for it. Applications for Agencies requested from all parts of the country; information for appointment of

Agents can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing a postage stamp. Blank forms and information for the admission of country members can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing three postage stamps, to Daw. WM. RUFFY, Gen. Secretary, 13, Tottenham Court, New Road, St Pancras

Mr Hume said, that on a former occasion it had Lord Melbourne's government stated that it was not, ment to interfere at the present time, and he hoped

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION. — Sir J. the better security of the Crown and Government of Walsh wished to know, from the Right Hon. the United Kingdom. (Loud and long-continued made on or before the 1st of May, and all entries for

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

'And whereas a meeting has been called to assemble on Monday next, the 10th inst, at Kennington Common, and it is announced in the printed notices calling such meeting, that it is intended by certain persons to repair thence in procession to the House of Commons, accompanied with excessive tale, &c. W. Dugdale, 16, Holywell-street, Strand. petition to the Commons House of Parliament; and whereas information has been received that percalculated to excite terror and alarm in the minds

'All persons are hereby cautioned and strictly enjoined not to attend, or take part in, or be present at, any such assemblage or procession.

at, any such assemblage or procession.

And all well-disposed persons are hereby called upon, and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public composed of fine Italian sile. peace, and suppress any attempt at the disturbance! thereof. (Signed) 'C. ROWAN. 'R. MAYNE,

· Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis 'Metropolitan Police office, Whitehall-place, April 6, 1848.'



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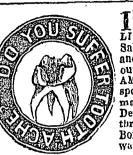
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FOUR ACREE ALLOTTEE wishes to DISPOSE of
HIS ALLOTMENT, at Snig's End, having other engagements to attend to.
All particulars may be had by applying to Nicholas Canning, 8, Stuart-street, Wigan.—All Letters to be pre-paid.

WEEN begs to inform the Chartists, and Public generally that he has a license to the public state of the p · generally, that he has a license to cenvey passengers to and from the Manway Stations, at any time, by giving due notice, at moderate prices. Persons can avail themselves of this opportunity by applying to 31, O'Connorville, near Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

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PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

tuette, and the engraving has been executed in the most finished style. Specimens will be in the hands We have already commented unon of our agents next week, and due notice will be given of the day on which the plate will be issued.

THE NORTHERN STAR, BATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848.

CAUSE OF GOD."

present defeat should be their portion.

We have nursed, have nurtured, and trained the mind of this country to a religious belief in its own omnipotence; we have silently rocked it in the cradle-have anxiously

"United they stand, Divided they fall,"

and, though divided by the ocean, the electric spark of freedom has passed from breast to breast, and they have sworn to achieve their liberties. And is the resolve unnatural or illegal? Reason answers, that

will be presented to the Representatives of worn-out prejudices and exploded privileges-prejudices and privileges which The following is the Proclamation alluded to THE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS PAINE allow the idle few to lord it over the indusmore profuse will be the seeds of freedom, for

roar; they demand their just rights, and all their rights and liberties, without trenching upon the rights or liberties of which we have already alluded, in conjunction with other Irish discussions during the Session, the money of an Old Man of Twenty-five, an amusing roar; they demand their just rights, and others. And, whilst engaged in this holy and and the general tone of the House on these god-like undertaking, should lewd power let questions should be accepted by the Irish people slip the dogs of war, power must take the consequence; and great and dreadful will the English Parliament is tired of legislating THE above is a Rich Satin russels, for a man's neck, thirty-five inches square, with tricoloured border and plain green middle, entirely composed of the best China silk, soft shuts and warp. Also the consequence is and great and dreadful will the for Ireland—that it wishes very much they once possess the minds of the millions of free-men would take the trouble off its hands, and mind their own affairs in future. At least such is men who pant for liberty, and demand the their own affairs in future. At least, such is restoration of their long-withheld rights.

a fringe of one and a half inches; this handkerchief is composed of fine Italian silk.

Senate House—is a right that has never been the eve of a general and organised insurrection. member from the commencement, who respectfully tees to their successors, are bound to preserve tion. solicits the support of his brothers and is sters in the -a right which they have exercised legally, cause.

N.B.—To prevent an inferior or spurious article being offered to our body, they can be had or ly on application at the Office of the National Land Company, 114, Eight and, as recently as 1843, under the Governance of the National Land Company, 114, Eight ment of the then Prime Minister, Sir Robert land, we look upon in the same light. The

PORTRAIT OF PEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esc., M.P., Peel, and which they are determined to exer-PORTRAIT OF FEAREUS COUNNUR, ESG., M.P., MARTIN informs his friends and the Chartist body in Martin informs his friends and the Chartist body cise on Monday next, observing perfect ithographic full-length portrait of their Illustrious Chief hithographic full-length portrait of their Illustrious Chief perfect to the following price:—Prints, 1s; coloured ditto, 2s. 6d. nullously respecting the rights of respecting the r pulously respecting the rights of property, but as scrupulously defending their own rights as freemen. The Delegates of the people have To be had at the Northern Star office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; at the Office of the National Land Company, 144, High Helborn; Sweet, Goose Gate, Nottingham; Heywood, Manchester, and all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

passed a unanimous resolution to hold themselves responsible for the good order of those whom they represent, and precedent establishes the right which the people mean to passed a unanimous resolution to hold themexercise.

Our cause is, therefore, the cause of Justice and the cause of God; and our duty is to impose the onus of resistance to that cause upon those who dread the moral influence of an oppressed but united people.

In the provinces, those who pant for the response to the National Will, thus respectfully and constitutionally conveyed, will not give ear to the thousand and one reports which

There never was, in any country, a more TF so, send ONE SHILLING Land a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Square. London, and receive by return (without fail) BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decayed spots. An instant and permanent cure. Charged by Dentists 2s. 6d. Enough for three Teeth. One Thousand creditable, pure, or honest representation of the National Will, than that which is now deli-Dentists 2s. 6d. Enough for three Teeth. One Thousand Boxes posted weekly. Agents imposed upon their constituents; the voice of Freedom is wafted upon each passing breeze throughout the land-and heavy will be the responsibility of those who shall check its course, or impede its progress by treachery, by cowardice, or fraud.

For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it.

For a people to ensure their freedom, it is sufficient that they know their rights, and dare maintain them.

ONWARD AND WE CONQUER! BACKWARD AND WE FALL! THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER

NO SURRENDER!

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

If the Legislature means to continue much longer in its "do nothing" mood, it would be better that St Stephens should be closed at once, "until further notice,' and only reopened when the members have made up their minds to go on with work. At present, the sum total of these labours can only be ex-A portrait of the Reforming Pope, Pius IX., has pressed by the term "nil." People grow tired been engraved, and will be issued with an early num- of looking into Parliamentary debates, because ber of the Northern Star. It has been copied they know they will find nothing in them, exfrom a wonderfully correct and much-admired sta- cept it be the announcement of the determina-

We have already commented upon the singular and anomalous position taken up both by the Ministry and the Parliament. In the midst of general progress, they are obstinately bent upon standing stock still. It might, but for some triffing indications to the contrary, be imagined that our ruling classes were both blind and deaf, and that the events which everywhere else stir the heart's blood and make it flow quicker through the veins, have "THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE IS THE no existence for the occupants of Downingstreet, or the benches of the House of Commons. A wise Ministry or a prudent Legisla-Such were the memorable words with which ture would not act in this way. The natural Arthur O'Connor, now in the fiftieth year of effect of the mighty changes that are occurhis exile, concluded his memorable speech in ring around us, must be to excite the instincthe Irish House of Commons, in May, 1786; tive feeling, latent in the mind of every man. and, presuming that the cause of the English that things may be, and ought to be, better people and the Irish people in their present than they are. Such a period of general and struggle for liberty is just, their cause is God's simultaneous movement seems to be precause, and for it they must struggle though eminently the time for an active and prudent Government to lead the way to safe and efficient improvements, and by making the existing constitution the medium for conferring political and social benefits, obviate the necessity for organic or violent changes. The introducwatched its growth, and now exultingly re- an earnest and honest intention to carry them tion of good measures, and the exhibition of We cast an anxious but not a desponding out, would more than anything else tend to tended to the house. He should consider himself to reach by the non-baronet the member for Prograds. He should persist, therefore, in dividing the house upon the second reading.

The house then divided.

The house then divided.

THURSDAY, Apall 6.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Mr FOr Nottingham this evening. Converse in Mational Convention assembled, and representing five millions of people, parting for the law of the law is note to which I have before referred to be senting five millions of people, parting for the liberal waters that house if he lent himself to the slightest infraction of the peace.

He should consider himself to the house. He should consider himself to the content to take it into consider the member for Prograds. He should persist, therefore, in dividing the house upon the second reading.

The house then divided.

THURSDAY, Apall 6.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Mr FOr Nottingham this evening. Chaers: With respect to the people and extensive than most fashionable dress Waistont pressor's foot, and the tyrant's yoke—our path and most elegant style of fashion. Every particular part explained; method of increasing and diminishing the whole for any size fully illustrated, manner of Courting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Octating the house with the intelligence of the top of increasing and diminishing the way is the law's snare, and the tyrant's yoke—our path and most elegant style of fashion. Every particular part explained; method of increasing and diminishing the way is fashion. Prograd and intended to fine creasing and diminishing the presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, and the tyrant's presports of Outting for the law's snare, That notice will state what, in the opinion of the law advisers, the law of the land is upon the subject, and, without reference to precedents, I am sure, after having avowed the opinions he has, with respect to the good conduct of the people, he will, I am sure, be the last man to encourage any body of men summoned to join an assembly to violate the law.

Law advisers, the law of the land is upon the subject, and what shall we have to whole sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Blooms, bury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-office orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits performed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boyof figures. Foremen provided.—Instructions in cutting of men summoned to join an assembly to violate the law.

Law advisers, the law of the land is upon the subject, and disproportion, illustrated with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Mensure (all registered with Diagrams, price 7s. Post-office of lead us to a new birth unto righteous-ness. The World recess; that is, the best working hald us dead us to a new birth unt the view of giving representative institutions to the Colonies, and so enabling them to manage their own affairs-the only thing done in that way has been to suspend the New Zealand Constitution granted last year. Not PROTECTION OF THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT.

Sir G. Grey—I beg, Sir, to give notice, that I shall, to-morrow, move, before the other Orders of the day, for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

Prize-Lists and Printed Forms of Certificate for the entit is not unnatural—power answers, that it is not illegal? Reason answers, that it is not illegal; because the Will of the majority should be the law of the land and the bringing in of a series of remedial measures. Ministers act the part of the dog in the manger; not only will they do nothing themselves, but thing—witness the defeat of Mr Sharman carried in triumph to the Senate and Crawford's Out-going Tanants' Dell of the Stock on or before the last of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May, and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May and all entries for Stock on or before the first of May and all entries for Stock on the first of May and all entries for Stock on or before th

cately consider the secretal provisions of the bill. To disposing of such a question as the pressure, they should not forget that the Legislature had frequently interface with the scriting relations between leading and unmerous procession. NOTICE!!

The following is the Proclamation alluded to hold the word of the disposing of such a question as the pressure, they should not forget that the Legislature had frequently interfaced with the scriting relations between leading of the word of the discussion which led to those measures, the controns abuses of this move through the streets of the metropolis, and are companied with circumstances tending to over the middle flow to lord it over the indused with the word in the same and an appealing containing at the word men, hand an appealing containing the word men, handsomely being a chief to prove the series of the metropolis, and resenting a petition to this house in favour of what the word in the sweet of the producer. This might be conventing a petition to this house in favour of the author. Jose Phillosoft Phillosof direct pecuniary interest in maintaining the largest possible amount of armed force. If to these the holders of civil appointments, and the expectants of appointments in future, be added, fully two-thirds of the majority will be accounted for. It is in this way that these classes, The Mirror of Romance, one thick vol., 400 lowing:—Leone Leoni, by George Sand—Physiology of Matrimony, fifty cuts, by Paul de Kock—White House, a Romance, and the History of Jenny, by the same author—Simon, the Radical, a Tale of the French Revolution—Memoirs of an Old Man of Twenty five an experiment.

Though baffled oft is ever won;

Though baffled oft is ever won;

so will it be with the noble army of Chartists, who have sworn to bequeath liberty pockets of the people, and transfer the money found there into their own.

and their leaders, as an unmistakeable hint that the construction we put upon the systematic The right to petition—to commence the and determined refusal to grant a single positive petition humbly and conclude it with a prayer, and to convey that petition to the known to be steeped to the lips in wretchedness,

Lord J. Russell's haughty defiance and pom-

Whig Premier has evidently made up his mind to stop legislation and provoke a fight. The grievances of Ireland are nothing to him.
The shortest cut to the tranquillity of that country appears to be, in his estimation, through the slaughter of its inabitants. Certainly, it is a summary way of getting rid of the "surplus population." But blood thus spilt has an awkward facility of springing up in future harvests of revenge and hostility, not unfrequently fatal to those who caused it to be shed. We have no hesitation in saying that if a civil war takes place in Ireland, that the Whig government which has obsti-nately refused all legislation of a conciliatory or remedial character, and which has, at the same time, proclaimed its determination to put down, by armed force, the internal disaffection arising from its own misconduct, will be alone responsible for all the blood that may be shed, and the loss of property which may follow such an event.

Mr Horsman, by dint of constant importunity, has at length shamed both Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell, into the confession that something must be done to reform the Ecclesiastical Commission, to which we have more than once referred. The way in which the Bishops have misappropriated the funds, and evaded the distinct intentions of an Act of Parliament, would, in the case of a poor man. be termed fraud and swindling. But to the "right reverend prelates" such terms, we presume, are not to be applied. They steal so nicely, none dare call it theft. Lord John has promised, however, to consult the new Archbishop of Canterbury as to the means of stopping the plunder in future. Perhaps this is done on the principle, "Set a thief to catch a thief."

The Jewish Disabilities Bill, which was introduced at the beginning of the Session, and which, as it was intended to let into Parliament Baron Rothschild, one of the Premier's colleagues for the City of London, we might have imagined would have been pushed forward somewhat briskly, has shared in the general paralysis. On Monday night it turned up, after having been lost sight of for some time, and, after a preliminary discussion, went through committee. It has still to pass the ordeal of the Lords, and if all we hear is true. it is possible that it may founder in its passage through that Chamber.

To Readers & Correspondents.

HISCELLANEOUS. THE NATIONAL PRITTION.—A correspondent who signs himself late of the 81st Regiment of Foot, says:—'I would suggest the propriety of every Chartist in Great Britain (who can afford the expense), being in London on the 10th, and to join the procession; and also, that a memorial be presented at the Home Office, in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, to be accompanied thither by the said procession. I would further suggest that all Chartist householders, residing in the metro-polis, should allow themselve to be enrolled as special constables, to keep the peace and preserve good order, T. WOODHOUSE, Stockport .- Tes.

THE COMING REVOLUTION. - From a long letter signed 'Mercator,' for which we have not room in full, we give the following extract:—'Go to any of our manufac-turing towns or villages, and there you will find theu-sands upon the usands, of our best and most indus-trious artisans starving for want of employment; and in many branches of the staple trade of this country, eren when employment can be obtained, the workman cannot earn more than 6s or 7s per week, and out of this pittanie, he has to maintain a wife, and probably a large family!! And while the country is in such a state as this, caused by class legislation, our Whig Exchequer, are trying to put the screw on the middle classes, knowing full well, that they (the middle classes) will throw the entire burthen on the working classes. While the operatives are enduring sufferings aimost unparalleled, the Guizot of England is indulging in the most lavish expenditure—to say nothing of the immense sums paid every year to place. men and nangers on, who never did, nor ever will, render any service to their country. And is this state of things to be endured any longer? Are the working classes to be plundered of their last penny, by a Liberal Whig Ministry, and suffer the infliction in silence? No, let our rulers beware in time; let them grant such reforms as are necessary for the salvation of the people; let them retrench and economise the expenditure; let them grattequal laws, and equal privileges, and all may yet be well. But if ministers follow their present insane policy, they will, and ought to be made answerable, for the scenes of bloodshed, which will ere long blast our once peaceful, prosperous, and happy isle. This statement may startle some, and be laughed at by others. But let these tigger and are first attend the others. But let these triffers and scoffers attend the Alva gatherings of the oppressed and starving operatives, and they will find that a spirit of the most determined revenge has taken complete possession of those, who a short time ago were the advocates of peace and order. short time ago were the advocates of peace and order. Let them remember that there is a point in suffering, beyond which endurance is a crime, ay, of the blackest character. Let them remember that the people have before them, the glorious example of a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression; and let them also remember, that the middle classes are nearly as much discontented as the bulk of the people; and if amid warnings like these, our rulers do not immediately introduce such measures or will satisfy the neonle. Let

troduce such measures as will satisfy the people, let them prepare for a day of retribution, which most assuredly is not far distant.—MERCATOR.

AN ENGLISH 'MARSEILLAISE.'—I have been thinking that the Democrats of England are much behind those of France and other nations, in not having their national democratic anthem. Why have we not our 'Democratic Hymn' as our French brethren have their 'Hymn of the Girondins,' and the 'Marseillaise!' I think that if the Chartist Executive Council would take up the matter, and offer a small prize for the best lyric that could be produced, embodying the sentiments of the people, there are many poets in England who would string their lyre' to such a theme. What do you think of the suggestion? I remain, yours, A REPUBLICAN. [Very CORNWALL .- A correspondent asks 'cannot some atten-

tion be paid by the Executive to Cernwall, by way of sending an agent? A large field is open therefor labour, and would doubtless prove worth attending to. Mr R. Buzzzrr, Edinburgh.—Mr Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, supplies the works you men-W. R., Reading.—We know nothing of the note.

ANTI-HUMBUG.— The contribution is one shilling ananally. If shillings, are sent addressed to G. J. Harney,

NORTHERN STAR office, cards will be sent in return.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR LOSS OF CATTLE AT O'CONNORVILLE. James Swaffield G Redrup Bolton, per Heyes Brighton, Flower Oldham, Hamer Ashton under Lyze T Martin... W Penny, Hyde W Penny, Hyde
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£1 10 6 Thomas Martin Whileer.
The above is the list of names which was omitted last

£6 15 0

week, as the sum only was announced. SESSCRIPTIONS.—The following is a list of subscriptions Freceived by me from different localities, in order to Eliquidate the debt of Mr Barrow,—Thomas Rankin, 59, Ravald-street, Lloyd-street, foldham-road, Mais. d. 10 0 10 0 3 0 4 0 1 0 7 6 10 0 Boltou, per Mr Pickvauce ...
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Todmorden, Stausfield ...
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Ratcliffe Bridge, J Bowker ...
Haslingden, H Green ... 5 0 10 0 ... 5 0 ... 4 0 ... 2 0 0 Haslingden, H Green Dorsetshire, J W Preston, J Brown Smethwick, Kr Allen 7 6 5 0

Thomas Rankin respectfully solicits those localities that have not yet remitted their quota to use their best efforts to do so with as little delay as possible.

The O'Connon Medal.—A correspondent suggests the wearing of the O'Counor medal on the 16th of April.

T. Downis, Bangor.—Thanks for the report. Press of matter has compelled the exclusion of the speeches.

I. B., Birstall.—We have not room. There is no use talking at such petry tyrants. If the people are prepared talking at such petty tyrants. If the people are prepared to take justice they may now obtain it, and strike terror to the souls of all such wretches.

LIBIEAL-MINDED ENGLISHMAN.—Your first letter we have inserted; for the second we have not room.

3. Y., Stratford, Essex.—Your letter is very well written but has the vice of containing nothing practical. Mere generalities, appeals for union, &c., &c. are but words wasted. Any future communications, whether reports or otherwise, shall have our attention.

J. H.—Your letter shall appear as soon as we can find

room for it. To the Men of Aberdern.-I want immediate instruction as to whether I am to come to Aberdeen to be E present at the monster meeting or remain in London. J. SHIBBON, M.C.

In reply to several applications from several socie ties of Odd Fellows, we beg to say that the provisions of the Bill proposed by Mr O'Connor, will embrace all and, therefore, it becomes the duty of all, who desire, the protection of their funds from their officers, to send in their petitions at organic

in their petitions at once.

To the Editor of the Northean Star.—Sir,—I beg to contradict a false statement which appeared in the Star of the 18th, in a letter, signed William Holmes, wherein he states that I dismissed him from my service in contradict. in consequence of his having become a successful branches, without reference to sections, with the allottee on the land; the fact is simply this, on account of the great depression in the trade, and having upwards of £200. worth of lace by me from the machine which Holmes worked, I judged it advisable that the frame should stand, and it has not been worked at all since he left me which is a constitution of the Company until the 25th ult., distinguishing Land Fund from the Expense Fund. Secretaries requiring more paper than the sheet sent from the since he left me, which is a fortnight since, last Satur-

appear in the STAR. THE BRITISH BANNER. - From a long letter from a Dissenter, complaining of an article from the pen of that precious public instructor, Dr Cantwell, on the French Revolution, we give the following extract:—'In political faith I am a republican Chartist, and in my religious belief, a Protestant Dissenter, and feel no hesitation in stating that if all 'Protestant Dissenters' fully understood the principles which were enunciated by simply crowded by a most enthusiastic assembly. A tion in stating that if all 'Protestant Dissenters' fully understood the principles which were enunciated by their Lord and Master, they can be nothing more or less than Chartists of the deepest dye, Christ was a sterling Chartist, and I challenge any parson to prove the contrary. All his acts teachings, and preachings, were purely democratic, so were all the followers of Him, that is to say, His Disciples. Will any one try to refute this? Christ was a despiser of Kings, and a hater of Tyrants. I trust, Mr Editor, that you will set about teaching this body (the parsons), orthodox manner the they ought to pursue in interpreting the sayings of the they ought to pursue in interpreting the sayings of the New Testament, as I am convinced that the majority of them have not the slightest knowledge of doing so. of them have not the slightest knowledge of doing so. My reason for troubling you, is to draw your attention to an article in a late number of the Bertish Bannes, on the downfall of Louis-Philippe.' I am certain that every real Christian at heart, must glorify God for that tyrent's overthrow, because he did not reign in the fear of the Lord, and also did that which was evil in His sight. I do most emphatically condemn the remarks of the learned doctor, as they are not at all in accordance with liberty or his preaching, neither do they breathe the spirit of gospel truth; they are altogether at variance with the true spirit of Christianity, and espeat variance with the true spirit of Christianity, and espe-cially of the creed professed by Dissenters. Andrew Helville teld James the Sixth of Scotland, that he was neither a King, nor a Lord, nor a head, but a member.

receipts of the national land COMPANY.

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Mr Cuffay Newcastle Ledgate Leicester			£38 10 9	together, and we must, we will, win our liberties. (Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)	Threa against trying to doubt he by the v
Sleaford Hexham Bradford Somers Town LandCompany and Chartists SO Gollected by Mr Smith J L Quarnley Oldham	0 18 0 1 0 10 0 10 0 10	Mr Duff Sutton.in-Ash field Darwin Hollinwood Clackmannan Hawick Long Buckby Sheffield J Cheetham Edinburgh	1 0 1 9 1 0 0 1 9 1 0 0 6 3 1 0 0 7 8 1 0 0 2 9 1 0 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	honour to be returned for Stockport, to represent the independent men of that borough at the Convention now sitting in this metropolis. The men of Stockport were determined to send no mere petitions to the legislature. The time was not far distant when the sons of toil should reap some of the benefits which they were centioually sowing. They had been compelled by class legislation to work harder and eat less. But they would now see whether they	The gian trockilled.  SEPARA  News has abarsured of Venice I bardy.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,

Each Branch Secretary of the National Land Company has received with the balance sheet, one of the usual quarterly return sheets; but instead of returning thereon the payments for the quarter ending March 25th, 1848, they must enter, alphabetically, the names of all members of their respective day; add to this the fact of my having known of his connexion with the Land Plan from the week after he first similar to the printed sheet. Each return must set

acclamation, and in one of his truly brilliant speeches introduced the business of the evening—

Times says, the shopkeepers are loyal. (A voice:
Not all ') He careed with the decision of the people. The concluding, after a lengthened address, by introducing Mr Harney, &c.
The following was the first resolution moved by

Julian Harney:-Whereas it is a notorious fact that the government of these countries .- commenly called ' The United King-

dom of Great Britain and Ireland, -exists only for the protection and aggrandisement of the privileged classes represented in the legislature; whereas the laws are enacted for the benefit of the rich and the plunder and oppression of the poor; whereas the existing 'system' is upheld by fraud and force, and is, therefore, directly opposed to the principles of truth and justice; and, whereas, that legislative swindle, miscalled the Reform Bill, by excluding six-sevenths of the adult male population from the possession of their inalienable political rights, constitutes the mainstay of the enormities above

Ireland to take other and efficient means to enforce com-

pliance with their just demands. JULIAN HARNEY delivered a very lengthy speech, contrasting the wrongs of the poor with the crimes of the privileged classes. In the course of his speech he said: The Times of Saturday last, in a whining, word. They may be our employers, but not our fraudulent, and lying article, unblushingly asserts masters. (Hear, hear.) Lord Ashley has sent a the English government is acknowledged, there that the people in the country had enrolled themselves legislative justice is enthroned, and rational liberty as special constables. I have never heard of such secures general happiness; if there is an exception, things in Stockport. Any person attempting such a it is Ireland. But the Times asserts, that even like the vices of the Irish character, and not of English rule. (Cries of 'false!') Yes; the writer in the Times is a liar. J. H. then showed the atrocities of the English system at home and abroad. The state of Ireland proclaims, trumpet-tongued, the deep damnations of men of the Convention know their labour. (Loud If it were as true as it is false, that all the evils of cease working in the pit in the event of their not Ireland spring from the vices of the Irish character, and if they do, I warrant that why attempt to govern such a people in spite of themose selves? The Times admits that English government has failed in Ireland; why not, then, let the people are times to try men's souls. They have tried our souls—the men would rather die than starve. I was at one time reduced to a state of start tice—they will 'let' Irishmen have just them. I feel for the men's state—and Oh! English government will 'let' Hemselves! (Thunders of applause.) The bullying Times now whites—'A grave context may be at hand, we deprecate it ere it comes.) And those men deserve to die who will only! Then, Mitchel, and Meagher, and Smith O'Brien, were assumed to be objects of scorn and contempt. (A voice, 'Three cheers for Repeal;' argumentative, and eloquent speech, which excited the submit to such a stopping of the context may be at hand, we deprecate it ere it comes.)

The submit to such a state of thiags, and will not speak of the submit to such a state of thiags, and will not speak of these thundering cheers were given. Another voice. Three cheers for O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel,' again the building shook with the roaring cheers and stamping of the people.) Every word said by Mitchel and his brother seditionists we adopt. Their holy hatred to English aristocratic rule we share. (Thunders of applause.) The millions who in seven centuries have perished in Ireland, the victims of fraud and tyranny,—the millions of murdered victims recently moved down by famine,—the thousands still dying day by day—these appeal to us from their graves to efface the stain from our national name by proving to the world that the people of England do not participate in the crimes of their rulers. By every sentiment of manhood we are bound to hate those rulers. They have oppressed 8 1 6 us fat home, and excited against us the hatred of every other people. The world has been

taught that this is a free nation, and, therefore, not unnaturally we have been confounded with our rulers, and made to share the odium of their crimes. At this very time they are exciting against resolution. us a worse feeling than hatred-contempt. Other nations breaking their fetters-bursting their chains -pouring out their blood for liberty-curbing or casting out their tyrants-look to us, and judging of us by the vile press, conclude that we are perfectly content with the present system; content-so say the vile newspapers-to truckle to Mister John Russell's insolence, who in the midst of revolutions—'the wreck of sceptres and the crash of throngs, assumes the airs of a Cesar, and declares that he has no intention to repeal the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill. My God, how the nations must wonder at, and despise us! But

will do its duty—always provided the people are properties was carried unanimously.

pared to do theirs. (Applause.) I must protest against the idea, if entertained by any one, of dissolving the Convention on the presentation of the

Petition. I must protest against any 'feed' at Highe bury Barn-it will be time enough to feast when we have something to rejoice over, and can invite all the people to share in the festival. (Great applause) If the Petition is rejected, it will be the duty of the Convention—if supported by the people—to declare itself permanent until the Charter becomes o the law of the land. (Enthusiastic cheering.) The hour has struck, and this is the hour for us to strike for our liberties. Behold, in every land, the nations rising to the life of liberty. Beheld Young France bursting the manacles of corruption and the fetters of force, and establishing on the ruins of monarchy and the wrecks of privilege, the empire of the Prole-10 Germany. (Cheers.) Behold the Italians destroy throne of Sicily by Ferdinand, King of Naples. o ing foreign tyrants and wringing liberty from domestic rulers. (Applause) Behold Poland re-appearing from the tomb, as yet swathed in her bloody shroud; but, even now, that shroud is being torn from her limbs by the Lands of liberated Germans. (Great applause.) The resurrection of Poland has 6 taken place. Kosciusko's fall shall be avenged-Konarski's tortures shall be atoned for. The sword of Poland, aided by the swords of France and Germany-ay, and England too, as soon as we are free o -(cheers)-shall be sheathed in the heart of the Russian despotism. The Russian, like the Austrian

empire, will be rent asunder, and the doomed, damned despot of St Petersburg, shall be sent to seek the hell he merits, amidst the triumphant roar of liberated nations. (Immense applause.) Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, our fraternisation o is the surety of our victory. We have but to march together, and we must, we will, win our liberties. (Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.) Mr WEST, delegate for Stockport, seconded the reso lution and said: The time had now arrived for short speeches and active work. He had had the high honour to be returned for Stockport, to represent o the independent men of that borough at the Convention now sitting in this metropolis. The men of Stockport were determined to send no mere petitions to the legislature. The time was not far distant when the sons of toil should reap some of the benefits which they were centinually sowing. They had been compelled by class legislation to work harder and eat less. But they would now see whether they

the past, and Irishmen, Englishmen, and Scotchmen, must unite, and keep their eyes open, and not allow Ireland to be a doomed country. But they must unite and level the aristocracy of the three countries to the dust. Little Lord Johnny Russell said he would put the Irish people down. That put both in the number of persons employed in public offices, bim in mind of a little man of a little little little little little little man of a little man of a little li him in mind of a little man of great consequence in and in the amount of salaries and retiring pensions, Stockport, who was sworn in as a special Conttable, which showed an increase in numbers of 1,250, and an who ordered a huge navigator to move on. The na excess of £110,000 over the expenditure on these heads vigator took up the special under his arm, and was for 1846, and that in a year of great national distress, branches, without reference to sections, with the total amount paid by each from the commencement of the Company until the 25th ult., distinguishing that the Land Fund from the Expense Fund. Secretaries requiring more paper than the sheet sent from the company until the company until the company until the company until the 25th ult., distinguishing great special says—'If you don't put me down, I'll take you up.' (Loud laughter.) Now, Lord John quiring more paper than the sheet sent from the company until the sheet sent from the quiring more paper than the sheet sent from the company until the compan try feel their strength, should there be occasion for it. for the county of Wicklow, in the room of Col. Acton, entered my employ, and you and the public will, I think, see that it had nothing to do with his dismissal.

Your insertion of this will oblige, Sir, your obedient mencement to the 25th ult. The Directors hope servant, George Langford. Lenton Sands, March 21. that each Secretary will promptly perform this duty, and that the returns will be sent as soon after the servent. We have not the copy of Mr Kydd's and that the returns will be sent as soon after the ple, whom they turn into machines of tyranny to op-It is the fault of the people if they endure class level who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and on the gislation much longer. Why, the working classes motion of Mr Frewen for the borough of Rye, in the were one thousand to one of all the other classes put goom of Mr H. M. Curteis, whose election shad been depress us? Let them, for the future, get their machines elsewhere. Well, they were going to prosecute Mitchel for instructing, in the United Irishman, the Irish people in the art of street fighting. Why do not the government instruct its Attorney-General to prosecute the Times, for showing how the rocket and the howitzer can be used in clearing the streets by the be the primary agents in the production of capital, it military? And, again, has not the TIMES instructed follows, as a consequence, that the compulsory idleness the people in the same art? Have they not lauded to the skies the brave and heroic conduct of the brave kept, is an unbearable evil to thems lves,—alarming to women of Palermo and Milan? (Loud cheers.) The the peaceable and well-disposed,—ruinous to the nati-Convention, to a man, were determined to stand against the bloody government, and to adopt the prosecuted opinions of O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

And they introduce measures that will immediately secure employ-

> the guardians of the poor; and possessing, as they do, this power, they use it with the utmost rigour against the working classes. (Shame.) They place themselves between the landowner and the farmer. between the farmer and the labourer, robbing by immense profits, and grinding to dust the rights of labourer—take away that labourer, and the wealth produced from the land would cease. So with the mills-and so with the mines-take away the means of setting the mill in action, and the profit realised Patition requiring the immediate enactment of the People's Charter; and should that petition be rejected, this meeting appeals to the people of Great Britain and In the profit realised from it ceased to its grinding owner. Take away the men that descend into the bowels of the earth to explore them, and that land would be a wilderness. masters, for it is degrading in every sense of the the atrocious falsehood, that wherever the sway of letter to the Times, stating that he was glad to hear things in Stockport. Any person attempting such a thing would be kicked around that town by the men who only earn 5s. per week. The women of the north are determined to have the Charter, and they are ready to take the place of the men who are cut down, should it come to that. (Loud cheers.) I am not one who desires bloodshed, if we can get it otherwise. The

> that system so vilely applauded by the felon Times, cheers.) The people of the north are determined to id spring from the vices of the Irish character, getting the Charter, and if they do, I warrant that

following resolution :-

That this meeting having heard the blood-thirsty de termination of the government as expressed by Lord John Russell, last night in the House of Commons, to crush by force the movement of the Irish people for national liberty, right, and justice; hereby denounces Lord John Russell and his colleagues, as the enemy not less of the English than the Irish people, and this meeting solemnly pledges itself to co-operate with the people of Irajand against the infamous government which alike oppresses both nations.

Mr Adams, the delegate from Glasgow, said Scotchmen were proverbial for caution, but as re-gards the position of Ireland at the present time, the men of Glasgow had duly considered the question most cautiously, and he was desired to state by his constituents, that they would not stand silently by, should the government proceed to violence and bloodshed in the sister country. He seconded the

Mr Cummings (the delegate for Edinburgh) said, he was most happy that between the Irish Repealers and the Chartists in Edinburgh the unanimity existed. Fraternisation was the order of the day, prejudice had been long thrown to the winds; and the men of Edinburgh were determined to stand by Ire land in the event of her having to struggle with despotic power. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr EDWIN GILL moved the adoption of the National Petition. Mr T. Daly said be had great pleasure in shall we not cast from us this humiliation? (Cries seconding the resolution, adopting the National of Yes, yes, and roars of applause.) We tell Mister Petition for the Charter a member of the Johnny Russell that we mean to repeal the Reform council of the Irish Confederation he was glad Bill itself. (Renewed cheering.) Next Monday we shall prove to the world the falsehoods of the English press. We shall prove that we are not content to hug our fetters when the slaves of every other land are breaking theirs. (Loud cheers.) There are decreased to great the slaves of every other land are breaking theirs. (Loud cheers.) There are the great two dangers to guard against, rashness and weak- for sheep stealing, an enquire was instituted in his ness. Any rash act next Monday might launch us, care, and it was found that the man had undergone not into a revolution, but into a row, more fatal to the most unparall led destitution, it was stated that our character and moral standing than even to our his wife had eaten the flesh of the legs and feet persons. We must have no 'rows.' On the other hand, we must have no weakness. It is not for me to anticipate the Convention, but my voice is in unison with that of my constituents, for no more petition with that of my constituents, for no more petition. The Irishmen in London were determined to be up they was a constituents. The Irishmen in London were determined to be up Sunderland —A general meeting of

tioning. (Great applause.) I would, however, and stirring, and 'Come weal, come woe' they make one other last appeal, not to the house, but to would stand by Ireland; already were they arming, the Queen. I would have the people send to her a and it was to be hoped that the Chartists would memorial, demanding the ousting of the ministry, and the appointment of men who will make the Charter a cabinet measure. Let the delegates of and they march on Monday under their own Green and they march on Monday under their own Green and they march on Monday under their own Green and they march on Monday under their own Green the two the people demand to see the Queen in person-to Banner. Now that the Union between the two present the memorial without any of the tomfoolery | countries had been effected-no opportunity ought of bag-wigs and Court swords. If this last appeal is to be lost. Let the Chartists do their duty—the extreated with contempt, of course, the Convention patriated sons of Erin would do theirs. The peti-

Mr G. W. WHEELER moved the next resolution. That this meeting recommends to the country National Petition being rejected in Parliament, the peo- by Dr M. Doual. ple shall instruct their delegates to declare the Conven-

Mr Brezer seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then dissolved.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ABDICATION OF THE SIGILIAN THRONE DENMARK.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. KIBL. March 26.—News has arrived of the com-

taken by storm.

Threatening demonstrations have taken place against Girardin, editor of the Presse—a villain, who is trying to write down the Republican government; no COLLIVER'S COMMERCIAL COFFEE AND CHOP doubt he is well paid for it. La Presse is now proscribed by the voice of public opinion.

News has reached Paris that the King of Naples has abandoned his Sicilian sovereignty. We are as-

The Austrians are completely driven out of Lom-Lord John Russell said, that the credit of the country

(From our Second Edition of last week.)

THE TRADES' DELEGATE MEETING AT THE BELL, OLD BAILEY.

We have received an address from the delegates-lateness of the hour and want of space, precludes its insertion

in which a large portion of the industrious classes are

are determined to petition the parliament no more, ment and education for all who require them, with a guaranteed sufficiency of the necessaries and comforts of

Times says, the shopkeepers are loyal. (A voice: Not all.') He agreed with that cry—not all. They 3rd. That as Great Britain and Ireland contain a had shown their power in the late attempt of Lord John Russell to impose an additional income tax.

The mercenary middle class hold the power in their hand. They have got the representation in their hands. They have got the jury box, and they are hands. They have got the jury box, and they are self-supporting home colonies, wherein the surplus self-supporting home colonies, wherein the surplus power of right, when opposed to the fraudulent and merpower of might. For eighteen years your gelabour of the country might be employed, and the social condition of the workers permanently improved. 4th. That for the just protection of labour, a Labour-Protecting Board be established, the members of which shall be elected by the working classes, and in virtue of their appointment be entitled each to a sitting in the labour; and from this misapplication of power, the House of Commons, (the president being a member of the whole burden of taxation talls solely on the people, who produce the wealth. Who tilled the land? The dians of its rights;

#### THE ARMY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IBELAND. MY DEAR FRIENDS,—A great many of us have some of our relations in the British army. A portion of our the British army. A portion of our the British army. A portion of our the British Empire, is based upon the three glorious Is it not right that the labourer should enjoy the first life's blood is there. It behoves us, therefore, as the principles that form the symbol of French Republicanism fruits? rt is to see a change in the present alarming fathers, brothers, cousins, and friends of that body, to state of things that I am for a revolution. I should communicate, not only now, but continually, with them, like to see capital and labour placed in its proper both by letters and such newspapers as will give them a position; and that we ought to get rid of the name of true picture of our condition, out of the service, that in return we may get from them an honest account of theirs. There are many thousands can avail themselves of this suggestion. Set about it, then, at once. Let father, bro- realise the ardent hopes we entertain of you, and may ther, sister, cousin, and friend, write-write-is the advice of

A CONNAUGHT RANGEB.

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 4.) BANKRUPTS.

Henry Davey Curtis Cole, late Earl's-court, Old Brompton and elsewhere, boarding housekeeper—John Cobb, Northumberland-street, Strand, boarding housekeeper—Henry Roose, Salisbury-street, Strand, Liverpool, and

O'Connor will be he'd at the Seven Stars, Barker and a Meternich, and take warning by their ignominious Gate, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, North Guam - The next meeting of the land members will be held at the Neptune Tavern, on Sunday

evening, at seven o'clock. Ilyde.—A camp meeting will be held on Haughton Green, on Sunday, April 9th. The following genthemen have been invited, and are expected to at- their vow before Heaven, that they will stand by you tend:—W. P. Roberts, E.q., Joseph Barker, Esq., Mesers Stora, Pilling, Fitzpatrick, Trayner, Leach, and Candelet, will address the meeting: Chair to be taken at one o'clock in the afternoon. DENTON -The adjourned delegate meeting will be he'd at the Cock Inn, Denton, on Sunday next, at ten | united Democracy of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

o'clock in the forenoon. ROSSENDALE -The members of this branch of the National Land Company are requested to meet on

Saturday, the 15th instant, at the Swan Inn, for the purpose of raising the local levies.

MANCHESTER.—The monthly meeting of the Man- above named place, to take the matter into conchester branch of the National Land Company will sideration. be held on Sunday morning, April 9th. Chair to be LOUGHBOROUGH.—This place is maintaining its taken at nine o'cleck.

DUNDER.—The quarterly meeting of this branch of the National Land Company will be held on Monday, the 10th April, at eight o'clock in the evening, in their meeting-house, Pullar's close, Murray-gate.

Salf£rd —The monthly meeting of the Salford

Salf£rd —The monthly meeting of the Salford

Mr Skryington fra-SALFERD —The monthly meeting of the Salford branch of the National Land Company, will be held in the National Chartist Association-room, Great George-street, on Sunday afternoon, March 9th. Chair to be taken at three o'clock. Also members

meet ng.

and that you never mean to rest more, until you are

ution.'
Tower Hamlets.—A public meeting will be held REPORTED DEATH OF THE KING .- ALLEGED green, on Sunday afternoon, April 9th, in support of tor, and the Charter, and the assembly quietly dis-COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN the People's Charter. Several delegates to the Convention will attend and address the meeting.

HULL—The council of the Chartist Association will sit every evening during the sittings of the Con-

mencement of hostilities between the Germans and vention, to receive subscriptions in aid of the dele-Danes at Frederic-Stadt, which town is now gate, and report progress. A daily paper will also Gathard generally, do enter into a subscription to At Hamburg, on Tuesday evening, intelligence had been received that the King of Denmark had been shot, and that the castle of Bartin and that the castle of Bartin and been shot, and that the castle of Bartin and been shot. shot, and that the castle of Rendsburg had been shire Chartist local lecturers' plan, and all others having communications for the Chartists of Stockport, will please to address them to Thos. Webb, [41,

Chester-gate, Stockport.

HOUSE AND READING ROOMS, 2664, STRAND, LGNDON.

COLLIVER returns his sincere thanks to his
Friends and the Public at large, for the support

sured of the arrival of intelligence, announcing that Venice has declared itself a Republic.

Land Office, and Public Buildings. Omnibuses pass to is capable of containing fourteen hundred, was almost venice has declared itself a Republic.

Land Office, and Public Buildings. Omnibuses pass to is capable of containing fourteen hundred, was almost venice has declared itself a Republic. every five minutes.

Beds, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per night. All other charges equally moderate. NO FEES TO SERVANTS.

Beds, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per night. All other charges solutions; but such was the spirited determination

# MOVEMENT. THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER.

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

LEICESTER.—Most important meetings were held in Leicester, on Monday last, which it has been utterly impossible to do justice to this week. We will try to compensate our Leicester friends in our next number.

NOTTINGHAM —On Sunday last, a great meeting, attended by 20,000 persons, was held in the Forest, and addressed Dr. Macdouall. The meeting afterwardsmarched in procession through the town. He addressed a meeting of the middle classes on Tuezday night, with excellent effect. ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF MACCLESTIELD

In public meeting assembled, to the people of France. Brethren,-Sympathy is the strongest bond of union petween individuals, and also between nations. Congratulation is the best encouragement to patriotic effort. We desire brethren, to express our sympathy in your struggle against tyranny, and to congratulate you on the successful issue of your heroic and devoted conduct in the hour of peril, and after your triumph was complete. We thank you for the impulse you have given to democratic principles throughout Europe. The victory you have won is not for France alone, the world will emulate superabandance of land and other materials, as well as your example; and with a well organised Republic in cenary power of might. For eighteen years your government has been a monstrous, a magnificent lie—the comfort of despots all the world over. Beneath its shade every evil thing has been flourishing with constantly inoreasing luxuriance, and when neighbouring nations have beheld the result of Frenchmen's former struggles for liberty, they have felt the cold chill of despair running through their veins, and they have asked from the depths of their despondency, 'Who can hope for freedom, while the foot of the tyrant is on the neck of France ?' We thank you, Frenchmen, for having lifted this load of despair from our hearts. You have ex-couraged it to a more active and determined energy, in demanding our rights as Englishmen and Irishmen, and -Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Brethren, the sympathies of the British and Irish nations are with you. The worlds' hopes are centred in you, we believe you will not falsify our expectations. By your institutions based upon Equality, by justice at home, an honourable recovnition of your duties towards other nations, may you the more than doubtful gleries of imperial and imperious royalty be dimmed, darkened, and lost in the pure and tasting splendours of Universal Republicanism.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting, THOMAS LEEGH, chairman, TO THE LEADERS OF THE IRISH PROPLE. Esteemed and Patriotic Gentlemen .- With feelings of the deepest anxiety, the people of Barneley, in public moeting assembled, testify to you their admiration of your heroic resolve, to rescue your country from British usurpation and thraldom, which has entailed upon her centuries of persecution and suffering, reducing the people to the most degrading slavery an

maker—William Jones, Manchester, stationer—James Horsfield, Sunderland, merchant tailor—Edward Mesnard, Sunderland, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Pitiously over the face of Europa; the long oppressed and persecuted people are rising in the majesty of their power, trampling in the dust the usurped power of kings and potentages. Shall the men of Europand Scoutch Sequestrations. | kings and potentages. Shall the men of Eugland, R. Mackenzie, Muirhouse, Edinburgh—R and J. Waddell, Carluke, wood merchants—P. Matthew, Gourdichill, Perthsbire, grain dealer—J. Main Clearer, Gourdichill, folded. mere spectators of the clearer, with arms Perthshire, grain dealer—J. Main, Glasgow, haird-esser

—T. Melvin, Glasgow, smith—W. Campbell and Co.,
Glasgow, merchants—J. Nicol, Edinburgh, clothier—W.
Drydale. jun., Alva, Stirlingshire, manufacturer—W.
Just, Arbroath, merchant—W. Elgin, Aberdeen, teacher.

Kingdom is already found, and soon shall the beaugn and insolent rulers of this country find it dangerous, much longer to resist the just demands of an oppressed and NOTTINGHAM .- A meeting of the friends of Mr united people; let them ponder on the fate of a Guizot

downfall and banishment. Brave pairiots, we tender to you our warmest congratulations for the heroic stand you are now making in the defence of your country's freedom; go on in God's name in your glorious struggle-unfurl the Green Banner of Brin-and let millions of Irishmen register until you accomplish the independence of your country. In conclusion, we tender to you the fervent aspirations of the people of Barnsley, in public meeting assembled on this holy day, hoping the time is at hand when freedom and happiness will be the reward of the

Signed on behalf of the meeting, JOHN SHAW, Chairman, Exeren - A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was held at Mr James Webber Havill's Temperance Star Hotel, 92, Fore-WOLVERHAMPTON. - A general meeting of the share street, on Monday the 3rd of April, for the purpose of holders of the Land Company will be held at Mr effecting a more complete organisation of the Dallow's large room, Black Boy Inn, Horse Fair, on Chartist body in this city, and also for the appoint-Monday evening next, the 10th inst., at seven ment of proper officers. A general meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at the

character of 1839 and 1842, being resolved to do

progression has been going on, Mr Skevington frequently addressing the people. He likewise visited Sheepshead, which led to getting 3 335 signatures to SUNDERLAND—A general meeting of the members of the National Land Company will be held on Monday, April 10th, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mrs Smith, No. 5, Numbers—Garth. the National Petition. On Manday, April 3rd, Mr LOUGHBOROUGH.—A Chartist camp meeting for ment. In the morning the soldiers were sent from the Midland Counties will be held at this place on the barracks in detachments so that they might pass Sunday next, at two o'clock, when the sons of toil in through all the main streets. They assembled in the counties of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire are to shake hands, and pledge themselves to freemen live or freemen die. Dr M. Douall, with others, will attend and address the click. Caused some fear for the banker, for which as Paddy said, they might go off loaded or unloaded. MOUNTSORREL - A meeting will be held here on One circumstance caused a laugh :- After the that in event of the demands contained in the Sunday next, at ten o'clock, which will be addressed soldiers had been again formed in detachments and sent back the road they came, a boy found one of the THE PROPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER .- stoppers which he delivered to Mr Skevington, who tion permanent, until the Charter becomes the law of A demonstration and public meeting will take place seeing the sergeant major who had staid behind took the land; at the same time affording such support to the on Monday next, April 10th, at twelve o'clock, and gave it him, for which he received his thanks in Convention, as will enable the delegates to enforce the on the Market-square, upon the event of the presence of the people. As the time drew night adoption of the Charter. mons. Working men,-attend and show to oppress coming into the town, and it was evident that B sors that since there is no comfort in the cottage, splendid demonstration would take place, and such there ought to be none in the mansion or the palace, was the display that it was acknowledged that never before had such a display of the people's power been in full possession of your political rights and social exhibited. Mr J. Skevington, member at the Conprisiteges. N.B.—The friends of the Charter are vention of 1839, and who has retained the confidence requested to attend the adjourned meeting upon the Racecourse, on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock. was called to the chair, and in a few remarks introbringing their kings and princes on their knees to learn the first lesson in revolution—ay, only the first lesson; we have only seen the beginning in Germany. (Cheers.) Behold the Italians destroy.

BY THE KING OF NAPLES.

FALLSWORTH.—Mr James Choper, of Manchester, duced the chair, and in a few remarks introduced in the Old School, Pole-lane, on Sunday usual eloquent and powerful speeches to an assembly evening, April 9th, at six o'clock. Subject: 'The coordinate of the important intelligence of the abdication of the important intelligence of the abdication of the Italians destroy. The people had a procession round the latting. Mr Skuvington addressed them for a short time, in Bishop Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park, Bethnal- when cheers were given for Mr Skevington, the doc-

> South London Chartist Hall .- At a meeting of members of the National Land Company, held at the above Hall, on March 26th, it was resolved :- 'That the members of this locality and the friends of Mr assist in placing him upon his location, he having been the first secretary to the Land Company. Subscriptions will be received by the secretary, A. Side, 5. Pepper-street, Union street, Borough, and at the Hall, on Sunday evenings, from six to seven. It was resolved :- That Mr R. H. Side be the land agent for the ensuing quarter; also that the members meet every Sunday morning for the future from half-past ten to twelve, for discussion, and in the evening from six to seven, to receive money.'

persed.

COVENTEX.—A public meeting for the adoption of the National Petition, took place on Monday, April BELGIUM.

The 'Belgian Legion' has been routed by the Belgian troops, and a great number of the poor fellows killed.

ITALY.

SEPARATION OF SIGILY FROM NAPLES.—VENICE

A REPUBLIC.

News has reached Paris that the King of Naples

To COLLIVER returns his sincere thanks to his sincere thanks to his sincere thanks and the Public at large, for the support he has ten years, and hopes, by strict attention and civility, to merit a continuance of their patronage. J. C. also begs to state, that having lately made extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, he is now enabled to afford additional convenience without extra charge.

A Commercial Coffee room upstairs, with every facility for Travellers and Visitors from the country.

The 'Belgian Legion' has been routed by the Belfich and the Public at large, for the support and after expatiating briefly on the objects that having lately made extensive alterations and improvements in his premises, he is now enabled to afford additional convenience without extra charge.

A Commercial Coffee room upstairs, with every facility for Travellers and Visitors from the country.

The 'Belgian Legion' has been routed by the Belfich and the Public at large, for the support and after expatiating briefly on the objects and after expatiating briefly on the objects and after expatiating briefly on the objects and after expatiating briefly on the Charter, which was seconded by Mr W. M. Ho-self and the Public at large, for the support and after expatiating briefly on the Charter expatiation and after expatiating briefly on the Charter expatiating briefly on the Charter expatiation and after expatiation and af for Travellers and Visitors from the country.

The House is situated in the very heart of the Metropolis, in the centre of the Theatres, near the National by Mr W. M. Pritchard. Carried. The hall which Land Office, and Public Buildings. Omnibuses pass to is capable of containing fourteen hundred, was almost in capable of containing fourteen hundred, was almost in capable of containing fourteen hundred.

March 9th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take applicate, according its adoption. Carried unanimoto consideration the necessity of holding out-door mously. A vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved. devising the best means of raising funds for the members are requested to attend. nemoers are requested to acted ... Mr O'Brien will South London Chartist Hall ... Mr O'Brien will

the half will take piace on monday evening, April 17th, at eight o'clock; all persons holding shares are ples of the most righteous of causes—the People's Charter. earnestly requested to attend.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—A district delewas held in the house of M. Jude. Cock Inn, New- Land and Chartist Union held at the Charter Asso. was held in the house of M. Jude, Cock Inn, New-costle, on Sunday, April 2nd, 1848. Delegates present—Newcastle, Mr. M. Jude; Sunderland, Mr. H. Haines; Bishopwearmouth. Mr. W. Dobbie; North Shields, Mr. J. Pratt; South Shields, Mr. R. Wightman; Jarrow, Mr. Joseph Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell in the chair. Resolved:—'That this delegate meeting of Parliament.

Land and Chartist Union held at the Charter Asso. Iciation, 12, St John's street Colchester, from which we give the following extracts.

1. Universal Suffrage.

2. Vote by Ballot.

3. Abolition of the Property Qualification for Members of Parliament. the treasurer, immediately.' That the delegate to the Convention, be paid the sum of 61 per day, while the House of Commons. employed upon the business of the Convention i: and that he be paid his expenses for cab hire while in as to the Rich Man's Property. London, and his travelling expenses from Newcastle to London, and from London to Newcastle.' 'That Sunday afternoon, April 9th, at two o'clock, but that the secretary be empowered to call a delegate enabling the Poor to live on their own industry, meeting before that time, should any circumstances

arise that may warrant him in doing so.' NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - The members of this branch of the Land Company, are informed that the money club, for deposits in the National Land and Foreign supply. Labour Bank, is now run 'out, and will recommence next Sunday, April 9th. Persons desirous of joining the people. this money club, will attend the Land meeting next Sunday, April 9th, and give in their names to the

Association took place in the large room at the Half the Essex and Suffolk Land and Chartist Union has been Moon Inn, on Saturday last. The leading articles formed. We, the delegates appointed by the branches of the proceedings were well commenced, was TIVESTON.—The monthly meeting of the Chartist were read from the Nerthern STAR, and commented of those two associations, in the different towns of Essex crowded to the door. Mr George Berwick (cabinetwere read from the Nerthern Star, and commented upon at some length by Mr William Kibbey. The secretary stated that upwards of 3,500 signatures had been obtained to the National Petition. The follow-been obtained to the National Petition. The followbeen obtained to the National Petition. The following resolution was then moved, seconded, and carried :- 'That this meeting present William Rowcliffe, Esq, of Runnington, with their sincere and gauce of her income,) up to the industrious artisans for the destruction of class-legislation—the institution heartfelt thanks for his benevolent and welcome subscription of a sovereign to the funds of our Associaother nations of the earth, and whose determined and
tion and whilst contestilly contestill tion; and whilst gratefully remembering his former united efforts to uproot injustice-to destroy Kingcraft, aid to the advancement of truth and justice, hope Priestcraft, and Corruption, will raise the nation in the rous steps for obtaining signatures thereto, were he may long be favoured with health and life, to see scale of moral dignity and grandeur—will cause it to be, the cause he has so much at heart triumphant not an object of fear and hate, but an object of love and throughout the world.' Arrangements were made admiration, the great teacher of religion and morality... to procure signatures to the petition for the return of arts and sciences-a model country, encouraging all of the expatriated patriots-Frost, Williams, and that is good and excellent in principle and practice, the Jones. A vote of thanks was then given to the chair- civiliser, not the conqueror of the world.

man, and the neeting separated. MIDDLESBRO'ON-TEES.—A branch of the National The association is held in Mr Alcock's School-room, which is open to the public for reading and discussion every Saturday night, at six o'clock. and Sun-

declared duly elected. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Ernest Jones, Lazzon, and others.

HORNCASTLE. — On Tuesday evening, the 28th not behind those of other countries in the struggle of March, the first meeting ever held in this place of national independence, national prosperity, and national quietness and retreat, was convened for the purpose virtue. Let every one who pants for freedom, and who of giving an explanation to the principles of the is tired of slavery—the slavery of class legislation—im Charter, on which occasion, we were favoured with mediately communicate with the secretary to the branch the visit of Dr M'Doual, who gave us an excellent in the neighbourhood, whose name is attached—unite lecture to the entire satisfaction of a numerous and very respectable audience, which has proved exceedingly beneficial to the cause of the people, by removing a vast amount of ignorance and prejudice which previously existed. I am happy to say that the principles are fast extending in these parts; for, although the working classes, generally speaking, are better fare moderately, and the latter covered in broad cloth off than in many places, still the burdens upon the and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day.' people are so heavy, that they are quite bound down; and the general impression is, that something must and will speedily be done, the sooner the better. Manchester.—One of the most dense and enthusiastic meetings that ever took place within these new here from the Manchester Times, as well as dalen-street, Colchester. from our old friend, the Manchester Examiner, several soul-stirring and remarkable leading articles. Are not these signs ominous? But the 'Charter, Are not these signs ominous? But the 'Charter, Hall of this town, on Wednesday and Thursday, Mr James Leach, of Manchester, seconded the resonance and all, is still our rallying point! If they are March 29th and 30th, when Mr Donovan, of Man-lution in an excellent speech, which was frequently honest. God speed them welcome. But no matter what their professions may be—if they join us, they must come prepared to embrace those principles for which we and our glorious leader have contended for, unsided and alone, amidst the scoffs and persecutions of those who now profess to agree with them. Let us be cautious. No half-measures—no jobbing-no curtailment-nor addition, will we grant, to please any party. The six points are the people's rights—those rights obtained—all minor things will follow. Messrs Rollinson and Archdeacon, and others, addressed the assembled throng with an eloquence and truth that won admiration. Each one present felt that these were not times for childish play. The game is liberty-where the trumps have hitherto been played into the hands of a selfish and haughty eligarchy—about to change into the possession of the legitimate people! The people know this, and are

what is called 'Constitutional Government'-

(Query ?-Brute force)-and to contend against this

with moral power alone, is a moral humbug. Let

the people have justice done them. That refused— let them take it, and God defend the right. The

will continue so during the whole sitting of the Con-

vention. These meetings ought to be simultaneous

allever the country. That renowned calculater—the

Equare-yard arithmetical man-gives the numbers

attending the meeting was six thousand. I, how-

ever, dare set up my judgment against this extraor-

dinary biped, and assure the country that no less than

ten thousand or twelve thousand were present. So

much for the man of numbers—yelept the Manches-PER GUARDIAN. NORTH WALES .- THE CHARTER .- A meeting of the workmen employed at the tubular bridge now 29th; Mr John Gathard, in the chair. A letter erecting over the Menai Straits, and of the inhabi- was read from Mr Doyle offering his assistance in tants of the neighbourhood, was held in the open zir, on the evening of Monday, the 27th utt. at the village of Menai Bridge, for the purpose of the first resolution, which he did in a lengthered and pawerful speech, explaining the principles of the sand that we hereby pledge of the that we hereby pledge of the that the infidelity of the Chartists in holding a eamp meeting on the Sunday, was the cause of the education into practical effect, the following persons was observable to provent a sand overton. Supported by Messrs B. Endeavours to make it the law of the land.' Mr
Bannan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to carry of the Meeting, and get up a meeting in favour of the Charter in Banger. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. Three cheers the family and legitive in the form of the Charter, and all separated were given for the Charter, and all separated and the convention. The best spirit appears to be becoming a second-rate questing and to the Secretary for the Home Department, with a request that he would put a stop to such an unpurchase of a rick of wheat, thus forming at once purchase of a rick of wheat, thus forming at once of wheat wheat of the chair. The spectacle was a gread one—not less than 20,000 persons had aswheat of the Charter, and to the Char

Southampton.—Great open air meetings are being held every night. The excitement increases.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT LEIGH FIELD. On Coffee house, Back-lane, on Monday next, the 10th Tuesday evening, March 28, the long club room of instant, at eight o'clock in the evening.

the persuasion of our friend Mr M. Gratn, they would have inflicted summary vengeages on them.

Berry Edgs.—A full meeting of the members of the Chartist Association will be held at the house of the Chartist Association will be held at the house of the Chartist Association will be held at the house of Gathard, in an ablespeech, which elicited the warmest of the Chartist Association will be afternoon to take March 9th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take applause, accouded its adoption. Carried unani-

devising the best means of the Convention. All tion, on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, to hear an exit expounded by Messrs T. Clark, Dowding, Sidaway, Bowly, and others. The victory which Chartism Lecture in the above named on Sunsay evening mean, achieved over faction on Thursday night last, was for the election of hustings, bills, &c., for the above delegates from Wigan, Bolton, and Paisley. Sixty April 9th, at eight o'clock. Subject:—'The Revo. achieved over faction on Thursday night last, was for the election of hustings, bills, &c., for the above delegates from Wigan, Bolton, and Paisley. Sixty lution in Europe. A meeting of shareholders of decidedly important, insamuch as it will be the means the hall will take place on Monday evening, April of firmly establishing in this city the sacred princi-

A DECLARATION OF THE PROPLE'S RIGHTS has been gate meeting of the National Charter Association, agreed to at a conference of the Essex and Suffolk

22d. The same protection to the Poor Man's Labour 8rd. A reduction in the expenditure of the country.

especially in the items of State Church-Pension Listthe next district delegate meeting be held in the Reyal Household—Enlarging Palaces—Army—Navy—house of Mr Winlow, Patent Slip House, Jarrow, en National Defences, &c. &c. 4th, Reduction in Poor's Rates-Jail Rates, &c., by 5.h. Increase of Home Trade, by bettering the con-

dition of the Home Labourer. 6th. The cultivation of the soil by its rightful owners 7th. The improved Social Condition of all classes of

TO THE PEOPLE OF ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.

This most numerous and important class would be benefited because they would be permitted to enjoy the Charter Association has been opened at this place; rights of citiz nship. Being themselves practical men upwards of forty individuals have already enrolled they would choose men of moral and intellectual qualifi-themselves as members. On Saturday and Sunday cations, whether rich or poor, for legislators. The next evenings last, two very respectable and well attended important class—the shopkeepers and honest tradesmeetings were held, for the adoption of a petition for men, would be benefited, because the social condition of the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. A sub- the masses being improved, a much larger demand for allowed, we shall be able to send the most nume-Ecription was also entered into for the support of the necessaries, comforts, and even ornaments of life, the Newcastle delegate to the National Convention. would be the consequence, and the burdens or poor and county rates would be proportionably lightened. The lowest—because least useful, least moral and least intellectual—the aristocratical class, would be benefited, days from ten o'clock in the forenoen. Question for because by stopping their wholesale plander of the other discussion on Sunday next:— Whether physical two classes, their means of dissipation and profligacy, or moral force is the best calculated to obtain which is rendering them miserable, puny, selfish beings, any desired object.' Chair to be taken at six whose gratification is at the gambling house or the brothel, and whose lives are passed in the most burdensome ELECTION OF DELEGATES to the National Conven- frivolity, impeding the progress of the country which tion for London. At a duly convened meeting held they disgrace; yes, by curtailing the incomes of these on Clerkenwell Green, Monday mid-day, April 3:d, miserable creatures, they would be in a better position Mr Wm. Dixon in the chair, Messrs William Cuffay, to receive these truths which accompany the declara-Henry Child, and James Brenterre O'Brien, were tion, 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter

the kingdom of heaven.' Rally, then, men and women of Essex and Suffolk, be with your own order in this great national movement, Obtain by your peaceable efforts, what France has been struggling for in blood, and tears; remember that united honesty, intelligence, and industry, is more powerful than a combination of fraud, profligacy, and indefence; though the first may be clothed in fustian and rags, and Signed on behalf of the Essex and Suffolk Land and

Chartist Union. H. S. CLUBB, Secretary. The Colchester branch of the National Land Comnany and of the National Charter Association. meet every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at No. 12,

prepared to employ the only effectual means of reasoning with this crew. We have to war against

a branch of the National Charter Association was formed. Themas Abrahams was elected secretary, John Jin treasurer, and a committee of three appointed to carry out the principle of the association.

Exergis.—Since Mr T. Clark's lecture on Monday week several have joined the National Charter and a half duday week several have joined the National Charter and impressive speech, and called upon Mr Marsden to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the desired the national Petition, which was separated to govern themselves, and pointed out the chair, opened the meeting in a neat and impressive speech, and called upon Mr Marsden to propose of the British government towards Ireland. Mr the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the National Petition, which was separated by the adoption of the National Petition of the Old Guarden to the adoption of the Old Guarden to the adoption of the National Petition of the Old Guarden to the adoption of the National Petition of the Old Guarden to the adoption of the Old Guarden to the adoption of the Salve speech, and called upon Mr Marsden to propose of the atrocities that had marked the conduct to the adoption of the Old Guarden to the Adoption of the Old Guarden to the A meeting separated highly delighted, and firmly resolved to support the leaders of the people.—
Out-door meetings take place here every night, and day week several have joined the National Charter people. Mr West was received with the most en- ration; which during the delivery received repeated Association; we have distributed through the city thusiastic applause. After an expression that Mr John bursts of applause, and sat down amidst the most over 1,000 tracts, 'What is a Chartist.' We have West was a fit and proper person to represent Maccles enthusiastic plaudits. Mr Maraden was chosen unagot many thousands printed. In future, the members of the National Charter Association will meet every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at O'Brien's.

49, Holloway street, where all who are interested in the progression of liberty are requested to attend. CHARTERVILLE. - At a public meeting of the occupants, held in the School Room of the Minster Estate, near Witney, on Wednesday evening, March the work of co-operation. The tollowing resolutions Edmund Stallwood, from London, seconded by Mr beautifully clear, and the sun shone out in spleadour,

the Fox Inn, in this village, situate about two miles

Workster.—On Thursday evening last, a large
and a half from 'Charterville' (Minster Lovel) was held in the Guildhall (granted control of the Chartist, Association.—Meetings were also held our warrest sympathy with those gentlemen, with the chartist, Association, and Wapping for the same by the Mayor,) when Mr Doyle, one of the Executed the chartist, Association, and Wapping for the same by the Mayor,) when Mr Doyle, one of the Executed the chartist, Association, and Wapping for the same the chartist of this country. We hereby express when a number enrolled their names to form a locality of the Chartists of this country. We hereby express when a number enrolled their names to form a locality of the Chartists of this country. We hereby express of the Chartist, Association.—Meetings were also held our warnest sympathy with those gentlemen, with the chartist of this country. We hereby express of the Chartist of this country. We hereby express of the Chartist of this country. We hereby express of the Chartist of this country. We hereby express of the Chartist of this country. We hereby express of the Chartist of th

Kershaw; Mill Bridge, Mr Sheppard; Heckmond-wike, Mr Hatfield in the chair. It was resolved.— That a West Blazza and Land members will take was resolved,—'That a West Riding demonstration place on the 9 h inst.

be held on Skirtcoat Moor, on Good Friday; the chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forencon.'

'That the members of the Chartiet American and the People's Hall, on Sunday last, when addresses were delivered by Messrs James Leach of meeting. Mr Shackleton then submitted to the new members joined the Association. delegates a requisition to the Lord Lieutenant of the Riding to call the meeting. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., having already promised to attend the demonstration, it was resolved that the following gentlemen be invited:—'Ernest Jones, Esq., W.P. Roberts, Esq., the People's Attorney General. R

held at Nicholls's Temperance Hotel, Broad-street, Halifax, on Good Friday, April 21st, the Convention, and to act accordingly. for a long time, and the unanimity that prevailed every evening, and they are well attended, and a noble shows that Yorkshire is up to the mark, and that she spirit manifested by all. is determined to make another effort to crush that Hydra-headed monster, class legislation. CHARTISM IN FIFE .- IMPORTANT MEETING AT ST.

Andrews.—At length aroused, by the stirring events which has too long disgraced this locality, as well as Scotland generally, in reference to the great movethe 'Old Guards' recently resolved to attempt a re- meeting is in contemplation. vival of the good old cause in this city, and, as a first step, having procured copies of the National Petition from the Executive, called a public meeting of the inhabitants on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th The above are the principles and objects of the Na-tional Land Company and National Charter Association, Hall, which had been kindly granted by the magisand it is to promote these two national institutions that trates, was by eight o'clock well filled by a numerthe 'bauble on the throne' (more to be pitied for the ness for the franchise. Resolutions declaring the moved, and Mr Sidaway seconded, the petition, and mockery of her position than revited for the extrava- opinion of the meeting that the time had now come after speaking at great length, the Rev. B. Parsons moved, seconded, and carried by acclamation. The the Charter. Signatures to the petition are hourly inresolutions were supported in able and stirring speeches by Messrs T. G. Murtarde, and Charles On Monday evening the members met at seven Stewart, mason. After awarding thanks to the o'clock, at the Coffee rooms and Temperance Hotel obtained to the sheets, among whom we were happy man; Mr G. Rowland, treasurer; Mr Samuel Clisto observe several of the students attending the Uni. | sold, secretary. A meeting will be held every Monvenient districts, have set to work canvassing, and, we believe, notwithstanding the shortness of the time hitherto priest-ridden place. Immediate steps are, signed by fifty-four of the most respectable inhabithing good; and never will, and never can, do good. tist body here. TRIUMPHANT DEMONSTRATION .- UNION OF CHAR-

in the evening) arrived, being only about ten hours thousand people had assembled, and at least ten thousand were present before the close of the proceedings. The magistrates were busy during the whole of the day swearing in 'specials,' the only duty for which some of them are fitted. Mr Thomas Leech was ununimously voted to the chair, and called upon Mr Bowles to propose the first resolution, which was as follows: That in the opinion of this meeting the present deplorable condition of the working classes of the United Kingdom is mainly to be attributed to their want of union, and we hail union, we confidently hope, will ultimately give England to the English, and Ireland to the Irish.' The resolution was seconded by Mr White, and supported the city the number which had signed the petition in an effective speech by Mr Nixon, of Manchester. Mr Balfe proposed the second resolution, as follows: That we are of opinion that the present represent. ative system is an outrage on common sense and common xhonesty, inasmuch as it excludes six-Longron, Staffordshize Potteries.—There were and nature have endowed us, to cause the People's sweeping majority. The meeting ordered the necestwo glorious meetings held in the Working-man's Charter to be made the basis of British legislation, The Charter, and the means to obtain it.' All is he was fully convinced that something more than life here, anxiously waiting for the result of the presentation of the petition. Mr Donovan at the close of his last lecture strongly recommended the people of this country obtained their rights. When he to be very watchful of the Police and specials, and saw the House of Commons treating the people with the National Land Company, are requested. see that they kept the peace, as he said they—the police—were the parties, in nine cases out of ten, to break the peace. It has been since seen that our advocates of those principles, and sneering at the divocates of those principles, he could not help beneble lecturer is right, as only two days subse- lieving that its days were numbered. Mr William Penses. quently one of the most bleed-thirsty outbreaks took | Massey proposed the next resolution :-- That we place by the police and specials, on the public, in the Market place. On Saturday night last, between five ertions to obtain a Repeal of the Union, which, in people generally. The people repelled the assault passions of the human heart were entered into that with stones and brickbats, and the police were glad gervice, and the most deprayed ingenuity was tor.

BLACKBURN.—A glorious meeting numbering inns in Henrietta-street. enthusiastic cheers for the Charter, the Convention, peaceable manner. The meeting would have been persed. much larger, but for the numbers kept away to be

> is asking-'What will the house do with the petition? Will they dare to treat it with contempt?

of the people, that they took them, one by one, and put them out of the meeting; and had it not been for the persuasion of our friend Mr M'Grath, they took them. One by one, and the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions, and enrolling members. At the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions were entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions, and enrolling members. At the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions are entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions are entered into the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Harris; Bradford, Mr Clark; the above meeting subscriptions are entered in the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr pan; Leeds. Mr Pan; Leeds. Mr Pan; Leeds. Mr Pan; Holmfirth, Mr Marsden; Huddersfield, Mr Sykes; Holmfirth, Mr Marsden; Hebden Bridge, Mr Hitchen; Queenshead, Mr Shackleton; Sowerby, Mr Leaver; Lower Warley, Mr Wood; Bradshawlane, Mr Hope and Mr Summersgill; Ovenden, Mr Kershaw; Mill Bridge, Mr Shannard of Columnary of Charles Supporting Data and Charles Sup

That the members of the Chartist Association, at dresses were delivered by Messrs James Leach of Halifax, be the committee of management to arrange Manchester, John Mason of Birmingham, and the

Roberts, Esq., the People's Attorney-General: R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., Colonel Thompson, Esq., M.P., Mr Joseph Barker, and that a letter be sent to the Confederates Council Dublin Confederates Council the Confederates Council, Dublin, for a deputa ion recall John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William from that body. 'That the Chartists of Halifax Jones, and all political offenders. A delegate meeting and submit them to a delegate meeting, to be on Sunday the 9th of this month, to be held in this his own land—in the very heart of London and Statista to take into a camp meeting, larger to manage for a camp meeting, are Irishmen taking John Bull by the beard, but even in held at Nicholls's Temperance Hatti B. I listing to take into a camp meeting, larger to manage for a camp meeting, are Irishmen taking John Bull by the beard, but even in held at Nicholls's Temperance Hatti B. 3. Abolition of the Property Qualification for Members draw up resolutions for the demonstration was immediately held, to arrange for a camp meeting,

number of delegates meeting together in this part twelve at noon. There are public meetings held here should prove in the very stranger of the same and the uncertainty of the very stranger of the ve

CHRLTENHAM.—The secretaries of the National Charter Association of the towns of Cirencester, Winchcombe, and other localities in the Cheltenham district, who have not yet communicated with us, which are daily passing around us, from the apathy wishing to be represented in the Convention, are requested to correspond with Clement W. Frames, 6, Bath-street, Cambray, Cheltenham, secretary pro. ment in behalf of the people's rights, a number of tem. of the Cheltenham branch. A county delegate

BARNSTAPLE.—A Democratic library has been established in this town, at which the Northern STAR and other Democratic publications are taken in. STROURD.—A public meeting was held in the Victoria rooms, on Tuesday evening, March 28th, to adopt the National Petition; more than 500 were present, including a great number of the tradesmen of the town, and one or two manufacturers.-Mr J. W. Hatton occupied the chair.-Mr J. Sidaway the Six Points of the Charter .- Mr James Newman supported the petition, which with the resolution the best ever held in Stroud upon the question of creasing, and we hope by Saturday to number 3,000.

TISTS AND REPEALERS IN MACCLESFIELD.—On Satur- personal objection to call the meeting, but he had like MEN. day morning last a bill was posted, announcing that received a communication from the Home Office, And this doctrine is gaining ground quickly in Ireland. sociations—to adopt an Address of Congratulation to | tionists, on their own account, called a public meetthe brave French people-and to appoint a delegate ing for Wednesday evening. March 29th, in the to the National Convention in conjunction with large room, Old Bush Inn, Commercial-street. The Stockport. When the hour of meeting (five o'clock | room was crowded almost to suffocation, many hundreds had to go away unable to gain admittance. after the announcement was issued, at least five The resolution and petition were carried amidst the

wishing to be a member of the Association.

National Charter Association was established. and the Express, three for the father of the Char-

Barneley.—All paid-up members of No. 1 branch of the National Land Company, are requested to attend at Mr George Uttley s, on Menday night, the 10th inst., at seven o'clock, and pay their local ex-

ROCHDALE. On Sunday last, the 2nd of April, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Rochdale, was held in the Chartist room, Yorkshireand six o'cleck, a murderous onslaught was made by the words of Chief Justice Bushe, 'was carried by street, to adopt a petition in favour of the restorathe police, first on a poor 'navie,' and then on the the basest corruption and artifice;' all the worst tion of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all other

to take refuge in the shops. Considerable excite- tured, to device new contrivances to effect it. between three and four thousand of the mon Mr Hargreaves seconded the resolution, which of Blackburn, took place in the Old Size House, DEVONDORT.—At a meeting of a few friends favour- was supported by Mr Treanor, of Stalybridge, Chapel-street, on Monday evening last. George able to the principles of the People's Charter, held at Mr Earl's, 34, Granby street, on the 21st March, perfect right to govern themselves, and pointed out the chair, opened the meeting in a neat and impressed by Mr Treanor, of Stalybridge, Chapel-street, on Monday evening last. George Cowell, a working man, being unanimously voted to at Mr Earl's, 34, Granby street, on the 21st March, perfect right to govern themselves, and pointed out the chair, opened the meeting in a neat and impressed by Mr Treanor, of Stalybridge, Chapel-street, on Monday evening last. George Cowell, a working man, being unanimously voted to field in the Convention, and having given hearty and nimously to represent Blackburn at the ferthcoming Convention. After a vote of thanks to Mr Kydd. O'Connor, &c., the meeting broke up in the most the chairman and others, the meeting quietly dis-

CITY AND FINSBURY LOCALITY. - Saffron-hill.

were given for the Charter, and all separated quietly.

Mr M'Grath delivered an excellent lecture to a poly of the allottees. It is determined to the Charter, and to support and allottees and in the people, it a poly of the decision of the Convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and allottees and it is people, it a people of the decision of the Convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter, and to support and only of the convention. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Charter thanks was tendered to the Charter. The Charter thanks was tendered to the Chart Squire Barker's, Yorkshire Divan, and formed a siting the estate. God speed Charterville!

BLACKHURK.—A meeting of the Chartists and Leard members will be held at Nurton's Commercial Coffee house, Back-lane, on Monday next, the 10th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Whig government, as a iresh proof of their determitation to govern Ireland by force of arms, and not members of such a club to purchase and learn the use incapacity for legislation; and regard this base at three feet in the barrel, eleven grooves, patent breech, when above fifty persons enrolled their names.—On Monday evening, to form a locality, incapacity for legislation; and regard this base at three feet in the barrel, eleven grooves, patent breech, when above fifty persons enrolled their names.—On the present unjust members of such a club to purchase and learn the use of arms.'

Minute thereon.—A good strong serviceable rifle, there feet in the barrel, eleven grooves, patent breech, when above fifty persons enrolled their names.—On the present unjust mation to govern Ireland by force of arms, and not members of such a club to purchase and learn the use of arms.'

Minute thereon.—A good strong serviceable rifle, there feet in the barrel, eleven grooves, patent breech, when above fifty persons enrolled their names.—On the first person of contralisation, cause us to sympathise in the general defects of the present unjust mation to govern Ireland by force of arms, and not members of such a club to purchase and learn the use of arms.'

Minute thereon.—A good strong serviceable rifle, there feet in the barrel, eleven grooves, patent breech, when above fifty persons enrolled their names.—On the first person of a 
Breland.

(From our own Correspondent.) DUBLIN, 3rd Apail, 1848.

Now, whilst the tide of revolution is careering over Europe, and whilst changes are being effected and events occurring which will mark one of the most memorable epochs in the history of Christendom, it is a proud reflection for Irishmen, that their long-oppressed land is not destitute of the ways and means, and hearts and souls, unless always unless—it be necessary, in the mean adequate to a glorious struggle for that nationality and adequate to a geometric and a gloomy century also has been obtained. By this means the whole hundred members a stranger. A proud reflection it is, I say, for Irishmen. Only that Ireland has a voice within her the Saxon tyrant Only that ireland has a voice within as the supplied might still smile on at the political earthquake which with rifles of their own, at £2 10s. each, or at £3, at this moment shakes Europe to its centre; and only that the end of thirty weeks. Of course, if the members can Treland has nursed heroes, the blood-dyed flag of Britain efford to pay double the subscriptions above mentioned, would still sweep land and sea, and slaves would pine they will all be armed in less than half the time; if they on hopelessly, and cowards lick the dust beneath its shadow. But Ireland swears that such no longer shall be the case. Ireland arouses, in her anger, and in her them. But, whether the time be long or short, they can wildness, and in her yearnings for revenge, and vows still, from the beginning, practise the use of arms. that she no longer will be held in durance vile ' by those bloodiest retribution which a maddened nation could bestow. And it is remarkable-too-in the highest degree remarkable,-that not alone on their 'native soil' his own land—in the very heart of London—a son of the A slight addition to the cost will provide a short sword. Emerald Isle taunts him with his villany, and swears per member, to detray the excense of sending the delegate for these counties to the Convention; and to act accordingly.

Business to commence at nine o'clock in the forences.' That Mr Harris be proposed to the delegate for these counties to the convention; and to act accordingly.

Merther Tydyll.—A public meeting was held in forences.' That Mr Harris be proposed to the chair at the demonstration.' That Mr Harris be proposed to the chair at the demonstration.' That Mr John Cultiberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and was the the treasurer, in the campaign against with his threats, or his bullying, shall not save him forences.' That Mr Harris be proposed to the dilberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and was the the treasurer for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to pan, jun., Union-st., be secretary for the delegate to the dele the very focus of British power-one of the 'chief difficulties' of British government; and not only be found fearlessly expressing his own daring sentiments. but actually combining, and organising, and concentrating in the bosom of England, the most formidable and indefatigable and effective 'opposition' which ever rose against tyranny and miscouduct. It looks rather more like some ordination of a just Providence, than one of the mere accidents of time, or chance, or circumstances. 1st Riflemen, subscription for rifles God is just, and it is not the first occasion when Heaven

> strong.' I often predicted that the day would soon arrive when the name of Mr O'Connor would be a credit to Ireland, and his conduct meet the applause and approval of his countrymen. And I was right. That time has come already. Already is the great Chartist leader identified with the leaders of our 'movement' in Ireland; and at every assembly, and club, and meeting. moved and the Rev. Mr Parsons, the anthor of the Tracts to the Smock Frocks and Fustian Jackets, seconded the first resolution, pledging the meeting to and our other genuine patriots. The stale slanders against O'Connor are uttered no more. His old enemies are silent; and those who, not six months ago, were prejudiced against that gentleman, and looked on Chartism with disgust, now view the former with a feeling of national pride, and the latter a something, which, though not exactly suited to Irish wants, may still be very good for English labour and industry; something which will open a pathway to British independence and British prosperity.

The last letter of Mr O'Connor to the English Chartists. exhibits that chivalrous gentleman in a bolder light than tridges, and pouch larger. For small sword, bayonet, o'clock, at the Coffee rooms and Temperance Hotel years of speeching, or agitating, or dodging, could create. of Mr Rowland, Swan-yard, Stroud, when the follow- He there tells what he intends. He does not cry 'To use of the City Hall, the meeting quietly broke up.

A considerable number of signatures were, thereafter,

A considerable number of signatures were,

A considerable number of signatures were,

A considerable number of signatures were of the considerable number threats, nor bullyings, nor the prospect of death itself, and a stout arm. versity. The provisional committee, with a number of other volunteers, having divided the city into conwill be happy to receive the name of any person is the way to speak. Such language as this alone is where it can be had when wanted. suited to the obtuse faculties and stiff-necked doggedness | The stores of food are the sinews of war. Care should REVIVAL OF CHARTISM IN NEWFORT, MONMOUTH. of John Bull. This is the tone for every slave to adopt, be taken of them too. on was presented to the Mayer, Whinery, and begging, and petitioning, never did any. Not alone should rifles, muskets, and pikes be prowe understand, to be taken to re-organise the Char- tants of the town, among whom were three Town- Let men speak like MEN; and then, if they find that put into immediate order. Councillors, to call a meeting for the adoption of warning, and remonstrance, and 'challenge,' are unthe National Petition. The Mayor said he had no heeded—why, then, in God's name, let them DO, or DIE

a meeting would take place in the afternoon, en Par. and therefore wished for time to consult the two bo- The people of this country, forgetful of last year's famine sonage Green, for the following objects: To give a public demonstration of the good feeling and cordial union existing between the Charter and Repeal Asmined TO BE FREE.

This is a season of auxiety and suspense in Dublin, No man knows what to do, Many still cling to the O'Connell policy, but the overwhelming masses are bent for the adoption of the Paris fashions for February! The Paddy-go-easy system is on its last legs in Ireland. greatest enthusiasm .- Mr Thomas Clark, of the Ex- | and the grey-coated rustic, as well as the unemployed ecutive, made a splendid speech. A branch of the mechanic, flings 'moral force' to the tomb of-no, not to the tomb of the Capulets-but to that of Daniel ABERDEEN, March 31st.—A public meeting was O'Connell. Pikes and barricades are now more resheld this evening in the Union Hall, Blackfriars. pectable names in Irish households than Repeal Rent street, for the purpose of electing a delegate to re- or Conciliation Hall addresses; and the last 'shreds' present the city and environa, in a Convention of the and 'planks' of the 'constitution' are laughed at with working classes which is to sit in London. Mr W. as much contemptuous nonchalance as if you spoke of Lindsay jun., was called to the chair. The chairman paying homage to the cap and feathers of some idiot or called upon Mr George Smart, who moved a variety harlequin. It is beyond a doubt the people of this isof instructions to be observed by the delegate when land are contemplating an appeal to arms, and, mere

at the Convention. Mr John Smart seconded the than that, they are at no pains to conceal their intenpealers to unite with the English Chartists, which motion, which was carried unanimously. The secretary reported the state of the funds, which were promises, even if that faith were plighted, and these proencouraging, and intimated that already within mises given; but when they find that the very mention of Repeal' or 'Justice for Ireland,' is received with deriwas about 15,000. The secretary then read a draft sion and 'sneers' in the British senate, they are resolved of a letter he had prepared by order of the com to seek their claims with more imposing weapons than mittee, to Captain Fordyce, R.N., the city member, sheets of foolscap or begging petitions to her Majesty's 'Honourable Houses,' or 'Faithful Lords and Commons. evening last. Mr Grocott, as usual, in the chair. Proceedings were commenced by the chairman reading from the Star, United Insurant, and what is
new here from the Marchester Triangle or common sense and the male adult population of this empire.

Attraction and commons, and which received means and common sense and the male adult population of the delegate, rolled. Secretary to the Land Company, Mr H. S. sevenths of the male adult population of this empire from the Star, United Insurant, and what is

They are establishing 'Rifle Clubs' and shootnew here from the Marchester Triangle or common sense and the male adult population of the delegate, rolled. Secretary to the Land Company, Mr H. S. sevenths of the male adult population of this empire from the Star, United Insurant, and what is

They are establishing 'Rifle Clubs' and shootnew here from the Marchester Triangle or common sense and the manual participation in the election of members of the male adult population of this empire

And James Shirron, were put in nomination, and the clear than the clear than the common sense and the proceeded with the election of the delegate, rolled. Secretary to the proceeded with the election of the delegate, rolled. Secretary to the proceeded with the election of events. They will lead the van, as in truth they should parliament, and that we pledge ourselves with a firm ably supported by the movers and seconders. Mr ing galleries in various quarters of the city, where they determination to use all the powers with which God James Shirron proved the successful candidate by a intend 'making their hand' for a future day. Pikes are manufactured publicly, and I have seen several of a sary funds to cover the delegate's expenses, and re- formidable 'fashion.' They are sold without hesitamarch 2010 and 3010, when Mr Donovan, of Man-chester, delivered two neble and patriotic lectures on the Charter, and the means to obtain it. All is quested the secretary to furnish him with legal docu- tion, or any effort at concealment, whilst every gun-

In the meantime, the powers' here are leaving notist family, namely-Mr O'Connor-and finally, three thing undene to meet the anticipated struggle. Addi- this, Russell will have blundered more unpardonably tional troops are coming in every day in the week.

> ont on the most extensive scale. The following arrangements have been decided upon by the authori-Application has been made to the Provost by the government for accommodation within the walls of the col-

lege for a strong military detachment. The benches of the Queen's Inns have also been aplinen hall to exercise in the grounds attached to the

Leinster House is being fitted up for 300 infantry and strong squadron of cavalry. The 57th are about to move to the Belfast district.

The 13th Light Infantry, now at Birr, are to proceed o Scotland. The 52nd Light Infantry and a battalion of the Guards are under orders of readiness for Dublin.

The 1st Royals will be moved from Belfast to Dublin. Dublin garrison.

A strong company of Sappers and Mi ners has arrived from Chatham, and taken up quarters in the barracks at and the best description of them, we beg to say that a

s rather on the increase, and to meet the demand just answer as well as a rifle that would cost £7. or £8 very inferior weapons are vended in Patrick-street, sworn in special constables. The excitement in March 26th, 1848 .- Mr T. Salmon in the chair. Mr Bridgefort-street, and in the neighbourhood of the Macclesfield is raised to the highest pitch—everybody Fennell reported from the Metropolitan Delegate | Liberty, at prices ranging from eightpence to one tion with the present mode of governing Ireland, is a Committee. Report received. Mr Nobbs moved, shilling. The primest article manufactured goes as and Mr Gover seconded:— That three delegates be high as 3s. 9d., with ready sales. Gunsmiths' BRADFORD .- On Sunday a Chartist camp meeting sent from this locality to assist the Delegate Com- shops are the great centres of attraction just was held on Wilsey Slack, near Shelf and Bradford, mittee.' Carried. Messrs Cater, Blake, and Bag- now. Around them are to be seen groups of idlers were passed unanimously. On the motion of Mr at two o'clock in the afternoon. The morning was nall were appointed. Mr Gover moved, and Mr casting longing eyes upon the tempting wares ex-Fennell seconded, the following resolution:- 'That posed to view; and I am assured that within the Edmund Stallwood, from London, seconded by Mr Bound ster: 'That as a lasting beautifully clear, and the sun sholden by such sale duction to chart second and such second such second stall stall so the such second stall so the s

Mitchel gives the following, with a promise that the tion that a general and well-founded feeling of dissatis-subject shall henceforward form a leading topic in faction pervades society in Ireland, joined to an earness the columns of his journal :-ARMID CLUBS.

strap or trap, and of any calibre, can be made in Dublin for £3; or the same, with brass mounting, for £2 103.

rifles (at £3 each) every three weeks. Each week's, of three weeks' supply, should be distributed by lot or alphabetical order, among the members—with the understanding that if they fall to pay up their subscriptions for three or four (or other definite number of weeks) successively, until all are armed, then they forfeit all right to their rifles. The weapons purchased should be restored every day after practice into the hands of the treasurer, or other person selected by the club, until all are armed. time, to bring into action whatever arms may have been can practise, and receive instruction from the first week: and at the end of twenty-five weeks all will be supplied can only afford to pay half that subscription, it will require something more than double the time to arm

We shall be happy to make arrangements in Dublin for that ane no tonger with believed the shapes and who have long centuries ago deserved the the supply of any such club; but we recommend clubs in the provinces to employ, as a matter of justice and economy, local artificers, where possible, in the making of the stocks and locks, and the finishing of the barrels -the latter, we believe, can be bored in Dublin only: or long dirk, which should be fixed on the end of the barrel in place of a bayonet.

If a rifle club were established on the plan we have described, part of its funds might be expended in the purchase of pikes; thus, a fund of £10 a week would provide three rifles of the superior kind, and ten Gratrate pikes, ten feet long, steel heads. We recommend this distribution, wherever it can be practised. When the wealthy members are armed with rifles, they can bostow their pikes on the less wealthy—there is no charitable donation like pikes for the poor. Or, in a large city like Cork, or Limerick, or Dublin,

clubs might be easily formed for the general armament and drilling of all, and the armament of each with weg. pons suitable to his means. Arranging the members of this club in three classes, thus :---2nd Musketeers, ditto for muskets and bayonets 1s, 0d,

chose the weak things of this world to confound the 3rd Pikemen, ditto for pikes ... 0s. 3d.
These classes become armed contemporaneously, each class within a definite time, proportioned to the cost of the weapon, and the amount of weekly subscription; while all the classes and members, by an additional subscription of 6d. or 3d. each, weekly, can learn drill, and exercise and practise the use of all arms, from the rifle to the pike.

We do not propose these clubs as a movement to supersede or interfere with, in the elightest degree, the National Guard to which the Confederation is pledged. On the contrary, when the Confederation shall have matured its plans, and laid a programme of organisation before the people, it will be for these clubs to carry that organisation at once into effect. To be enabled to do so, they should at once organise for their individual arma ment.

This is followed by directions for the accourrements of the patriotic army, as thus :—

For musketeers, the belts and pouches should be the same construction as for riflemen-ammunition in car-Calibre of muskets same as the British army, in order that, should the Royal troops run short of ammu-

cured, but every gun and weapon in the island should be

And he adds:-Where bayenets cannot be had, we beg to remind all tenant-right-less farmers and able-bodied pappers, that a strong English resping-hook straightened, with the saw edge ground sharp, and rounded, and a socket hilt welded to the tang, makes a weapon which, when attached to a duck-gun or long fowling piece, is as deadly as the pike, and as complete as the bayonet. You can make it any ength convenient to your purpose, and the length of

your barrel from one foot to three. A scythe blade, fixed by a welded socket hilt on a half pike, or shaft of six feet, becomes a weapon equally deadly. Such are the glorious fancheurs by which Poland avenged her slavery, when she failed to win her freedom.

Meantime 'the virtues of the hour are patience and perseverance,' to get guns and run bullets. Such earnest, plain, and distinct teaching cannot

e without its effect in Ireland. That it is telling. is proved by the fact that, although his paper is only two months old, its circulation is without parallel in the weekly press of Ireland, and that his readers are spread over the whole of the country. The Nation backs up its contemporary in the same spirit. Speaking of the determination of the Confederation to summon the Council of three hundred, Mr

Duffy says— But it is said the English Government would prevent by torce of arms the election or assembly of such a

It could not prevent their election. If it issued a proclamation. The people ought to disregard it. If it brought troops to the place of election, the place ought to be changed. But the thing is impossible. To sup-press three hundred elections in one day would leave every barrack, garrison, and guard-room in Ireland vacant-vacant, perhaps, to be filled no more.

When the assembly was actually elected, the government would scarcely venture to impede the direct communication between such a body and the Sovereign. If they did-if such an honest attempt to bring to a peaceful issue the universal discontent of this country were impeded, parley would be at end. The assembly might be adjourned for a month, to meet under the guns of an Irish army, in the capital of a free nation. If it come to than Guizot or Mettergich,'

And he further thus states the spirit in which the The military preparations continue to be carried | Confederation are prepared to act.

Whatever come, the Confederation will meet it firmly; There shall be no rashness and no retreat. Not so much as a stop. If they are proclaimed down, they will trample upon the proclamation as so much waste paper -which it is, If the Coercion Act is extended to Dublin, they will fall back upon the other great towns in Ireland, and agitate them till there is no city in the land plied to for permission for the military stationed in the but will require a proclamation and a garrison of its own. The people in both islands must take one pre-caution, not to move before their time; the government, if they are not all reckless of life, and all impenetrable to teaching, should take their time, the present hour, to make terms. Of the two parties the people are the less desirous of blood. But, if it must come to blows, may God defend the right'-that is, the right of the people!

The Limerica Reporter announces the formation of two or three rifle clubs in that city, adding the fol-A wing of the 43rd Light Infantry is to form part of lowing information with regard to the purchase of arms:---In reply to 'a Subscriber' as to the price of firearms.

first-rate single gun (twist barrel) can be had at Mara's Nowise daunted by the preparations of govern- for about £2, 23., and an excellent description of a gna ment, the cry of 'Arm, arm,' raised by Mr Mitchel, too, that would answer good purposes, for about £1 15s. is being cheerfully responded to. The run for pikes For a short distance or for general purposes, it would The refusal of Mr Butt, Q.C., to sign the declaration of confidence in Lord Clarendon, and his satisfacproof that the disaffection extends to all parties. Mr Butt is an eminent Conservative, and was a great opponent of Repeal. It is stated positively by the Cork Examiner that he has given his adhesion to the

The most important demonstration of this disaffec-

TRELAND.

We, the undersigned, desire to express our respect for your Excellency, personally, and as representative of our Sovereign, and to declare our determination to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown, the privileges of the peerage, the rights of the public creditor, and the inviolability of private contracts.

We have witnessed with regret and disapprobation the avowal of designs incompatible with social order, and with the legitimate enjoyment of the fruits of industry; and we are resolved and ready with force and arms to resist any attempt to subvert social relations, or to effect

revolutionary changes in property.

At the same time, we are bound to declare our convicand growing desire for a return to our ancient constitu-

An United Irishman (Cork) wishes to be informed of The failure of the Imperial Parliament to provide some plan for the formation of a Rifle Club, to be adequate means for the relief of our poor, and their composed of persons of limited means, to enable the refusal of inquiry into the defects of the present unjust

Considering that extreme opinions and violent language, however censurable, are but the natural expoand a half from 'Charterville' (Miniter Lovel) was densely crowded. At least five hundred persons were leading for £2 10s. It each of the Chartist' (Association.—Meetings were also held by the Mayor,) when Mr Doyle, one of the Executive, delivered a most splendid address, which excited the unimost enthusiasm. On Friday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall (granted by the Mayor,) when Mr Doyle, one of the Executive, delivered a most splendid address, which excited the unimost enthusiasm. On Friday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall (granted by the Mayor,) when Mr Doyle, one of the Executive, delivered a most splendid address, which excited the unimost enthusiasm. On Friday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall (granted by the Mayor,) when Mr Doyle, one of the Executive, delivered a most splendid address, which excited the unimost enthusiasm. On Friday, a public meeting at Bowling, Manningham, and Wapping for the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to the same, with brase mounting, for £2 10s. It is to defend a desire from a club, cach of whom the Irish Confederates, and Repealer, holding their suppose a hundred gersons were also held the Firsh Confederates, and Repealer, holding their suppose a hundred gersons were also held the Irish Confederates, and Repealer, holding their suppose a hundred of the suppose a hundred of the guillency of the same, will also at the Irish Confederates, and Repealer, holding their suppose a hundred of the principles and also at the Irish Confederates, and Repealer, holding their suppose and also at the Irish Confederates, and Repealer, holding the 2nd inst. Meetings will be held every Sunday meeting adjourned to April 2nd, at seven o'clock in carried to the stock rund or the cuto; and the 2nd inst. Meetings will be held every Sunday meeting adjourned to April 2nd, at seven o'clock in carried to the stock rund or the cuto; and the 2nd inst. Meetings will be held every Sunday meeting adjourned to April 2nd, at seven o'clock in the evening adjourned to April 2nd, at seven o'clock in the stock rund or the cuto; and the cuto; and the cuto; and the cuto; and the cutoff of measures which may restore to Her Majesty's Irish the remainded of the whele people in the was held at Dewsbury on Sunday last. Delegates and discussion, and at six o'clock in the evening for the close of the meeting.

Sovereign, Lords, and Commons, inan Irish parliament. The Decoueds Journal states, that several highly influential Protestant gentlemen of that town and neighbourhood, hitherto determined anti Repealers, have recently declared themselves favourable to a Repeal of the Union. The same paper contains

the following paragraph:-On Saturday last the unprecedented sum of £6,900 was withdrawn from the savings' bank of this town. The lewer and middle orders must be aware of some threat. ened danger else they would not run on an institution which they considered heretofore so secure.

# GREAT MEETING ON KENNINGTON

meeting commenced.

Mr Fussell (one of the members of the 'National Convention,') addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he said that the object of the Chartists was to maintain order—that all property should be respected. The Bank of England, he considered, was an unjust and oppressive monopoly; the profits now netted by the ever surrounded the throne, and the Chartists claimed that the Church lands should be forfeited to the State, and applied to the support and moral instruction of the poor. He concluded by moving a resolution in accordance with the principles of the People's Charter,-Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, Annual Parliaments, Payment of Members, and Equal Electoral

Mr Ernest Jones (also a member of the 'National Convention,') supported the resolution, not that he thought they were likely to get what they asked for at the hands of the present House of Commons. They must first become their own parliament, their own legislature, and their own executive. (Cheers.) If they succeeded in getting redress for their wrongs by referring to Parliament, it would not be by the love which Parliament bore them, but by the fear in which it held them. (Hear, hear.) The preceding speaker had told them that the physical force of the country was certainly against them. That he (Mr Jones) emphatically denied. They were the millions -their oppressors were the few (Hear, hear.) The bludgeon-men might be against them, but they were only few in number. (Hear, hear.) He physical force of the country—he meant the soldiers was against them. (Cheers.) The soldiers were the friends of the working classes; they sprang from not restrict al lpromotion to the dandy aristocracy. his native county, Cork, forty members were re-(Hear, and cheers.) Under it the soldiers might turned, pledged to accept neither place nor pensionhe might be placed on a par with Field-Marshal Prince Albert. (Laughter and cheers.) The working classes of England had reduced the number of lashes to fifty, and would soon do away with the cruel practice of flogging altogether. (Hear.) He verify bethe we way to the brilliant example to which he had alluded but there was in the present system, which took from but there was in the present system, which took from but there was in the present system, which took from but there was in the present system, which took from but there was in the present system, which took from but there was in the present system, which took from sare to find that the people of Loudon were alive to lieved that towards the honest working men of England the army had a friendly feeling, and that they would not reparate from them in the hour of danger. (Great cheering.) The present was the last hundle notice the marking and that they have been supported by the present of the last through the persecution, jeers, and hundle notice the marking and the persecution, jeers, and hundle notice the marking and the persecution, jeers, and the persecution the marking and the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had been subjected by the persecution to which he had a finded in the had a finded to the had the persecution to the had a finded in the had a finded in the had a finded in the had a finded to the had the persecution to the had a finded in the had a finded in the had a finded in the had the persecution to the had the had been subjected by th humble petition the working men would ever present to the house of Commons. The 10th day of the present month was the last day of grace the Chartists would give the Whigs. (Cheers.) They would to go to the house a second time, they would then go land was their Poland—'that the air of Poland was in arms. (Cheers, and sensation.) Their friend the redolent of the fresh smelling blood of the martyrs in arms. (Cheers, and sensation.) Their friend the slain in battle, whilst the putrid atmosphere of Ire-Attorney General would caution them to beware of land with the sensation of the martyrs of the martyrs of the sensation of the fresh smelling blood of the martyrs of truth, justice, humanity and liberty—press forward, not so much ground as their thumbs would sensation. him. But he would tell the Attorney-General that land stinks from the effluvia of the wasted bodies of he had more reason to be afraid of the people. The very laws under which government could indict them were as rotten as the threads of a worn-cut cable. Let the Attorney-General look to Ireland (Hear.) Let him grind down the capital of the people. O'Brien, the heart of a Meagher, and the soul of a lis far better than Lord John Russell's logic! (Loud Mitchel, before he interfered with the Chartists of England (Chartists) It is a chart of land about the list of England (Chartists).

to refuse the people's prayer, then, as political lunatics, the people must confine them in their political Bedlam. (Hear, and cheers.) Let the government not try the game of physical force, lest physical force be turned against them. (Hear, hear.) the government were willing to grant, the more the man fair and moderate sums; but it was too bad people would be inclined to ask. (Cheers.) If they refused the Charter, the people would next ask for a republic. (Tremendons cheers.) The men of As regards the Union, it was accemplished by Eng-Lordon were as good as the men of Paris, the men of Milan, or the men of Berlin. (Hear.) By showing a bold physical front, they would prevent the necessity for physical action. He did not believe it would be necessary for them to strike a single blow. But they must be prepared for the worst. They must march in divisions, with military precision. They must have their captains and their officers. With discipline the people would be an army; without discipline they are a mob. (Cheers.) If the Attorney-General prevented them from so organising themselves, he must prevent somebody else besides. The worshipful the body of shopkeepers had established bodies of volunteers, over which they had their captairs and lieutenants, with ribbons on their arms and badges on their breasts. (Laughter.) They were not specials, but voluntary specials. (Renewed laughter.) If it were legal for the shopkeepers, it would be equally legal for the Chartists. (Hear, hear.) God speed the Irish patriots—might they throw off the yoke of foreign dominion! The English working classes joined in the prayer for Irish emancipation. (Cheers.) The cause of the English working classes is the cause of the Irish people. The Irish resident in this country, by joining the tisfied that every Irishman loved his country. At the Birmingham station he had met with an Irishman that the Chartists of England were eager to charge down from the hills of Yorkshire, Lancaskire, and the vales of Northamptonshire, and plant the green large of liberty in Downing-street. (Rapturous cheering.) He lately told them that the men of London were ready to act, and the men of the Midlands, the manutacturers of Nottingham and Lancashire. and the manutacturers of Nottingham and Lancashire. ranks of the Chartists, would carry the war into the whatever the result might be, they were prepared to aid the men of London. (Cheers) All they asked it is Sunday; I will preach you a sermon—'God that the men of London. When the brilliant rocket shot always helps these who help themselves. (London White daily the held and however the beld and however the result might be in London, in the person of their representatives; and their next step would be still more terrially always helps these who help themselves. (London White daily themselves the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the beld and however the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the beld and however the person of their representations the person of the person of their representations the person of the person of their representations the person of country would rise, and the cerrupt of every class chel, O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, or Doheny, but take something more than the Charter. (Great would sink. (Cheers. After remarking at some applause.) He then moved the following resolution: dength on an extract from the Presse newspaper, applause.) He had been for the last twenty-five - That this meeting resolves to support the Conwhich had been distributed throughout the metrc-

#### brave and prudent, and they must be victorious. Several other members fellowed. The proceedings terminated about five o'clock.

BRISTOL.-AN ANECDOTE OF BRANDON HILL.-On last Monday week, rumours, and fears, and alarms, were very prevalent among the old ladies and some so certain of our treasonable intentions, that they crammed the police station at the foot of the hill THE DELEGATE to the Convention from Worcester,

Mr EDWARD WALTER, is a son of one of the most respeciable tradesmen of the place, and brother-in law

Two Irish traders, outward bound, on Friday, a few miles out in the Channel, but as quickly three for the coming British revolution, three groans and enthusiastic cheering.) Well, then, that meet gested, in the event of the petition being rejected, simulation, and the men joyinity resumed then upon chase being given by her Majesty's for the Aldermen who took away the license, and lowered them upon chase being given by her Majesty's this interesting meeting dispersed.

Lowered them upon chase being given by her Majesty's interesting meeting dispersed. mail tender Ringdove.

In consequence of the city aldermen having withnouse, the unsuists and Confederates resolved to meet called to the chair, and said, they had again met to persecution by an act of increased patronage, and a make another moral demonstration in favour of their formed a procession to escort them out and cheer that house to address her Majesty for the restoration of the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the shape of a soirce and ball was the result. Just rights. (Cheers.) The press had falsely told the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from the soldiers which was responded to by cheers from floated from the window.

and said he looked on the present time as an epoch in the historic records of liberty's struggle, and in the fullness of his soul prayed for the time when Ireland should be a nation, and England in the full enjoyment of her liberties. (Loud cheers.) The aucution under his feet.'

baker, supported it in speeches that were warmly frightened old mother Times, and other journals-

Mr Charles M'Carthy rose to submit the second resolution, and the cheering from without announced pockets and a bill on the provisional government. the arrival of Feargus O'Connor, M.P., who, on his (Laughter.) He invoked them all to be peaceable the arrival of Feargus O'Connor, M.P., who, on his entering the room, was most enthusiastically greeted. Mr M'Carthy said, as their friend and adshareholders ought to go to the State. The clergy greeted. Mr M'Carthy said, as their friend and adhe designated as the most bloodthirsty interest that vocate had arrived, he would merely say that he trusted that the people would band themselves together, like the lictors' rods, before him, and then remains of Whiggery, which had laid violent hands they would soon obtain their just rights. (Loud on itself—he supposed to save the people the trouble cheers.) He heartily congratulated the people on of doing so. (Loud cheers.) They wished a peacethe union between the Chartists and the Repealers. able demonstration on Monday, and he had no doubt (Great applause.) He thought they might thank their numbers would ensure it-(great cheering)-Mr O'Connor for that. (Hear, hear.) He further they had resolved at all events that aggression, if it rejoiced that the Young Irelanders had resolved on did come, should come from the government, and if having Ireland for the Irish, and he hoped the Chartists would follow their example, and resolve on having England for the English. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in giving the following sentiment :- 'A cordial union and success to the democracies of all nations.'

The CHAIRMAN said, the hour had now arrived for which he had long sighed. They now had their president amongst them. (Loud cheers.) And he had great pleasure in introducing Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., to speak to the next sentiment, as follows:-The Irish Confederation-may it speedily free Ire- of man. land from tyranny and oppression, and give her people such institutions as shall accord with their free

and unbiassed opinion. On Mr O'Connon rising, he was greeted with prolonged cheering, which having subsided, he said he Notwithstanding all the persecution, jeers, and taunts to which he had been subjected, he was pleased to think he had stood forward the firm advoleted to the rights of Ireland. He had told the House cate of the rights of Ireland. He had told the House of Commons are the properties. It is a state of things? ('No, King Solomon said there was a time for all things; the time for speaking had gone, and he thought this was the the fearful extent of the National Debt, the burden time for action. He was in the House of Commons and the state of the rights of Ireland. of Commons plainly his sentiments—that the Irish people were murdered, and interred like dogs, 'un-Mitchel, before he interfered with the Chartists of England. (Cheers.) Let the government and Parliament have their day of grace and if they were such political madmen and such social maniacs as to refuse the people's prayer, then, as political for his countryment to live. (Hear, hear.) He had to refuse the people's prayer, then, as political for his countryment to live. (Hear, hear.) He had told the House of Commons, that it was wrong that such things should be, and they give a clergyman, at the same time, £2,000 per annum, the same clergyman getting a journeyman to do his work for £75; but Irishmen did not mind paying their own clergy-Itsn gold and trish treachery, and at a time too when Ireland was mourning the loss of many of her patriot sons. (Hear, hear.) His father was prosccuted, and his uncle banished. Eight years ago, he had advised the council of three hundred to meet and show the Saxon, what they could do in the shape of law mak-ling, but then coming from him, it was songered. lish gold and Irish treachery, and at a time too when ing ; but then, coming from him, it was nonsensebut now, coming from others, it was good sense; fer his part, he did not ask repeal but separation. (Hear, hear.) He could not see what England had to do

> veins as he had; if they had, he thought they would applause.) His family had a long account to settle. they had endured more persecution and prosecution than any other family. (Hear, hear.) Catholics had thoughtlessly gone on under Protestant rulers, although they were only allowed to fill the office of a common soldier, and be shot at for one shilling a day. True, it was said that Paddy was too ignorant self a moral torce Reformer, and said, he should be to be trusted with the tranchise, but it was not your ignorance, but your intelligence, they dreaded. If you had the power of electing M.P's., there would be no tithes, you would be free of them the next day, and you would learn to build your own castles on your own free labour fields. (Loud cheers.) He was satisfied that every Irishman loved his country. At the Birmingham station he had met with an Irish.
>
> Sorry to see unarmed men opposed to armed men, or poposed to armed men, or cital of Richard Marsden, in the Convention this day—amid cheers—and asked, 'Were the people prepared to march on? (Loud cries of 'Yes, yes.') Do not say the spilling of a single drop of blood. (Ilear, hear.)
> They were about, on Monday next, to present their last petition. (Loud cheers.) Whilst he told them to march on ward? (Loud shouts of 'Yes, yes.') Then he was a moral force Chartist, he must, at the same to march onward? (Loud shouts of 'Yes, yes.') Then he was prepared to go with them for Equality for all.
>
> They were about, on Monday next, to present their last petition. (Loud cheers.) Whilst he told them to march onward? (Loud shouts of 'Yes, yes.') Then he was prepared to go with them for Equality for all.
>
> The king can mak a belted knight,
>
> The king can mak a belted knight, were stirring, and he hoped they would do something would be in London, the working men of England

cheers.) And, therefore, you must not look to Mit- Whigs drive them to take their liberties, they might years an advocate fer Ireland. Now, on Monday vention in its endeavours to make the People's which had been distributed throughout the metre-polis, in the shape of a placard, Mr Jones concluded by calling upon his hearers to be prepared, to be by calling upon his hearers to be prepared, to be millions of souls. (Loud cheers.) And, in the Convention to-morrow, he would move that a prayer for speakers, called upon the people to attend the pro-

cold water. Success to their union, and bad luck to the union between England and Ireland.' (Tremendous cheers, during which Mr O'Connor left the Barn, on Monday, could not take place, because the others in this city. The dreadful Chartists were others in this city. The dreadful Chartists were others in this city. The dreadful Chartists were others of the loss of the l yery clear that the public knew much more about it when next they met it would be at a ball of a differthan we cid. Indeed, our sapient magistrates were ent description. (Cheers.) Balls were not very apgovernment should attack an unarmed people on

propriate before a revolution, much more appropriate after. Polignac, in reply to Charles X., orce said: with the blue coated gentlemen, ready primed for an Aball was pleasing because his majesty was dancing explosion. I should mention that one of our town ever a volcano. They were about to dance on the councillors, considered by some a very scientifle man, brink of one. (Cheers.) Moral and physical force councillors, considered by some divisions by an- had been talked of of late—now, he was happy to strike or shoot a policeman, that they would give the nal occurrence ago alarmed out quite strained of an have the sanction of their great chief, to the doc-nouncing that Brandon Hill was the remains of an have the sanction of their great chief, to the doc-traitors into the hands of justice, and let them bear extinct volcano. Something was going to happen on trine 'God helps those who help themselves.' extinct volcano. Something was going to happen on trine God neips these who happen the them both sides of the question, (Loud cheers.) that day, nobody could tell what; some of the timed (Loud cheers.) We have already show their signals of distress. Mr Ennest Jones came forward, loudly applauded stood and watched afar cff, others more bold actually enemy; they already show their signals of distress. walked over the hill, and as the day wore on, in- Now, he thought these would prove the fog signals, and said, we stand in the position of debtor and creased numbers assembled. They feltsure that the as he fondly hoped did the people once begin to surge, creditor to the government—they were our debtors mountain was in labour, and so it was, for soon after that they would surge everywhere at once. (Cheers.) for our murdered children and the banishment of the sun was set it brought fortha mouse. Not- He would beg the favour of one of the ladies hands our exiled friends. Well, on Monday we go to dewithstanding this, there were many fears and mis- for a dance, not to night, but when the Charter was mand the bill, long since due, and protested again

a few miles out in the Channel, but as quickly three for the coming British revolution, three groans this interesting meeting dispersed.

On Tuesday evening, April 4th, the Literary Insti-

STREET INSTITUTION.

decorated with caps of liberty, figures of liberty, Sir George Grey had said the government had set astically.) In conclusion, he wished Lord John joy which was carried unanimously. American banners, and a French tricoloured flag their faces against granting concession either to dated from the window.

Mr Glancy was unanimously called to the chair, ing the demonstration on Menday, peaceable, but so being a national movement. (Great cheering.)

Would be could take them to view the haunts of violent than others elicited warm applause. COMMON.

(From the Morsing Chronicle.)

A public meeting was held on Sunday afternoon on Kenningten Common. At half-past three the speakers arrived, and the table hither to used for the reception of the signatures to the petition was controlled in their behalf. Mr Cartwright had done a more respectable grade. Some gentleman, whose name we are not able to hand down to posterity, was called upon to preside, and the proceedings of the meeting commenced.

Thorities seemed to think that by persecuting Mr Cartwright they could trample on our glorious principles, but he trusted that the Irish Confederation would convince Lord John that they were made of stay the pangs of hunger; and the middle classes arrived, and the table hither to used for the reception of the signatures to the petition was continued that they duly appreciated his efforts in their behalf. Mr Cartwright had done for 'the men of no property' than any other citizen—he had much pleasure in submitting the following tentiment:—'Our upright, honest, and called upon to preside, and the proceedings of the men of no property than any other citizen—he had much pleasure in submitting the following tentiment:—'Our upright, honest, and called upon to preside, and the proceedings of the men of no property than any other citizen—he had much pleasure in submitting the following tentiment:—'Our upright, honest, and called upon to preside, and the proceedings of the men in two to three pounds a were chedness in Liverpool, and show them men (Cartwright they could the the Irish Confederation who formerly earned from two to three pounds a week, reduced to go to a soup kitchen for food to stay the pangs of hunger; and the middle classes week, reduced to go to a soup kitchen for food to thusiastic cheering.

A vote of thanks was carried, by acclamation, to the their support of the sign the chairman, who, in responding, read the following letter relative to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

Sir.—I am dreeted by Mr Wakley, M.P., to take ('Ne, No,' and great applause.) Was it not wretchedness in Liverpool, and show them men political but a social revolution—(loud cheers)—and | tained by the government. Mr A. Sharp and Mr Williams, the Chartist the doctrine of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, had (hear, hear) -but the Times had recently discovered broken-hearted navigators with four pounds in their and orderly on Monday, as that would be the finale of moral force agitation. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr Thomas Clark came forward loudly applauded and in a most caustic speech held an inquest on the

they were unwise enough to give it, on their heads to the chair, who spoke of John Frost as being a most operate together for the national good, under the be the consequence. (Tremendous cheering.) He estimable man; and as the continental governments guidance and control of an enlightened and popular moved the following resolution:— That whereas the bad l'berated their political victims, and as even legislature. This great problem has been looked upon exercise of usurped political power has been producted and liberated her Canadian subjects, so, in by the intelligent capitalists of this country, as the tive of the most direful results, both physical and common justice, should Frost, Williams, and Jones, be most complicated of subjects, and the most difficult moral, to the mass of the British people; and restored? (Loud cheers.) whereas submission to usurpation is not only injurious, but a most criminal abasement; of humanity, be it therefore resolved, that we struggle with oru he thought the people would, on the present oscasion, brethren throughout the empire, for those civil and show such a bold, peaceful, yet energetic front, as to creators of all wealth—the producing classes. But social rights which God ordained for the enjoyment convince the government they were determined to have, before the government of this country will make such

Mr Tattersall, of Burnley, came forward amid

greeted, and said they had now got the steam up wealth. Every people, every nation, was demanding pretty high, and he was not disposed to get it higher freedom, and shall the petition of a skilful, ingenious. chester tens of thousands had calmly resolved to have the Charter, come weal, come woe. (Loud cheers.) Well, in Manchester they were swearing in special constables, but even the middle classes had convened a meeting for the purpose of telling the magistrates they would do nothing that would prevent the people supported the motion amidst the loudest applause, and from obtaining their liberty. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by inviting all to attend the procession and thought that the aristocracy, by their cruelty and keep peace, good order, and firmness. (Great cheering.) rapacity, had shown their unfitness to legislate for | The resolution was put and carried unanimously, amidst them, and that the people should take their affairs rapturous applause. into their own hands. (Loud cheers.) The system Mr John Arnort then came forward and read a by its own weight was falling, but you must direct Petition in favour of the People's Charter, and moved its downward course to prevent it burying you in the its adoption. ruins. (Loud cheers.) Government had now got itself into a fix—the deluders were nomore—tricksters with Ireland at all. (Loud cheers.) He did not murder perpetrated on the democracy by the aristoknow if they had as much Milesian blood in their cracy. (Loud cheers.) He, like the other speakers, called on the people to conduct themselves like men veins as he had; if they had, he thought they would on Monday, not giving offence even to the child; agree that the connexion had existed too long. (Great on Monday, not giving offence even to the child; and should the prayer of the petition be refused, he should then say, send an address to her Majesty. (Tremendous cheering.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, amidst rapturous applause. Mr CHARLES BOLWELL, from Bath, declared him-

Charter the law of the land.' Mr JOSEPH LINNEY, of Bilston, in an energetic speech, seconded the motion, and, like the former

Mr Daniel Donovan said, they had been told that Monday, it would be the duty of not only the peo ple of London, but of England, to declare that government should not stand another hour. (Tremendous cheering.) And, on the other hand, should men hired by the government, step out of the ranks and

confidence in their rulers, by such a return to the sn- THE CHARTER, AND REPEAL IN THE GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT JOHN meeting. He had news for them; the men of Hali- those failed, then it would be time for meral means to arose between the weavers and their employers drawn Mr Cartwright's billiard license, simply becauss Chartist and Repeal meetings were held at his suffication. Mr John Fussell was unanimously house, the Chartists and Repeal meetings were held at his suffication. Mr John Fussell was unanimously ordered the regiment to Ireland. The people had

> numerous that there could be no mistake as to this words relative to a letter that appeared in the TIMES Jones, to Sir B. Hall. Carried unanimously. of to day, and some words that appeared in the STAR Mr Jones, of Liverpool, came forward amidst tremendous cheering to address the meeting, and said:
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> Mr Jones, of Liverpool, came forward amidst tremendous cheering to address the meeting, and said:
>
> Mr Jones, of Liverpool, came forward amidst tremendous cheering to address the meeting, and said:
>
> Mr Austin seconded, and it was can Mr Clark having said a few words, Mr Vernon

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. L. HUTCHINSON. Three cheers were then given for the Convention-

three for the Union between the Irish and English working classes-three for the Charter, and the meeting separated. There was a dense crowd of people at the deors who could not obtain admission.

densely crowded.

upon-Tyne, rose to move the first resolution, and said. and worthy of, the Charter. The coming procession provision for the industrious classes, they must possess would be worthy of the working classes. Mr Watson a voice in the Elective Franchise. We unhesitatingly hearty cheers, to second the motion, and said: He then read a resolution in favour of the People's Charter, declare that if ever labour must be properly provided trusted that fine enthusiastic feeling he witnessed and said, of such a character was the resolution he was for by the State, labour's sons must possess their was not mere froth and pop but a genuine reality. asked to move, that he should like to see the men who legitimate portion of political power. Our friends The recent events in France had doubtlessly glad- could bring ferward a vestige of an argument against it. must excuse us for offering these remarks, but when dened their hearts, not simply because a tyrant was He contended, that it was the right of every man of we see and hear that the present House of Commons would never believe that another great portion of the had just arrived from the House of Commons, where hurled from the throne, but because France was twenty-one years of age to have a voice in electing those is a composition of capitalists and employers, and they were discussing the rights of a dispersed people, now the Polar star of liberty to Britain. (Tremen- who made the laws. They all had to pay taxes, and cold political ecomists, we cannot help but speak out. the Jews. Now he thought his countrymen were as dous cheering.) Lord John Russell seemed, since they ought to have a voice in the appropriation of them. For they it is who have largely contributed to our 1832, to have forgotten that man was a progressive | Was it not time that we got rid of such a system? The | present misery and degradation. They have gulled and belonged to the same order as themselves. The much a dispersed and a more oppressed people than being, he now resembled a mile-stone stopping be- people of the north were determined that they should us by their fascinating delusions. They have in-Charter would be the finest thing in the world for the Jews—and hence he had given up a short portion hind to show man how much he had progressed. be admitted to vote, or that the minister should go off, the Jews—and hence he had given up a short portion hind to show man how much he had progressed. be admitted to vote, or that the minister should go off, the Jews—and hence he had given up a short portion hind to show man how much he had progressed. be admitted to vote, or that the minister should go off, appreciately being the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the service by the pitiful chest of the progressed into the progr trapped into the service by the pitiful cheat of givgiv ma a shilling while in a state of intoxication.

(Hear, hear.) It would do away with his compulsory
period of service; and as every soldier was enlisted
in the service of the throne and the altar, the throne
and the altar could be made to give him his reward
in the shape of a cottage and four agrees of crown land
or church land whenever he quitted the service in
credit to himself. (Cheers.) Those cheers told him

(Chear, hear,)—But ministers and legislators must
go with the tide, or the stream will overwhelm them.
(Tremendous cheering.) The Whigs were trying
they might arrest
their hands at prosecution; they might take
their heads off and string them up to castle walls;
but for every drop of blood that should be shed, a
they have goaded us very drop of blood that should be shed, a
they have goaded us to madness by their resolved never
they pleased; and it would not be gainsayed when
the asserted that the labour of the vote, capitalists got their labour for just
what they pleased; and it would not be gainsayed when
the asserted that the labour of the vote, capitalists got their labour for just
what they pleased; and it would not be gainsayed when
the hears.)—But having accomplished their sinister pursaid, that seven-cights of the question of the question of the vote, capitalists got their labour for just
their heads off and string them up to castle with labour that, from their not having the question of the vote, capitalists got their labour for just
who are now our employers, our magistrates, and our
their heads off and string the protection of the vote, capitalists got their labour for just
who are now our employers our magistrates, and our
their heads off and string the prothe defended slaves; they dash the question of the vote, capitalists got their labour for pour
who are credit to himself. (Cheers.) Those cheers told him he was not wrong in the recommendations he had prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for clapping of hands, and every conceivable mode of the procession, and let problems to the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. Finally, the Charter would prayer, In 1832, when he was returned for the subject. testifying applause.) Englishmen had hitherto been your will be known? ('Yes, yes;' and loud cheers.) found heroes at Waterloo, the Nile, and Trafalgar, but had proved the basest of slaves at home. (Hear, mination, they could achieve their rights. He thought, arrive at the highest appointment in the army— until they had achieved their rights—and he could hear.) However, the men of Lancashire had now when he returned to Newcastle, he might tell them they moving in an onward direction. But such monstrous not help thinking the Irish people were to blame for resolved to have their rights; and what were they? had determined to put their wills in action, and cause sending such a cringing lot to Parliament, simply, political equality with the middle and upper the Charter to become the law. (Loud cheering.)

all the wealth their industry and ingenuity created, their own interest, and from such very numerous, inand sent them to feed on skilly and find a pauper's telligent, and enthusiastic meetings he thought the time grave in the cold bastile. (Hear, hear.) Would was not far distant when they should have the Charter, borne by Britons to support the set of German pau-per princes, &c. {Loud cheers.} You say you will revenues, who said upwards of one hundred working clar-Mr LEACH, of Manchester, came forward warmly producers who perished for want, amidst heaps of -reason was as important as enthusiaem. In Man- and industrious people ? be treated with contumely, and rejected. Then prepare for the procession on Monday, and be prepared for the worst-the rejection of the

Mr Walter, of Worcester, in an energetic speech,

Mr John Arnort then came forward and read a

Mr Sanuel Kydd, amid the loudest applause, came forward to second it. He said there was one portion of that notified which said there was one portion of free, and we must not be the last, not the least, to wealth and should be the foundation of all government. France was often pointed to at this juncture of European already been sounded on the free soil of France. Great cheering.) Mr Leach gave a heart-rending description of the condition of the Irish people. Ah! powerful than the blood of all the Bourbons. (Hear, said the speaker, it was blasphemously asserted that a famine had prevailed in Ireland. It was false—the persons of Albert and Louis Blanc, understood this plenty prevailed—the aristocracy were wallowing plenty prevailed—the aristocracy were wallowing in absyluce, and, as regards Eagland, the principles of in luxury—and consequently instead of famine—it was in absyluce, and, as regards Eagland, the principles of thousand thunders, commands us onward to liberty, and the principles of thousand thunders, commands us onward to liberty, and the principles of thousand thunders, commands us onward to liberty, and the principles of the coarse our operations, and die despised slaves. progress; the young blood of France had proved more sound is deep, loud, and long. It has aroused the tended that the labourer should be the consumer and fatal indifference to our individual welfare, to our 'He who would not work neither should he eat'-(great national honour and glory. cheering); in any revolution that took place here, he would not be satisfied to take anything less than the People's Charter for its basis. (Tremendous cheering.)
But before he took a dangerous position he must be asindomitable courage. For this purpose, organise
indomitable courage. sured that he risked not his life for a phantom, but, that in one mighty combination, and no power will be the veritable people of England willed the change. He able to retain you in bondage. The sovereign voice alluded to the effective scene produced by the simple re- of the millions will compel capitalists to respect our

But an honest man's aboon his might.

Tremendous cheering.) forward and avowed that he had employed Kirwan, and dustry. what then ? Why the magistrate let Kirwan off. (Hear, millions of souls. (Loud cheers.) And, in the Converted to morrow, he would move that a prayer for the Repeal of the Union be added. (Loud cheers.) The Central Committee met on Monday and following days for transaction of general business; a life upon the people to attend the property of the Repeal of the Union be added. (Loud cheers.) Instance and women were perising for want, when the converted to the convert Mr Daniel Donovan said, they had been told that and order no said—in it was for all—but it did not a dinner, that was to have taken place at Highbury reign through plenty in the cottages, there should be no Barn, on Menday, could not take place, because the magistrates had threatened the landlord with the he was charged with being a revolutionist—he was so, End men's boot and shoemakers. The following the formula is and order no said—in it did not for all—but it did not for all did not loss of his licence if he allowed it. But, had they s he avowed it—he wanted a change—he wished the men lowing reports have also come to hand :—Mr Wil- second charge was that they threatened to strike became the law of the land. (Loud cheers.)

Mr GLENNISTER of Cheltenham, said he had sincera not expect to see them until the Charter became the law | brought to bear on their behalf. of the land. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Ennest Jones came forward amidst tremendous withstanding this, there were many lears and miss for a dance, not to night, out when the chargings down to Friday night last, when the Chargings down to them, But being list committee issued their peaceful address, and from the splendid meetings be nightly members of the Agriculture of all knowled that was not settled they would demand both interest good news from Rome, from Italy, and slighest notice being given to them. But being land principal—floud cheers)—if their netition was form the splendid meetings be nightly members of the Agriculture of the Ag give Confusion to the politics of all knavish legis
and principal—(loud cheers)—if their petition was Germany, and from the splendid meetings he nightly members of the Association, they immediately comrejected then it would be their duty to try Queen saw, he believed we should soon have good events. In municated with the Central Committee, who aplators.'. (Loud ensering.)

Mr Surry, in a most brilliant speech, which was

Mr Surry, in a most brilliant speech, which was

received with loud applause, gave the following:

The model of the prosecution, namely, freedom of the would be the time to adopt the plan he had so would soon have to repeat the lesson:

Liberty, Equation and if possible, adjust the dispute; and the result has action and a right to dispose of their labour, the state of the speech with loud applause, gave the following:

The model of the prosecution, namely, freedom of would soon have to repeat the lesson:

Liberty, Equation and if possible, adjust the dispute; and the result has action and a right to dispose of their labour, the speech would soon have to repeat the lesson that a state of the speech with long the speech with long application and a right to dispose of their labour, the speech with long application and a right to dispose of their labour, the speech with long application and a right to dispose of their labour, the speech with long application and a right to dispose of their labour, the speech with long application and a right to dispose of their labour, the labour that the lab received with loud applause, gave the contouring:— when would be the dispute; and the result has lity, and Fraternity; and in a brilliant speech, pointed been, that on Mr Taylor waiting upon the employers;

The just rights of the people as contained in the contour and t to the mayor of Worcester. Besides being a Chartest, be is an earnest and conscientious advocate for the being and may they speedily be enacted as law. The Just rights of the people as contained in the said the government was about to commence prosecution of labour.

The Just rights of the people as contained in the said the government was about to commence prosecution of the government was about to commence prosecution in England; he said, let them do it. (Great and the mode of moving on to success—alluded to the Mr Cariweight acknowledged the honour done of labour.

The Just rights of the people as contained in the said the government was about to commence prosecution in England; he said, let them do it. (Great and the mode of moving on to success—alluded to the appearance of several special reporters at the conference, lim.

The Just rights of the people as contained in the government was about to commence prosecution in England; he said, let them do it. (Great and the mode of moving on to success—alluded to the appearance of several special reporters at the conference, give the men an answer by four o'clock in the after and the plaudits by which their appearance was hailed, noon; they did so, and honourably withdrew the re-He adopted their sedition, every word of it. (Great and the bold speaking of the delegates assembled—sug- duction, and the men joyfully resumed their wonted the importation, or the cobbling work, it was this. A

procession and marched into Halifax, the soldiers tion to separate until the Charter was obtained. (Great entire satisfaction of the trade. came out of the barracks and cheered, and cheered applause, long continued.) The resolution was then

that house to address her Majesty for the restoration of this privilege.

Mr Lucas moved a vote of thanks to the vestrymen Mr Austin seconded, and it was carried by accla-

mation. the meeting was dissolved, after giving three tremendous cheers for the People's Charter.

### Pational Association of United Trades.

' Union for the Million.'

FRIENDS,-We cannot help again adverting to the great and important changes which are taking place in these eventful times. The present age is pregnant with momentous alterations. Everything wears the most encouraging aspect—the wrongs and cruelties so long practised upon the people, appear to be doomed. The long injuries the masses have sustained, are at length moving them to vigorous action, and we anticipate that ere long they will, with the rapidity of an electric shock, sweep away and crush for ever the black atrocities inflicted upon them, and claim the rights and privileges of men.

In noble France—the pattern of free institutions— THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, AND FROST, WIL. the restorer of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved to the world that these two elements in a nation's Mr Henry, Hetherington, was unanimously called greatness (labour and capital) can operate and co- 6 George 4, cap. 129. of solution, and in which government could not inter-Mr Watson, delegate in the Convention for Newcastle. fere, but which problem France—the head of nations -will now for ever confute, and prove that the state should take care of, and make provision for, the stand up in defence of our right. These are startling and painful truths-truths which many of our individual members are now sorrowfully experiencing -being the systematically made victims of these heartless tyrants, for the purpose of detering others from atrocities must be brought to a speedy termina-

> The enlightened mind of the working class is being disgusted with the present arrangement and estrangement of labour and capital, and the popular will longs to throw off, and to give to the winds, the chains of cruel despotism, that now press so heavily upon the people, which, like a devouring vulture. feast upon the victims it has made.

Let every individual member of this Association, apply the above remarks to himself. Ask yourselves whether you are not now deprived of more than one half of your earnings? Are not the products of your labour appropriated to the aggrandisement of others while you are left to starve? Do you see any hopes for future amendment? Do you anticipate the taunts of a piciless parish overseer, when your phytruth, justice, humanity and liberty—press forward, not so much ground as their thumbs would cover; and taunts of a pitiless parish overseer, when your phynever stopping until you shall have achieved a glonary and the House of rious democracy. (Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)

The last is most decidedly your future prospect, two pounds per week, and utterly forgetting the weslth of injustice, and of injustice, a

-of injustice-and of tyranny may be brought to a speedy close if you unite and act together; mingle your sympathics—your voices—your energies with ours, and freedom will be quickly won. Friends, awaken from your lethargy, sleep not on the watch-tower, nor remain indifferent to the inviting signs of the times, that will propel you onward (if you will petition. (Cries of 'We are prepared.') He cordially not stop it) with the flowing, restless, swelling, powerful tide of long sought emancipation. Be up then, and doing, lay your shoulders to the chariot wheel-help the movement onward and freedom will the more speedily come.

You are not asked to use violence. We do not coll upon you to injure the property or person of any, but simply to swell the ranks of our organisation, and in the fulness of your moral power, proclaim and defend your independence. Now is the time for action. The whole world is on the move. Every that petition which said, 'Labour was the source of all declare and vindicate our most cherished rights. Remember the knell of despotism and tyranny has the first resolution must be worked out before labour or to cease our operations, and die despised slaves, would meet with its due reward. (Cheers.) He con- crushed by our own apathy, and for ever ruined by a

proper exercise of those rights we now possess, what reason have we to suppose that if we had more we should use them? It is by the judicious exercise of been over-ruled with the same promptitude as the Mr J. West then moved the adoption of a resolution in the power we now have, whereby we can prove to previous ones, the public prosecutor proceeded with favour of the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. our adversaries that we are capable of using those his evidence in support of the charge, which it is not his evidence in support of the charge, which it is not his evidence in support of the charge, which it is not his evidence in support of the charge, which it is not his evidence in support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge, which it is not him to be a support of the charge. He moved this to exhibit his sympathy with those they now withheld from us. But if we suffer a list- necessary to report, as it was, as in such cases it men, although he thought it a secondary question just less spirit to lull our dormant energies, while our usually is, the testimony of renegace and dishonoured now—the question of primary importance being the common focs are purloining our children's bread, then, members of the shoemakers' society. It referred Charter. (Loud cheers.) There now was a war against indeed, we prove ourselves to be utterly unworthy of chiefly to the fact of a deputation (two of the priusurpation; Irishmen and Englishmen must unite, and our indisputable rights, undeserving of the name of soners) having been sent to Messrs Macqueen should Irishmen be treated with brute force, it would Englishmen, and richly merit all the wrongs and with respect to a man, by the name of Polson, be our duty to look to it. (Tremendous cheering.) sufferings heartless tyrants can heap upon us. But, (a clicker), who, contrary to the rules of the trade, He alluded to the case of Kirwan, the Irish spy, and friends, we conjure you to use the power you now had been closing boots. The Messrs Macqueen re-Colonel Brown, who had instigated Kirwan to go and get possess. Meet together. Organise! or- fused to accede to the request of the men, which (as men to make pikes, thus entrapping them into illegal ganise! and right will triumph over might, and the was proved) was only an arrangement, general in the acts. Did not this prove the Whigs to be a bloody gonew oppressed sons of toil will once more be the trade, and previously admitted and sanctioned by the vernment? (Loud cheers.) But Colonel Brown came first partakers of the first fruits of their own in prosecutor himself. It was fully admitted that the

On the 14th instant, a reduction of wages was offered to and exacted from the mule spinners

tax had held glorious meetings, and they formed in cease; at any rate not to desist, or allow the Conven- which dispute he also succeeded in adjusting to the Notice.—The March report can be had from the Central Committee, price one penny; it can be sent

Mr John Fussell came forward and moved the adop- post free, either singly, or in parcels to any part of the kingdom. We trust members will make use of The Central Committee deem it an important part of their duty, and a part they are very much disposed to fulfil to the utmost of their power, to act as sen-

tinels over the generally acknowledged rights and privileges of the trades of England, whether such trades are correctly speaking members of our combination or not. There are certain acts of parliament which limit and define the extent to which trades in combination may proceed in defending themselves against the op-

presion of capital. The act 6 George 4, cap. 129, is the most recent of these, and may be said at A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, and the present time to contain all the essential features of the criminal law of England, as between labour and capita'. It is generally considered in England at this day, that this act fully recognises the undoubted right of any number of working men to unite and combine, by mutual consent, for the open and avowed object of raising their wages, and resisting a reduction of wages, or any encroachments upon their local or trades usages or customs; provided the means employed in the presecution of such objects is unattended with violence, or threats of violence to individuals not being members of such combination or society. This construction of the act was most distinctly laid down by Baron Rolfe, in the celebrated trial at Liverpool in the summer of last year, in the case of Potts v. Selsby; and the issue of that trial has been looked on as a triumphant recognition by one of the first common law judges of the day, of the undoubted right of the working classes to combine, to strike, to raise money for the purpose of such strikes, with a view of resisting a reduction of, or raising their wages, of limiting or altering the hours of labour; or, in fact, resisting any and every encroachment of their employers upon them as workmen. Such is, or was supposed to be the law, at least, according to the judgment and commentaries of Mr Baron Rolfe. But, LIAMS, AND JONES.

of every nation. France, we say, is now teaching us judgment and commentaries of Mr Baron Rolfe. But, the true relationship of labour and capital, and beneficially demonstrate the Judge Colquinum, Sheriff of Invernesshire, has overon wednesday evening last, a public meeting was conrepealed in toto the above recited act of parliament,

Two trials have recently taken place in Scotland. before the Sheriff of Inverness, who in this court performs the somewhat anomalous functions of judge and jury. The victims in this case being some unfortunate shoemakers of Inverness. The press of matter precludes us from giving a report of the trial, but the following extracts will place the thing in its true character before the trades of England :-Sheriff Colquhoun presided. The cases for the

Crown were conducted by George Young, Esq., advocate depute (who had come from Edinburgh on purpose), and John Mackay, Esq., procurator-fiscal. Mesers Dallas and Simpson, solicitors, were agents for the accused.

FIRST TRIAL-INTIMIDATION OF MASTERS. John Noble, Robert Fletcher Macwhinnie, Alexander Munro, and John Mackenzie, shoemakers, and John Mackenzie, boot-closer, were put to the bar, and the indictment against them read by the clerk of the court. There were four separate charges against the prisoners. First, with having, as members of 'The United Operative Boot and Shoemakers' Friendly Society of Inverness,' on the 3rd of November, molested or obstructed the firm of Messra Dugald and John Macqueen, boot and shoemakers, and dealers in ready made boots and shoes in Inverness, by threatening a strike, or refusal of work, on the part of the aforesaid club, if the Messrs Macqueen did not dismiss a journeyman named Alexander Rose Polson, from their employment; in consequence of which, John Macqueen was forced or induced to pay the sum of os., with a view to procure having, five days afterwards, caused the Mesars Macqueen to dismiss Alexander Rose Polson from their employment. Thirdly, by threatening a strike, or refusal to work, as cobblers or menders for the said firm of Messrs Macqueen, if they did not discontinue importing ready made boots and shoes from London, Dublin, and Glasgow, or other places, and afterwards having all the boots and shoes for their business made in Inverness. Fourthly, with having, in like manner, threatened Duncan Cameron, Inverness, by a strike, or refusal to work, if he did not also discontinue his practice of importing ready-made boots and shoes, and having 'all the boots and shoes for his said manufacture, trade, or business, made or manufactured in inverness or the neighbourhood thereof,'

Mr Dallas, for the pannels, objected in bar of trial -(1.) That they had not been competently sumnoned, in terms of the 7th section of the statute. (2.) That the pannels having been apprehended under the act upon the same charge, brought before the sheriff, and imprisoned for an indefinite period, on 8th December last, at the instance of the present prosecutor, and the period of three months, to which the act restricts the punishment of the offence charged, being expired, the defenders must be held to have already undergone the punishment of the offence. (3.) The statute confers no power on the sheriff to imprison before sentence, and the common law jurisdiction of that magistrate is, by the decision of the High Court, in the case of Knox v. Ramsay, 1st July, 1837, excluded. After referring to several other authorities, and to the statute itself, in support of the objections, he moved the court to dismiss he complaint simpliciter.

These legal objections were, of course, instantly overruled by Judge-sheriff Colquhoun. The prisoners, or (as they are termed in the Scotch law,) the pannels, severally pleaded not guilty, when Mr Dallas objected to the relevancy of the complaint. The offence charged was contravention of the 3rd section of the statute 6 Geo. IV., c. 129, which is directed against violence to the person or property of another, and threats or intimidation, molestation or obstruction, for the purpose of foreign some manufacture to realize the purpose of foreign some manufacture and the purpose of the complete the second some second some second for the purpose of forcing any manufacturer to make an alteration in his mode of carrying on his trade. The governing part of the clause being violence to the person or property, formed, as he thought, the key to the meaning of threats or intimidation, and the other terms used, meaning threats of violence. Now, in the present case, no violence is alleged, nor any threat of violence, and no language calculated to intimidate is averred. In particular, the only allegation being that the accused threatened, in a certain event, to refuse to work, or rather that some other persons, over whom it is not said that the pannels had control, would refuse to do so. Here there was no active throat, but an intimation that, unless certain demands were complied with, the threateners, or rather others not named, would do what they had obviously a perfect right to do, namely, refuse to work; in other words, do nothing at all. He submitted, with confidence, that the threat of refusal to work was not a threat in the meaning of the statute. even if it had been averred that the parties were bound to work, and that their refusal would be a violation of some legal contract—it being clearly implied by the statute, and the ordinary meaning of the term threat, that it must be something active, and not a passive threat. After scating other objections of minor importance, he referred to several libels in similar cases in the Justiciary reports and other authorities to show the interpretation rut upon the statute to be what he now contended for.

This well-stated and very feasible objection having deputation were perfectly civil and courteous in their proceedings, and that no threats or violence were hear.) Irishmen and women were perishing for want, The Central Committee met on Monday and fol- used, nor any obstruction offered further than, that and order he said-if it was for all-but if it did not Norwich brushmakers, Stockport spinners (No. 2), right to retain Polson if he so pleased, and his men who produced to be the first partaker of the fruits. This liamson reported having waited upon the bricklayers if their employers continued to import into Inverness was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order of things, and consequently was reversing the present order orde (Tremendous cheering.) He should like to be one of a shillings per week. The men applied to the Central agreed that they would not mend and repair boots deputation to go to Lord Join Russell, and point out the Committee for their advice and interference. Mr and shoes so imported, which we consider they also rebberies inflicted on labour; but he really believed the Williamson was forthwith despatched to Lynn, and were lawfully entitled to do. The younger Maconly remedy was the Charter, and he thought the way to put himself into immediate communication with the queen, at the close of his cross-examination said, 'I obtain it, was by making the sitting of the Convention master in question, who, at first, repudiated the was entitled to dispense with the workmens' services permanent, and resolve not to separate, until the Charter idea of a third party interfering between him and when they returned a piece of work finished, and the his mer; but Mr W. persevered to enforce the men's workmen were entitled to refuse to work. No work claims, which ultimately resulted in the withdrawal was returned to the shops unfinished in consequence pleasure in seconding the motion for the restoration of of reduction, and the men happily continued on at of these proceedings.' We conclude our report with those good men, Frost, Williams, and Jones, but he did their avocation, rejeicing that a power so great was Mr Dallas's excellent remarks in defence of the priserson.

Mr Dallas addressed the Bench for the pannels, Noble Macwhinnie, and John Mackenzie, shoemaker. It would be scarcely necessary for him to impress upon the court the necessity of judging of the case upon its own merits. What he claimed for his clients was no more nor less than what was so elequently lauded by the terms. The result of giving effect to the views of the learned counsel, in this case, would be to deprive the operative shoemakers of Inverness of this right, and their freedom of action. With regard to the story of

right of his clients-to refuse to take further employrefusal is, however, said to render the threat illegal. Now, could any one doubt the sele and exclusive purpose to be to protect their own rights and prevent utter ruin to themselves and their families. The other branch of the case referred to Poison, who was taken into Macqueens' shop as a cutter and for smaller jobs. There was an understanding in the trade, and a rule established among the journeymen, which was known to be perfect y well known to the Macqueens at the time ithey employed Polson, that no cutter gets the work of a journeyman inside the shop; and that if such work be given, the men working for that shop will quit. Macqueen not only knew this rule to be established among the journeymen, but by his emploment of them in the knowledge of the rule, he must be held to have sanctioned it, and to have engaged them upon that understanding. Now, what had happpened in the case of Polson? that, although only engaged as a cutter, he and serious disturbances are reported in the neighgets the closing of boots, the most profitable branch of the whole work, and the men employed on the faith of the understanding to which he was referred, get the drudgery to do merely. Was it not natural, upon this breach of faith on the part of the master, and his breach of contract with his own cutter, for the men to have reviolence was threatened. The existence of a purpose, even assuming it to be illegal, was not cognisable under means : and, with deference, he (Mr D.) demurred to the opposite proposition laid down by the learned counsel on this subject. After citing several authorities and going over the evidence at some length, Mr Dallas concluded an able address by calling upon the Court. on

We need scarcely add that judge-jury sheriff, Colquhoun pronounced the pannel guilty, and sentenced four of them to two months' imprisonment, and the fifth to

against the conviction is entered, and will be discussed but ineffectively summoned to retire, received orders address expressive of the condition of the people be in Edinburgh, in the course of the present month. These to fire on the crowd, whereby six men were killed poor men must be rescued from the fangs of their vam- and fourteen wounded. The people then gave way pire persecutors. The opinion of the best lawyers of and withdrew. will be more than sufficient. We therefore confidently to the weavers. appeal to the trades for their assistance in behalf of these men, and at the same time to re-affirm their determination to defend their rights of association from all aggression.

### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

IRISH DEPUTATION. Monday having been fixed for the reception of the members of the Irish deputation. Mr Smith O'Brien, and the other members of the Irish Confederation. went to the Hotel at half-past three, to present their address. They were received by M. de Lamartine alone, none of the other members of the provisional government being present. Besides the address of the Irish Confederation, addresses were presented at the same time by Mr R. O'Gorman, jun., from the citizens of Dublin; by Mr Meagher, from the Repealers of Manchester; and by Mr M'Dermott, from

the nations for by fractions of the nations, of Europe. We are not as onished to see to day a deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her with the other parts of the United Kingdon, have at all times moved the heart of Europe!

We said as much, a few days ago, to another deputation of your fellow-citizens. We said as much to all Says :the children of that glorious isle of Erin which the naheroism of the nations of the north

which you express towards it.

in internal disputes-which is either divided against it even allow the liberty of being unjust towards its governself or at variance with its government. When there is ment. 2 difference of race—when nations are aliens in blood intervention is not allowable. We belong to no party, in Ireland or elsewhere, except to that which contends in a time of peace, in the interests and the passions of

tists. Our diplomatists are nations,—our treaties are mies who conceal themselves, but whom I will unsympathies! We should be insane were we openly to mask. exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others; All knelt when his Eminence blessed the republic's supporting Mr Kydd's motion. should declare ourselves the enemies of the other. We flags, which were conveyed in triumph to St Marco. do not wish to be enemies of any of your fellow countrymen. We wish on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the pre-Michiel, Medin, Fabris, Avesani, Mangaldo, and Tance of the republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbours and ourselves.

This course, however painful it may be, is imposed

irritate France and extrange her from Eagland during this corps had been enrolled and received on ment. the first republic ? It was the civil war, in a pertion of March 22ad. our territery, supported, subsidised, and assisted by Letters from Rome of the 24th say that the news Kr Pitt. It was the encouragement and the arms given from Milan had produced an immense sensation to Frenchmen, as heroical as yourselves, but French. there. The young men enrolled themselves to march men fighting against their fellow citizens. This was not to the frontiers as volunteers. The government had lated to do an incalculable amount of good. (Hear.) honourable warfare. It was a Royalist propagandism erdered all the troops to march fer Bologns. Three waged with French blood against the Republic. This battations of the line and dragoous, as well as a great should be confined to the limits of income. The go. policy is not yet, in spite of all our effects, entirely number of volunteers, had marched. The last bat— vernment had commenced at the wrong end, reductioned from the memory of the nation. Well! this taken of fusilers march to-day; it will be followed ing clerks and leaving the comfortable officers unfraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, have quitted. in conformity with our principles and our feelings. towards the Irish nation, 'Vive la Republique! Vive Minister of War, directing that a corps of operation le Convernement Provisoire! Vive Lamertine!'

ninud.

MR OWER'S ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION.

shoes and boots, being obviously the most profitable part oppression to independence ; from competition to assoof the work. These men found the work diminishing. ciation; from war to peace; from universal distrust to and the cause was, the large quantity of boots and universal charity; from hatred to kindness and univershoes imported into Inverness from other places—the sal love of humanity. Ignorant and inexperienced men. shoes imported into Inverness from other places—the men of words without extensive national practical men, the first rage.)

effect of which, if continued, would prove ruinous to the men of words without extensive national practical continued, would prove ruinous to the men of words without extensive national practical continued, would prove ruinous to the knowledge, say that this change is too good to expect gramme, said, they had not taken steps as regarding continued, who would, in constituence, be limited to the continued of the continued o operatives here, who would, in consequence, be indeed as regarding from human nature; that it is impracticable. To them ulterior measures; feeling that they were the Exein their employment to the mending merely. Now, in it is impracticable, for they know not how to effect the cutive not the legislative body, one individual might this emergency, the journeymen make a perfectly civil this emergency, the journeymen make a perfectly change. But to say that it is impossible, is a libel from a platform offer a recommendation, and be and respectful intimation to the masters, and say that, and respectful intimation to the masters, and say that, on the reasoning and rational faculties of man, and the if the importation is continued, after sufficient time is on the reasoning and rational faculties of man, and the given to dispose of the stock on hand, we will mend no power which created them. I know how to effect this hear involved one so, the whole body would have given to dispose of the stock on pand, we will include the power them. I know now to encert this been involved. The National Petition would show more shoes or boots that you get made out of Inverness.' change for you and the human race; and I have come to been involved. The National Petition would show more shoes or coots that you get made out of inverness. Change for you and the number race; and I have come to the numbers desirous of being represented, and then The journeymen did not threaten any consequences but Paris to assist the provisional government to prepare to The journeyment and not surfaced any consequences but accomplish this glorious result, without injury to say, it was for the country to say what next steps should the withdrawal of their services;—and was it to be said accomplish this glorious result, without injury to say, the withgreen not entitled to make this very reasonable with great and permanent benefit to all. Next month that they were not entitled to make this very reasonable and proper stipulation as a condition of their future engagement? All the masters agreed in this-that no which have been, without intermission, and against journeyman is engaged longer than he takes to ficish every kind of opprobrium, devoted to this great cause, the piece then on hand. All that was threatened was and during its progress I invented the infant school, what was conceded by the learned counsel to be the right of his clients—to refuse to take further employ. ment after the piece-work on hand at the time was manufacturing operatives, discovered the science by finished. The purpose of the pannels in this threat of which to create a superior character for the human race, and superior wealth in abundance for all, and a just mode of distribution. This knowledge, and this extended and singular experience derived from many countries, I come now to give to the French nation. to confirm its glorious victory over the ignorant prejudices of a false and wicked passing away system. Universal charity, kindness, and good will, real liberty, equality. and fraternity.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Paris continues tranquil, but accounts ar. rive from the provinces indicating serious disorganisation in the troops, and disorders among the industrial classes. At L'Orient the noncommissioned officers and guaners were in mutiny against their superior officers on the night of the 26th. At St Omer disorders broke out on the occasion of a removal of a statue of the Duke of Orleans, bourhood of Brionnes, near Rouen, in a manufactur-

The Presse announces disturbances at Lyons, St. Etienne, Rouen, and Foix. Disorders had also occurred at Dole, near Reson-

con. The soldiers of the 13th and 22nd regiments monstrated with Macqueen, and in the event of his not of the line, on the 30th ult., dismissed the greater implementing the rule, had they not a perfect right to number of their officers. One of the ringleaders in intimate that their services would be withdrawn! This this movement had been arrested the night before, was all they threatened to do. Their intimations were and his comrades went to the general of division in conveyed in a quiet, civil, business-like way, and no command, and demanded the man's release. This being refused, they proceeded to the place where he was confined, and, breaking in the doors, set him even assuming it to be illegal, was not cognisable under the statute, unless such purpose were enforced by illegal free. Then taking him in triumph, they proceeded through the town, singing patriotic songs, in which they were joined by the workmen and idlers of the place. After being completely masters of the town for several hours, they withdrew to their barracks; and when the last accounts left, matters were quiet. A every principle of equity and freedom of action, to acquit private letter states that they did not, however, withdraw until they had gone to the residence of the general in command, and broken the windows of the house and done other damage.

Accounts have reached Paris, of a serious disturb-

Edinburgh, is that the conviction is bad, and will be The accounts received on Thursday morning state overruled by the superior court. The money must be that appearances in Lyons were somewhat less alarmt found to pay the costs. The trades of England will not ing than they had been. The government had orsuffer their fellow-slaves to pine in a dangeon for lack dered the manufacture of 43,000 silk flags, and of £50. One halfpenny each from 25:600 individuals 130,000 scarfs, which would give some employment

> NATIONAL GUARD rally unable to afford the expense of their uniforms. bscription was accord pears that, in many instances, such a proceeding offended the amour propre of the officers elect, and rather than submit to accept
>
> It being now five of the officers elect, and rather than submit to accept the donation of their colleagues they signified their intention of resigning. Under these circumstances, the Mayor of Paris has announced, by proclamation, the Mayor of Paris has announced, by proclamation, the galleries were that the city of Paris itself will clothe these officers crowded, and hundreds assembled around the doors who cannot afford to clothe these officers.

who cannot afford to clothe themselves. The liberty of the press has been, we regret to gay assailed in the person of M. Emile de Girardin, the Mr Kydd, in resuming the adjourned debate, editor of the Presse, one of the most determined and said, Mr Wheeler thought his motion premature, assailed in the person of M. Emile de Girardin, the The clubbists, to the number of 3,000, assailed his too long. the members of the Irish Confederation resident in bureau, and had him in their possession. That he esiverpool. The following is M. Lamartine's reply:

CITIZENS OF IBELAND.

CITIZENS OF IBELAND. much milder import than those with which his paper If we require a fresh proof of the pacific influence of has teemed. General Courtais was also of great use the proclamation of the great democratic principle—in putting down what was very near being a very this new Christianity, bursting forth at the opportune serious riot. They were in possession of the whole of give great satisfaction to his constituents, and he moment, and dividing the world, as formerly, into a the office s of the Parssr, and threatened to destroy the believed it was well calculated to do a great deal of Pagen and a Christian community—we should assuredly whole of the machinery; a threat which they would good, showing the real state of the operatives. discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, probably have put in execution, but for the authority in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to Republican France, and the principles which animate her by can France, and the principles which animate her by accompanied him, and who represented to the rioters, but, as ignorance was pleaded, and as it was culthat by breaking the presses they would do more in- culated to do much good, he, therefore, cordially jury to the compositors in the office than to M. Emile supported the motion. de Girardin. The day after not a single Pagesa was sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of to be seen in the streets of Paris. The clubs gave the uncalled-for and unnecessary. The working classes religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional equality mot d'ordre that it was not to be sold, and it consekness that distress prevailed—the middle classes the classes that the consekness that the consekness that the classes the consekness that the consekness t quently disappeared.

In returning from the Rue Montmartre, the crowd tural genius of its inhabitants and the striking events of which went to the office of the Pressz, crying 'Down should be issued, although he thought the distress its history render equally symbolical of the poetry and the | with the Parser! went to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The young workmen who conducted it were received by recommend simultaneous meetings on Monday next, heroism of the nations of the north.

Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, the minister. They told him that they had felt great and he wished that some such sentiments should be under the republic, a response to all the sentiments irritation in seeing the Parsse attack the provisional go. contained therein as—that it was necessary that the vernment of the Republic, and compare M. Ledru-Rollin whole country should be up when the Petition was Tell your fellow citizens that the name of Ireland is to M. Duchatel, and M. Lamartine to M. Guizot; that presented. synonymous with the name of liberty courageously de. they had intended to make a demonstration against that fended against privilege—that it is one common name to journal, but not to break the presses nor to injure persons every French citizen! Tell them that this reciprocity or property. M. Lamartine replied, that he thanked which they invoke-that this reciprocity of which they them for their sentiments, but that he blamed their acts, are not oblivious—the R:public will be proud to remem | and that he entreated them to abandon all ideas of viober and to practice invariably towards the Irish. Tell lence against newspapers which do not share their them, above all, that the French Republic is not, and opinions; that if the opinion of every one was free under expense, he believed the people would sacrifice one never will be, an aristocratic Republic, in which liberty the Monarchy, it ought for a stronger reason to be inviois merely abused as the mask of privilege; but a Relable under the Republic; that the government replied this delegation.

expense, he believed the people would expense of memoral lised or not; ay, and on that occasion, in despite of the Convention Act, he would ask the public embracing the entire community, and securing to attacks by acts, and by saving the country from its to all the same rights and the same benefits. As re- enemies abroad and from disorder in the interior; that gards other encouragements it would neither be expe- it would hereafter be judged by its works and not by the dient for us to hold them out, nor for you to receive unjust criticisms er on dits of such or such a party; that them. I have already expressed the same opinion with it would be giving a foundation to the calumnies sgainst reference to Germany, Belgium, and Italy; and I re- it to employ the least moral violence against the liberty peat it with reference to every nation which is involved of speaking and writing, and that the Republic would

Considerable sensation has been produced by the strength of the Convention—that they were not time he repudiated the observations made by a forpublication, in a work called la Revue Retrospective, merely political innovators, but social reformers as mer speaker, that the Convention only represented tired of agitation, he had been an agitator since for justice, for liberty, and, for the happiness of the Irish people. No other part would be accentable to ms.

M. J. Taschereau, states to be a declaration made in one of the first acts should be to preve this to the Irish people. No other part would be acceptable to us, 1839, before the Minister of the Interior. It is a world. (Hear, hear.) A delegate had said, after foreign nations. France is desirous of reserving herself free for the maintenance of the rights of all.

We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain entire. We besitive this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to denunciation by a member of a republican associa. Monday was time enough. It was not; for this very lieve this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to ter into an investigation on the subject. The jour-Great Britain and the French Republic, but to the human-race. We will not commit an act—we will net whose name has been so much before the public discussed. ntter a word—we will not breathe an insinuation at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations which we have proclaimed, and of nations which we have proclaimed a discussed.

Mr E.Jonzerose to support Mr Kydd's motion, and strongly on making the sitting permanent; but he members, to remain in London until such time as them that personalities had died; that self glorifications which we have proclaimed a dictatorial tone to the government. in said, he believed that they should like to know what power they had of doing the National Aggembly were classed.

Mr E.Jonzerose to support Mr Kydd's motion, and strongly on making the sitting permanent; but he members, to remain in London until such time as them that personalities had died; that self glorifications which we have proclaimed. It is a dictatorial tone to the government. In was willing to be in the rear rank in the day of bility of nations which we have proclaimed, and of which he states that no doubt can be entertained mass of matter, disclosing such an amount of human so? it would be an act of despotism. His constituents which the continent of Europe is already gathering the that he is the person referred to by M. Tascherau. suffering, as the men of the metropolis were in entire were desirous of having every step taken, and would suffering, as the men of the metropolis were in entire were desirous of the Convention, be it what it fruits. Thefallen monarchy had treaties and diploma- He says :- This document is a fabrication by ene-

VENICE A REPUBLIC.

Pincherle.

PAPAL STATES.

Letters from Rome, of the 28th ult., state that the principles to truth; from ignorance to knowledge; contributed. The poor vied in generosity and pa- Convention prepare a National Memorial to the ment because he thought it necessary to memorialise proceed to the country to prepare the people for from poverty to risks; from district with the rich.

Convention prepare a National Memorial to the ment because he thought it necessary to memorialise proceed to the country to prepare the people for from poverty to risks; from district with the rich.

Convention prepare a National Memorial to the ment because he thought it necessary to memorialise proceed to the country to prepare the people for Queen to district the size of the simultaneous meetings. Two or three deler-

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from the First Page.) estates of the realm, and hence we should recommend ner to dissolve the House of Commons, and call to her councils men who would make the Charter a toral body, and thought the programme had better be Cabinet meauere, urging that one out of seven have no right to tax the other six. They first then appealed to the Commons, the representatives of one seventh of the people. We could not recognise the Lords, hence we pass them by, and go to the monarch; and let them, like the Americans, issue a manifesto, giving the representatives of one-seventh the opportunity of wiping off the stain and stigma that now rest upon them. at simultaneous meetings to be held on Good Friday; and he hoped they would make a good day's work of it. (Loud cheers.) They proposed that delegates should present those memorials to the Queen, and then he hoped to see a delegation of at least 500 nersons. They wished to see quiet, determined, and earnest measures taken, as this was better than enthusiasm. The Executive Committee would not shripk from any responsibility this course might entail. The Executive Committee thought the sitting of the present body should not be permanent, but that in the interim the country should be agitated from one end to the other- (hear, hear)-and that

another Convention be held to carry out the measures now recommended. (Lond cheers.) Mr O'BRIEN gave notice that he would submit a motion to the effect- That this Convention do perform its legitimate duty of presenting the petition, and that being the representative of a small fraction, that a body representing the whole people shall be summoned to take ulterior measures to carry the Charter.'

Mr T. CLARK then formerly moved the first proposition on his programme.

Mr G. J. HARNEY said, he thought it would be advisable to get the programme and Mr O'Brien's metion printed, and put in the hands of the members, and the discussion take place thereon to-morrow They were so important, that he conceived this should be done, so that each member might understand them. Mr CLARK assented to the suggestion.

Mr Kydd rose to submit a motion relative to the issuing an address. He was aware that many commissions were in existence, but he thought that if Lerd John Russell, really knew the state of the ance at Libourne (Gronde), where the military were people, he could not treat them in the way he did.

Comment on this farce is unnecessary. An appeal called out, who, after the people had been formally the would move the following resolution:— That an other conviction is entered, and will be dispussed but ineffectively suppressed to retire account. drawn up and submitted to the people. Mr Cummikes seconded the motion.

Mr T. M. WHEELER suggested that the motion should stand over until the programme was considered and settled. Mr John V. Est said, the question was a very important one, and he could not but think the government and the middle classes were ignorant of the State of England question; they ran away with the idea, that we wanted the elective franchise for

Mr Wild said, he wanted an address as much as any one—but thought it premature: he wished spective companies to defray this expense, but it ap- slight delay—say two days—he would move an amend-

Mr Asron seconded the amendment. It being now five o'clock the Convention adjourned THURSDAY MORNING-APRIL 6TH.

of the hall. Mr M'GRATH took the chair at nine o'clock. plain spoken opponents of the provisional government, whilst he thought, if anything, it had been delayed

Mr Kydd waved his reply for a time.

Mr Wheeler requested Mr Kydd to withdraw. Mr Kypp declined. Mr J. A. Fussell said, the address proposed would

Mr Cuffay opposed the address as being entirely knew that distress prevailed, too-it was but telling

The Moniteur, alluding to this manifestation them what they knew already; and besides, the money of the Convention should be dealt charily Mr FRANK MIRFIELD said, he thought an address was known, and hence, he wished the address to

> Mr M'Carrur said, he supported the amendment of the government reporter, so help him God, he truncheons, as, no doubt, the bloodhounds intend to at. Executive consented to Mr Jones's amendment, as acquainted with the metropolis, and vice vers a. Mr STEVERS said, the country would expect some address, but, for himself, he thought the time for bringing it forward was rather premature. As to

Mr Erner Jones said, he rose to support the mo-tion of the delegate for Oldham. The delegate for did not like the idea of making annual parliaments petition in favour of Frest. Williams, and Jones, London had said it was useless to draw up this address, because the working classes were aware of the damage their righteous cause by precipitation. Have to the shopkeepers of the metropolis. misery they felt themselves—granted. The middle a National Assembly, all being represented, and he classes were aware of it also—granted. But they ought to be told, that the Convention was aware of cheering from the galleries and body of the hall.) it, too, and meant to make it one of their chief considerations. (Cheers.) Here was the great ment to both questions before the house, at the same

Mr Cochrane said, he would advise Mr Kydd to

ignorance of. (Hear, hear.)

Mr T. Clark said, the only exception he took
was, that Mr Kydd's motion had not been the very

Mr Tattersall said
my diparting vet submitte first business introduced; he was sure it would ma- question yet submitted; it was simply this, were we A republic has been proclaimed at Venice. The torially strengthen any proceeding we might ultitor war, and if so, had we the means of supporting Civic Guard had their flags blessed by the Patriarch. mately take, and hence, he had much pleasure in it. In opposition to what had fallen from Mr

received, bearing on the point, strengly recommend-ing some such address. Mr Grennister had much pleasure in supporting

Mr Kydd's motion. Mr. Hirchin said, he never had greater pleasure Inis course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the law of nations as nell by our historical sementaries.

By a decree of the Pontifical government, of the in supporting any motion, and believed, if the real condition of the people were known that many of the sementaries on the frontier of the Roman states on the findle and upper classes would be induced to render their support in the movement for their enfranchise.

By a decree of the Pontifical government, of the in supporting any motion, and believed, if the real condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the decide what shall be the future steps of the Condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were known that many of the condition of the people were By a decree of the Pentifical government, of the in supporting any motion, and believed, if the real

> Mr O'Connon, at this moment, entered, and was received with great cheering. The amendments were, with consent, withdrawn.

Mr PETRIE said, he believed the motion was calcu-

The Gazetta di Roma publishes a decrea by the Marsden, and Leach, were appointed.]

Mr O'Connon moved that a petition be drawn up

People's Charter a cabinet measure. 2nd.—This this Convention agree to the convoca

morial, and electing delegates for the National As-4:1.—That the National Assembly meet in London, on Monday. May 1st, 1848.

Mr Clark, having read the above, moved the first paragraph on behalf of the Executive Com
Mr Ernest Jot Mr Stevense Ernest Jones.

Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund Mr Lund Stevense Mr Lund M

Mr O'Brien took a similar objection.

Mr Clark took his seat as delegate for Bristol.
Mr Wheeler seconded Mr Clark's motion for a memorial to the Queen.

Committee, said, all and every preparation was made culated to secure the object they all had at heart;

Monday next. Mr O'Connon reported that a carriage was prepared at Snig's End, for the conveyance of the Petition, and another for the delegates, so that the inconvenience of persons carrying the Petition, experienced on the last occasion, would be obviated. (Loud cheers.) Mr ADAMS withdrew, with consent, his amend-

Mr T. M. Wheeler proposed that an address be issued to the shepkeepers of London, stating that they had no danger to apprehend from the procession on Monday; that they were in favour of, and deter-mined to protect life and property; and that they had no intention of a collision with the constituted authorities.

This was seconded, and, after a few words from several delegates, it was carried, with only two discentients. The discussion on the programme was again re

sumed. Mr Clark presumed, that if any delogate had amendments to move against the propositions emthe time to move them. Mr Cuffar said, he considered the programme

Cuffay's amendment not being seconded,

Mr G. W. M. REYNOLDS said, he did not rise to give a factious opposition to the Executive Committee, but must confess he was astonished when he tition to receive fresh instructions. heard the programme read—as many had expressed a determination to have the Charter before the difference of feeling, so far as the memorial was con-sword, than that millions should perish of famine. Convention broke up—and on hearing Mr O'Con—cerned, and, as regarded other matters, he thought nor a magnificent speech yesterday, he mentally ex. the amendment proposed by Mr Jones was the claimed Thank God, we shall have no more tembers, and he did not like the idea of breaking up unporising. Yet we had the temporising policy of til a fresh body was elected. It would be wrong to the programme. Why, appealing to the Queen, I ave the post of honour in the hour of danger. was like appealing first to the Lord Chancellor on (Great cheering.) He thought, from appearance, elected officers from ranks so low that they are liteindustry.

Was like appealing first to the Lord Chancellor on Great cheering.) He thought, from appearance, the bench, then to the same Lord in Privy Countain a unanimous conclusion would be arrived at. (Loud rally unable to afford the expense of their raise.) cil; and the Queen had been applied to on behalf cheers.)

liberty or to death:

Charter the law of the land.'

Mr J. B. O'Brien said, at the risk of any unpopularity he should venture to oppose both programme Several delegates here rose, and expressed a wish and amendment. He was opposed to any further petition, or memorial; but he thought before they declared the sitting of an assembly permanent, they should have the sanction of the great mass of the people, instead of a fraction, as now; thus, for instance, he was elected by some two thousand out of into physical force men. (Loud cheers.) two millions of persons in this metropolis. And it should be known, that there were many Chartists, and others, going for the principles, that were not represented here, having no confidence in either himself or Mr O'Connor; he would therefore meye an amendment, to the effect that the present Convention confine itself to presenting the petition, and that a National Assembly be called instead; then, come what may, it should declare its sittings permanent, and go on, come weal come woe. Mr Lowery seconded the amendment, as his

constituents were not yet in favour of violent ulterior measures. Mr O Connon said Mr Cuffay was a good Chartist, but he emphatically denied that he or the Executive wished, by any means, to impede the movement. He came now to the most important of all questions. And here let him repeat, that whatever this Convention agreed on, he was prepared to do. (Loud cheers.) It was nonsense to tell him that the Executive was shrinking from risk; they had com-

munication with all parts of the country, and understood the mind of the country. He had never failed would rather die a martyr than live a slave. (Tremendous cheering.) But, he said, appeal to the (Cheers of derision from hall and gallery.) an early day, and then he cared not whether they despite of the Convention Act, he would ask the Irish to send delegates to it. (Great applause.) He Mr HENRY CHILD said, he rose to move an amend

next: which was seconded.

Mr O'Connor said, the Executive would abandon he wished to have it terminated successfully. the Memorial. Mr Donovan said, that he did not think the Conference should abandon the Memorial. (Hear!

Mr CLARK said, although the Executive abanremained before them.

Mr Donovan gaid. Mr Reynolds had spoken stand by the decision of the Convention, be it what it

Mr Tattersall said, this was the most important O'Brien, he contended that they were the virtual Mr E. Jones begged to read a letter he had just representatives of the people, and he feared were such a Convention to assemble, its time would be lost in squabbling. (Hear! hear!) He recommended simultaneous meetings. If the question were left to the lads of Lancashire, they would say, 'We will fight for it.' (Loud cheers.) He would move—'That simultaneous meetings be held on the

> Mr Joseph Linner seconded the amendment. Queen, demanding the dissolution of Parliament, and the dismissal of her ministerial advisers; and further, that the said simultaneous meetings shall elect delegates to a new Convention, instructed to

appointed at public meetings, for the purpose of we were temperate, and the third step should (Loud cheers.) When the simultaneous meetings show that we were brave. (Great applause.) He adopting such other steps as they may deem advisable to secure the immediate establishment of the Pecs to reganisation should go on instead of adjourn for forty-eight hours, to enable the late of the purpose of the simultaneous meetings approached, the Convention might, if necessary, adopting such other steps as they may deem advisable to secure the immediate establishment of the Pecs to require the immediate establishment of th ple's Charter.

3rd.—This Convention call upon the country to hold simultaneous meetings on Good Friday, April hold simultaneous meetings on Good Friday, April tion must be kept sitting—and while they ought to be acting in the capital, they might be only electing leading delegates for the National As- in the provinces. (Protracted cheering.) in the provinces. (Protracted cheering.) Mr CLARK seconded the amendment proposed by

Mr Ernest Jones. Mr Stevenson supported the amendment of Mr

Mr Lund said, the great question was what should be the ultimate steps on a certain contin-Mr J. A. Fussell supported the memerial to the

Queen, such memorial to be presented by a National nemorial to the Queen.

Assembly. A large meeting held in the Birming ham Town Hall, had decided that all means should should take place before the arrangements were be taken to secure the object in view. In reply to made relative to the presentation of the Petition. Mr Tattersall, he said, the Conference in Birming-They proposed that this memorial should be adopted He wished to go with the majority, and was pre- ham was held for a different purpose from that which pared to do so, even to the scaffold—(cheers)—and the meeting in question had been held, such a meet moved an amendment in accordance with his speech.

Mr Cuffer, as chairman of the Demonstration of Mr Ernest Jones. He thought that the best calfor the procession, and presentation of the Petition on he could not say he represented the middle classes of the port of Liverpool: but the down trodden oppressed working classes.

Mr Shirron said, he supported the amendment of Mr Ernest Jones, and he thought Mr O'Brien would see its force. Here would be the simultaneous meetings, and the opportunity of such a National like Mr O'Brien to withdraw in favour of the simultaneous meetings. He should be justified in struction.

Mr Adams said he would, with confidence, andeal

to the people, and should have no fear of such an event as that of 1842. He should like to have a body called, in which the Irish would be represented; he did not wish to gain the Charter by physical force, if it could be obtained otherwise; he would not think that a Convention of five hundred was as support Mr Clark's motion.

Mr Wilkinson said, it appeared to him they had

braced in the programme of the Executive, this was not the power of constituting themselves a permanent body. 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' So much had been said about physical ulterior measures, he had told them that the people of one of serious import, and wiched to submit an measures, he had told them that the people of amendment, to the effect. That as the programme Exeter were a peaceable people. He fell in with had not yet been printed, it should be done prior to the idea that they should have a more extended a discussion taking place thereon. Mr Clark again constituency. He should certainly like to have stated that he could not get it printed in time. Mr Ireland represented, and he haliaved that if represented. steps were taken, that many more than five millions of signatures could be obtained to the memorial. He should return, after the presentation of the pe-

Mr T. M. WHEBLER said, he did not see much

of starving Spitalfields Weavers, and her answer Mr Buckey said, his instructions were, not to leave was she had no funds. What? no funds out of until the Charter was the law of the land. His con- Convention had given me £360,000 per annum. He was sick of prograsti stituents were so poor that they were not, on the into the country to address public meetings, nation, and he repeated that such rejection would average, in the receipt of five shillings per week. He too, would apply to either of the subjects proposed. be a declaration of war. Mr Reynolds moved: had once been deceived by the middle classes, and Mr Cochrane had asked, how men from a distance That in the event of the rejection, the Convention would not be again; the people had sent him there were to know the feelings of the men in London? declare its sitting permanent, and declare the with strict instructions not to return without the Charter, and they had accompanied him on leaving Mr WILLIAM CUFFAY seconded the amendment, the town by a procession of 20,000 persons to the he should take the rejection as a declaration of railway. At the station, amid waving of hats and war, and he prepared to go to war accordingly, and | handkerchiefs, the last words that still rung in his the Executive should be prepared to lead on to ears were, 'Do not return without the Charter.' amendment.

Mr GLENNISTER also supported Mr Jones's amendment. McDavid Thomas said, his constituents had desired

him to remain until the Charter was gained, and had sent him for that purpose; and although they were moral force men now they would soon be converted Mr M'Canthy said, he could not see why another assembly should be called, when the present could

effect the object : he represented the Irish Confederates residing in Ireland, who were to a man Chartists. (Loud cheers.) He thought that five or six nation; and he argued the rejection of that will's ex-pression, was a declaration of war, which he and fear in an appeal to the country; he believed the

The time for adjournment having arrived. Mr HARNEY read the following letter .-

Gosport, April 4th, 1849. Sir,—I was informed by a friend of mine, last evening, andwho is a carpenter working in Her Majesty's dockyard, Portsmouth, that an order was received by the efficers there, that they are to furnish, by Saturday next, 1,000 truncheons, made of African oak, to be forwarded to knew the Irish residents in Liverpool were watch-London. The men in the joiners' shop were at work on them yesterday. It is imagined that they are for the specials on Monday next, to be used against the Chartists for demanding their just rights. I shought it my duty to for demanding their just rights. I thought it my duty to the resolve of this Convention. send you this communication that the 'lads' might be prepared on Monday. Every man that attends the pretempt to scatter the sons of labour.

The Convention then adjourned. AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr M'Grath resumed the chair at half-past two Mr Doyle brought up the report and read the pe tition of the committee appointed to draw up the

into septennial ones, and he implored them not to and all other political offenders; also, the address Mr Dixon moved,- That the report be received. Agreed to unanimously. RESUMPTION OF DEBATE ON THE PROGRAMMS. Mr CHRISTOPHER Doyle said, he had an address to

propose, but before he did so, he would, in reference to what fell from Mr Reynolds say, as regards being a few. He would move :— That the question under 1836, and endured four imprisonments in the cause consideration should be adjourned until after Monday of the Charter, and, therefore, he might say, he wished the agitation concluded, but before it was, (Cheers.) But allow him to say, that he was not afraid of fighting, he defied any one to say that Christopher Doyle, was ever afraid of an enemy (Hear, hear.) He differed with the idea of those who would make this a permanent body, and he doned it, he as a member did not, and hence it still thought the addendum he was about to propose would as amended. He was proud of the unanimity in remained before them. The government reporters would addendum was - That this Convention agree to a have bad news for their masters. They would tellthe National Assembly were elected.'

Mr Cuffay objected to the addendum, on the triumph, but eager to be in the front rank, in the ground that it did not emanate from the Executive in their collective capacity. Mr Ernest Jones declined withdrawing his amend-

position. Mr Dovle said, four out of five of the Executive

had agreed to it. ment. He thought they were bound to memorialise Mr E. Jones moved a further amendment, as the Queen, not that he anticipated the demand con- tained in Mr Jones's amendment. follows:— Be it resolved that, in the event of the tained in the memorial would be granted, but beMr Frank Mirfield hop
National Petition being rejected by the House of cause they would thereby put their enemies still furwithdraw his amendment. Commons, a memorial adopted at simultaneous ther in the wrong. (Applause.) If they were refused meetings of the people shall be addressed to the admission to the presence of the Queen, the people

would not fail to contrast the cold front of Buckingham Palace with the open doors of the Hotel de Ville where the deputations of the working men were recause of dissension between Great British and ze we to merrow and the following day by other troops and touched. A meeting had been held in Plymouth, to sit permanently until the Charter is made the law of ceived at any hour of the day by the truly national congratulate the Queen on the birth of a princess, and that the present Convention continue government of France. He agreed with these who sitting until the meeting of the National Convention. The strength and the following day by other troops and touched. A meeting had been held in Plymouth, to sit permanently until the Charter is made the law of ceived at any hour of the day by the truly national congratulate the Queen on the birth of a princess, and that the present Convention continue government of France. He agreed with these who sitting until the meeting of the National Convention. Instructed to where the deputations of the working men were regovernment of France. He agreed with these who such an intense sensation, that the hall is crowded desired a fuller representation of the people. to excess by strangers to listen to the proceedings, and said, he held it absolutely necessary that in the present crisis no backward step should be taken. If accept with gratifule, expressives of friendenip from the different nationalities included in the British Empire. We ardently wish that furtice may Sound and strengthen but if our brothers of Italy need succesur, the samer the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the hely dogma of where they wall soen all with her (England), and with all, the hely dogma of the delegates for London by the side of they wall soen all pointed to carry out the same.

Centrale the friendship of races are that in the government will not at once enter into Lombardy, the Mayor that poor women had not the means of the Mayor that in the field a fuller representation of the people. He wished the men who had the confidence of the present crisis no backward step should be taken. It is a finite four brothers of Italy need succesur, the same of Pins IX. will soon finite working classical and stituted, and reminded the more working classical and stituted, and reminded the means of the Mayor that poor women had not the means of the mean trades of England to have seats in the People's crowded public meeting.

Parliament. The elections to the National The Convention adjourned at half-past five o'clock. saying they represented small constituencies; their ings, would prevent the election of any but known constituency was the five and a half millions who had patriots—thorough Chartists. He wanted a fuller signed the National Petition. (Loud cheers.) He representation of the industrious classes, but cared was also surprised at the delegate introducing party nothing for any other class. He desired that the to the press in this country, is over the Irish party, who were understood to have asked for assistance which M. Lamartine to have asked for assistance which M. Lamartine to war, directing that a corps of operation be drawn up le Gouvernement Previsoire! Vive Lamerting! Animister of war, directing that a corps of operation be drawn up le Gouvernement Previsoire! Vive Lamerting! Shall be formed of four regiments of infantry, two of by a committee, and signed by every member of the land company. The time was come for measures, not men. Story, who were understood to the press in this country, is locked upon as 2 to vote for the permanent. (Cheers.) He was instructed to declare members of the land Company, the latter, Hard to vote for the permanent. (Cheers.) He was instructed to declare members of the land Companies of engineers. Foreign troops in two objects of the land Companies of engineers. Foreign troops in the corps of artificers, detached from the corps of engineers. Foreign troops in the service of his Holiness are to be joined with the plan proposed in party was the heat. It had been said. A committee, consisting of the plan proposed in pany, and were intered in one grave, on Wednesday, Reynolds, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on Wednesday, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for that do not grave, on the grave, on the grave, and B. O'Brien, were appointed for the grave, and the grave grave, and the grave grave, and the grave grave, and the grave grave grave, and the grave Patrick's day had failed because the leading men that a permanent Convention was a dictatorship, HE OWEN'S ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION.

Mr Robert Owen, who has arrived in Paris as a dictatorship, Mr Robert Owen, who has arrived in Paris as a department of the troops and volunteers for the frontiers. Last week, has issued an address to the people of France, in which he says:—

Friends and fellow-men,—An unpremeditated and uncontrolled event has occurred, preparatory to an expression to the volunteers. The Pope had subtracted by the Programme of the National Convention was a dictatorship, and failed because the leading men that a permanent Convention was a dictatorship, had not amalgamated, but he (Mr Jones) said but in times of revolution a dictatorship was often to the Executive Council:—

The Civic Guards occupied all the military posts. A convention has been entered into for the purpose of the Executive Committee to the National Convention.

Friends and fellow-men,—An unpremeditated and uncontrolled event has occurred, preparatory to an expression of equipping the volunteers. The Pope had subtracted by the National Potition was rejected by the House of Commons, that this be driven out. (Cheers.) He moved to the country to prepare the people for the frontiers.

At the Potition was a dictatorship, and cheers of the frontiers. The population is the advantages of a continuing its sittings until the National Potition being rejected by the House of Convention being rejected by the country to prepare the people for the grant and permanent Convention was a dictatorship, and cheers but in times of revolution a dictatorship was often to the Executive Connection.

The Civic Guards occupied all the military posts. A convention by the Executive Convention.

The Civic Guards occupied all the military posts. A convention by the Executive Convention on themselves. (Loud cheers.) If this Convention was rejected, the Convention being rejected by the House of Convention being rejected by the House Queen to disselve the gressus Parliament, and call be Queen—not that he expected her compliances—the simultaneous meetings. Two or three dele-

to her council such ministers only as will make the but history must never have to say the Chartists | gates should be sent to Scotland, one to the border took in blood, that which they might have gained counties, one to Lancashire and Yorkshire, one to in peace. (Loud cheers) That memorial would give the midland counties, two or three to the south necessary the organisation should go on instead of gates to attend those meetings. There should be circumstance to obtain the Charter with the least

possible delay. (Great cheering) Mr WALTER said he would not willingly consent to dissolution of this assembly until another was elected. He was sent here to obtain the People's Charter, and he would do so, even at the sacrifice of

his life, if necessary. (Cheers.)

Mr Wu. Dixon said he was pleased to find that the memorial to her Majesty was likely to be adopted. Even the Americans had tried that step as a last resort; and we could not justly say her Majesty would not grant the prayer, until such times as they had made the attempt. (Hear.) He thought the addendum proposed by Mr Doyle a wise one. Were we to vote our sittings permanent, we should be as great a set of usurpers as were those members of parliament who were elected for three years, and made their sittings septennial—(hear, hear)—and hence he was for the addendum, and would act in accordance with what they were sent here to perform. Mr JAMES WATSON said he rose to support Mr Ernest Jones's amendment, and was satisfied their

constituents would not warrant them in taking rash steps, and Mr Jones's amendmen, while it was determined and fair, at the same time avoided rashness. (Cheers.) Mr Graham said, as he understood Mr Jones's amendment, it did not make the sitting of this body permanent. (No. no.) Some delegates were pledged Assembly as he (Mr O'Brien) desired. He should not to return until the Charter became the law of the land; and he could not see how they could sup-

port Mr Jones's amendmeni. He thought they amendment of Mr Ernest Jones.

Mr Asron also supported Mr E. Jones, as regarded had better return to their constituents for insimultaneous meetings. He should be justified in voting for making the sittings permanent, as his constituents had given him instructions to that effect; he should, therefore, support Mr Jones's amendment.

Mr Adams said he would, with confidence, appeal that in the world at large no interest but that of the people, and he contended, that in the world at large no interest but that of the whole people should be recognised, and therefore he trusted that, tin calling a new National Assembly, hey would not ppeal to middle, or any other classes, but to the people at large. (Lond cheers.) He did

> likely to do so much good as a smaller one, consisting of honest hearts and clean hands. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He should on a division vote for the amendment of Mr Jones. (Cheers) Mr Cochrane said, there was such a similarity between the two motions, that he did hope one would be withdrawn, to prevent a division on the subject. He had been for twenty years an advocate of the people's cause, and had often gained disapprobation by advocating moral force—and, for course, wer & revolution to take place, the brunt, in a great measure, would fall on the men of London. The men in Paisley were constrained to live on a penny a day
> —(shame!)—and really he could not help this king in

> pity it would be better that a few should die by the (Great cheering.) Mr Hitchin would support Mr Jones's amend-Mr Kyde said, if they adopted the addendum pro-

posed by the Executive, they would be admitting the right of the body to control the election of any asreembly that might be called; and surely, they had as much right to make their sitting permanent as they had to elect a provisional committee-and as this He (Mr Kydd) said, remain in London, and you will learn it. (Loud cheers.) The question was, shall we remain, and have fresh blood added, or shall we break up, and allow a new nucleus to be formed ? Mr Wilkinson had expressed his regret that war should take place; he also regretted it, but it was (Tremendous cheering.) He supported Mr Jones's better to war with wong than remain until they were compelled to war with each other for the means of living. (Tremendous cheering.)

Messre Tattersall and Child, with permission, withdrew their amendments, in favour of that of Mr

Mr CUMMINGS said, if the Petition was rejected, the feeling would rise so high that he would not be responsible for the consequences. He should support

Mr Francis supported Mr Jones's amendment. Mr Bolwell said, he was not pledged to take the Charter back with him-nevertheless, his constituents were resolved to do their duty, and, like others, were of opinion that petitions were becoming useless. millions were a fair representation of the will of the (Hear, hear.) They would support a memorial, his constituents were prepared to accept. (Great sane pers us would be again returned with an addi-

tion of the same stamp to back them. Mr Suite said, he was happy to see such a unity of feeling; he had no positive instructions, but had the privilege of voting for what he thought would best serve the cause. He should support Mr Ernest Jones's proposition, and he believed the Iri-h people

Mr CLARK (of the Executive) having conferred also to his suggestions for altering the date of the meeting of the National Assembly, from the 1st of May to the 24th of April, and for declaring the sitting of the Assembly permanent till the obtain-ment of the Charter. He therefore submitted the

programme as amended, thus :--1st .- That in the event of the National Petition being rejected by the House of Commons, this Convention prepare a National Memorial to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament, and call to her council such ministers only as will make the People's Charter a cabinet measure.

2nd .- That this Convention agree to the convocation of a National Assembly, to consist of delegates appointed at public meetings, to present the National Memorial to the Queen; and to continue permanently sitting until the Charter is the law of this land. 3rd .- That this Convention call upon the country to hold simultaneous meetings on Good Friday, April 21,

for the purpose of adopting the National Memorial, and

electing delegates to the National Assembly. 4th, ... That the National Assembly meet in London on Monday, April 24th. 5th .- That the present Convention shall continue its sittings until the meeting of the National Assembly.

Mr Ernest Jones rose to second the programme was willing to be in the rear rank in the day of

hour of danger.
Mr LEACH said, during the day severe denunciation had been hurled at the heads of the middle ment, being equally opposed to the amended pro- classes; now, that they had deceived the working classes was true, at the same time they had deceived themselves; in the new assembly he hoped to have many of them with us, the screw was fast bringing Mr Wilkinson said, when he heard some persons them over, and if appealed to, a great number talk of guns, pikes, and swords, with such coolness, would be on our side. In respect to Ireland, it had his blood chilled within his veins (Laughter.) Was been suggested that you should send delegates there; it nothing for the father's hand to be raised against ke hoped to God they would. (Loud cheers.) The the son, and the son's raised against the father? He announcement that you had resolved to send me highly approved of the addendum of the Executive, there, to aid and assist in effecting the rights and JULIAN HARNEY, delegate from Nottingham, said liberties of both nations, would be received with

expressed himself in favour of the proposition con-

Mr FRANK MIRFIELD hoped Mr Reynolds would Mr Reynolds said, he was not the man to cause division and he would at once withdraw his amendment, protesting against the memorial to the Queen. The programme as amended was then put-and

carried unanimously. The delegates and people rising and cheering simultaneously.

The sittings of the Convention, have now excited

DEATH. At Torquay, on March 25th, Susan Lovecraft, aged six years, and her sister, Harriet Lovecraft. The oldest and youngest daughters of Mrs Elizabeth Lovecraft, widow of

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill-Frinted by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmillstreet, 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 No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 18,
Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster. Saturday April, 8st. 1818.