

crat of the BARBES school ; a man of vast courage and energy. I am sorry to have to record the defeat of THORE, the able Editor of the *VRAI REPUBLICAIN*, and RASPAIL, the Editor of *L'AMI DU PEUPLE*. Both these patriots should have been elected and were very nearly-elected. The mass of the votes recorded for CAUSSIDIERE, LEROUX, PROHON, and LAGRANGE, were principally given the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th arrondissement, the quarters of artisans and working men. This is a good sign. It shows that the men of barricades are organising and concentrating their strength. Future elections will, probably, be more favourable to the cause of labour. The pro exercise of Universal Suffrage is to be learned of by repeated trials. Annual Parliaments are the best way to ensure both honesty on the part of the elected, and wisdom on the part of the electors.

Indeed this is true. There may be a minority among the phyllophagoc who in secret acknowledge the justice of the Chartists cause, and even wish the Chartists success, but in public they make no sign. By their silence they seem to share the hostile feeling of the majority of their class, and that hostility is of the deadliest character. Information from many quarters assures me that the great desire of the *bourgeoisie* was, that on Monday last a conflict might furnish the police and military with an excuse for an indiscriminate and wholesale butchery. 'Shoot the dogs; grape shot them,' has been the furious language used by the phyllophagoc generally in reference to the Chartists. 'Why are not the leaders transported?' 'Hang the rascals!' have been the expressions of hellish hatred spouted from the foul tongues of the *jury class* during the last few weeks. Yet thousands of these ruffians are in the jaws of bankruptcy. May destruction's shank-like grip close upon them! When they are reduced to the miserable condition of the men whom they are so eager to bludgeon,—see slaughtered, transported, or hanged,—then, perhaps, but never till then, will they learn to feel for their fellow-men, and have some little comprehension of the principles of honesty, truth, and justice.

I have, in a previous letter, unveiled the dark and damnable conspiracy by which the Press-gang, operating on the cowardice, ignorance, and prejudices of the shopocracy, enabled the aristocratical Whig government to forcibly prevent the intended procession on the 10th of April last, and also furnished that government with plausible pretexs for passing the Gagging Bill, under which the patriot

prisoners had been transported to a felon's shore. I also warned you, in last week's *Star*, that the Press-gang were manufacturing another 'panic,' to afford the government an excuse for still further curtailing the few remaining liberties of the people, and persecuting the people's leaders. Before my words were published—although not before they were written—the arrests had commenced, and Monday last witnessed the forcible extinction of the right of public meeting. Both acts of despotism have, of course, excited the uproarious applause of the vile, venal, bribed, and brutal Press-gang.

That the Chartists intended to hold a number of simultaneous meetings on Whit Monday, has been known for some time past. Such meetings have been common in all agitations, and have never before excited persecution. It was understood that the meetings, called for Monday last, would assemble for the purpose of considering the presentation of a petition to the Queen; and the answer thereto, if any had been received. The people were dissatisfied with the course pursued by the association of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the people were indifferent to Reform, and had no desire for the Charter, could only be regarded as a challenge to the people, which they were bound to reply to, through the medium of public meetings. To make plain the falsehood of the little Lord's assertion was, therefore, also an object of the intended meetings; but Lord John has prevented all that. He has got

Amongst all classes and all parties a 'spy' is reputed infamous, and it is well known that, according to all the usages of war, the mercy commonly shown to captured enemies is never extended to this loathsome section of mankind. Now the reporter who attends meetings avowedly for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings for a newspaper, but in reality to sell his 'jottings down' to the government, or the purpose of getting honest men imprisoned or

Ireland.

It was, I believe, originally intended that some three or four meetings should take place in London,

It was, I believe, originally intended that some three or four meetings should take place in London, on White Monday. The object of these meetings, I have already stated – an object strictly 'constitutional', and proposed to be carried out by means perfectly 'legal.' Finding, however, that the Press-gang were actively engaged in their original alarm, the Chartists leaders abandoned their former intention of holding meetings on Clapnet Green, and other places in the neighbourhood of the City, the Metropolitan, and resolved to restrict the popular assembly to one on assemblage, at the far east of London, on a spot of ground far distant from 'the busy haunts' of the profitmongers. This was publicly announced by placard, and other means, and the same course was taken to make known the peaceful and strictly legitimate purpose of the meeting, but all in vain. It was pre-determined that such meetings should be 'put down,' and when did the wolf lack arguments to justify his butchering propensities? The government well knew that there was no real ground for

transported, is—what else can he be?—a spy.' It may be said that, when government reporters' presence at their attendance at meetings for the purpose of taking notes for their employers, they cannot be fairly regarded as spies. Perhaps not, but they occupy scarcely a better position—that of *political prostitutes*, selling their skill for filthy lucre, to enable a corrupt and irresponsible government to wreak vengeance upon its enemies. I use the term *political prostitutes* 'advisedly.' If MAHOMET allowed women no souls, we may fairly refuse to believe that the reporting tribe are troubled with hat thing called 'conscience.' The 'suckmags,' as CORBETT called them, report according to order. If they report for the *Past* or the *Herald*, they will hold a meeting of thirty Protectionists to three thousand. If they report for the *Times* or *Chronicle*, they will perform the same act of kindness for the 'free Traders and Liberals.' Both will deprecate thirty thousand Chartists to less than as many hundreds. They put the balderdash of a fussy fellow, known to possess a well-lined purse, into something like common-sense shape, and declare him to be 'eloquent and eloquent'; while all the 'talk and talk and loquency of a working man' is usually noticed as 'the usual Chartist stuff;'' the men are possessed of the constituted authorities,' &c., &c. Possessing a certain amount of pot-house wit, picked up principally at 'Cogers Hall,' the 'Coal Hole,' and other similar establishments, they are only too happy to exhibit their 'talents' in turning into ridicule the proceedings of the people, and making the wrongs and sufferings of the many, the subjects of ribaldry and burlesque.

alarm, and, therefore, employed the Press-gang to get up a false alarm. The worthy janissaries set to

work, and, as on the occasion of 'the 16th of April, wrote, and published his by the yard, for the purpose of making a grand demonstration of intention. They succeeded in getting up a little bit of talk, which the government affected to regard as a panic, and, thereupon, took 'vigorous measures' to suppress the right of public meeting.

Amongst the inventions of the Press-gang was included the lie, that the Chartists intended to walk in procession to London. Several of the Saturday and Sunday papers contained the following—

The organisation of the Chartist members, has most signally failed on the Surrey side of the water. In the extensive parish of Lambeth not more than 120 persons have been collected, and the Government has a questionable whether one tithes of the 200,000 men announced to walk in procession, and upset the present government will meet on Monday.

Here the ruffians of the Press speak of what they pretend to regard as an universally known fact, that the Chartists *had* announced that they intended to walk in procession to London, and therefore strong to resist the Government. The readers of the *Advertiser*

The efforts of the editorial gang to ensure the conviction of ERNEST JONES, and the other persons arrested, are most disgusting. The *Herald* excels in this. It is a shame that the English press should include outrages and even assassinations which have not even been proved to have taken place upon society again as good and proper subjects. This is intended to prepare the jurors to decide the guilt of the accused beforehand. The *Sunday Times* says—'With respect to the leaders of this lawless and senseless movement who have already been arrested, no maudlin sympathy will be felt for them either by the great body of the English public, or by that class especially of the English public, the Negroes. This is an attempt to make the English public hate of the accused. That beastly publication, *Lloyd's Threepenny Truth*, after pretending to quote from the speeches of Messrs JONES and SHARP, says—MITCHEL is on his way to Bermuda; JONES, SHARP, FUSSELL, and WILLIAMS are caged in Newgate, as the half-way house on the road of their destination.' And the Times of Monday, the

ther. Star need not be told that the Chartists never intended nor announced anything of the sort, nor anything that the most perverted imagination could construe into any such meaning. The proceeding of the Government is a gross and unprovoked assault, in fact, the whole paragraph was an unmitigated lie; but by such lies the 'base, bloody, and brutal Whigs'—as O'CONNELL, in a fit of honesty, called them—were enabled to make another assault upon the last free privilege of the Commons.

The people of England are said to live under a government of 'Kings and Commons'; but it is well known that in London no such authority is acknowledged. Although there has been no revolution in 'the metropolis of the world', nevertheless, we live under a 'Provisional Government'—provisional until the people 'win their aim again.' The members of this government are called 'the Commissioners of the Poor Law, and the simply-thief catchers! Yes, the people of London, whose forefathers resisted the edicts of the despot CHARLES, submit to the usages of Commissioners MAYNE and ROWAN; and, worse still—a large proportion of the population are reduced to the

Every day on which the Central Criminal Court sessions opened, published, a few hours before the *morning* of the Recorder's clerk of the Grand Jury, a long series of reported extracts from speeches alluding to the case, have been made by ERNEST JONES, extending as far back as the 4th of April. The real object of this foul work of the truculent Times cannot be mistaken.

I find that the EXAMINER is at its dirty work again, in doing its utmost to injure poor MITCHELL and his family. It denounces the authorities for saying, as alleged (it may have been only for a few days) refrained from subjecting the patriot to the humiliation of the convict dress. With fiend-like malice the ruffian next assails Lord CLONCARR, and the other subscribers to the fund for Mrs MITCHELL, remarking that last "And it was impossible to charge to criminal conduct is the consideration, and its consequences may involve not only the actor, but his wife and family, in distress or ruin." Here mere destruction of the patriot does not suffice to glut the vengeance of this *liberal* miscreant; he would gain see the wife in the union workhouse, or perish in the sounds of her last groans, as she and her children died of hunger on the road-side! Such

portion of the 'Londoners' are only too happy to acknowledge the changes. Scotland-yard, whose officers and constables have long been together, has secured the old-fashioned system of law-making by Act of Parliament.

On Saturday evening, the 10th, out came the proclamations of the three-crafting autocrats, forbidding the intended meeting at 'Boner's Fields, on the 12th, and announcing that 'all necessary measures' would be taken to prevent the meeting from taking place. These measures were, as on 'the 10th of April,' the concentration of ten thousand troops in the metropolis—the putting the pensioners under arms—the arming of the police with cutlasses—and the calling out of 'the specials' *en masse*. To these preparations must be added the fortifying and provisioning of the 'strongholds' *de la capitale*, and the embowelling and artillery to seize, slaughter, and 'mow down in masses'.

The Sunday papers followed up the work commenced by the 'dailies,' in demanding that 'the strong arm of constituted authority' should strike a blow that would be 'felt,' and for ever put an end to the 'dreadful and senseless' 'demonstrations'.

In another article the EXAMINER calls upon the ruling powers, to give 'the whole machinery of justice a thorough overhauling and re-composition, to enable it to meet with effect and credit the demand which is likely to be made on its powers and services.' The meaning of this is plain enough. The EXAMINER desires such machinery will, under the rule of the imprisonment, transportation, or hanging of all the disaffected. Why not at once establish drum-head court-martials, as they have long done, for the preservation of 'order' and 'the laws'?

With 'petitioning' and 'memorialising' proved to be mockeries—the right of public meeting extinguished by brute force—the laws employed merely for the convenient machinery to sanction, and work the rule of the sword—and, in short, the much abused 'Constitution' shown to be a humbug, what is left to the suffering working men, but to pray day and night for the destruction of the present system, by any means that fate may send,—even if it should mean the fall of the system the country itself should prefer? What is this country? To be employed, the starving, the politically proscribed, the socially persecuted, the gagged, bullied, belied, and degraded, and bayoneted millions?

to the cause. Incredulous, almost in tears, I replied, "other journeymen contained the most atrocious incitements to the government, police, and military, to besitate at the deed of violence to crush the working men. The Chronicle contained the following significant paragraph :—

WAR TYLE.—This day is the anniversary of the death of Wat Tyler, who was killed on the 12th of June, 1381.

Of course, the pious wish of the *Chronicle* ruffian was that, on the 12th of June, 1848, the 'authorities' of London might, by fraud and violence, obtain the privilege of sporting another bloody dagger!

Had there been no opposition to the intended meeting, the overmastering thunder storm, which raged during the whole of the afternoon of Monday last, would have sufficed to have rendered any such gathering next to impossible. As it was, the Executive did wisely and well in protecting the unarmed people from the sabres of the police, and the muskets of the soldiery, by adjourning the meeting. The Executive had no thought of an armed meeting,—no thought of war or bloodshed,—and Messrs M'DONALD and M'CRAE would have been highly culpable had they hesitated to take the prudent course they did take. The getupers up of the meeting purposed to speak not to fight,—to pass resolutions not make revolutions,—what madness, then, it would have been had they allowed indigna-

'Oh! better far
That the ocean o'er us thundered,
Than be what we are!'

The French Republic claims a few remarks.
The infamous measure for the suppression of public assemblages, on which I briefly commented in my last, was adopted by the National Assembly, by majority of 478 against 82. Of the five members of the Executive Committee, though LEDRU-ROLLIN and LAMARTINE absented themselves from the chamber during the discussion, I suppose to mark their hostility to the measure, and FLOCON walked out when the division on these clauses; commenced as it would have been a nobler course if all three ad resigned. The eighty-two members of 'the mountain' nobly protested against the atrocious law. 'You dishonour the Republic!' cried Citizen FOUCAUD, from the extreme left. 'You, the proud children of the Republic,' cried another patriot, 'are strangling your parent!' But in vain were these patriotic manifestations; the bill was passed in the course of a single sitting. This bill, says the TIMES 'would, if it had existed before the 22nd of February, have effectually prohibited those demonstrations which led to the revolution. It was, beyond all question, an armed tumultuous assemblage which proclaimed the Republic in France; and the Republic itself showed how far France from gratitude to the author of its existence.'
The late elections have unhappily resulted in

tion to usurp the place of prudence, and precipitated themselves and their followers against the deadly force which they had never counted upon having to confront against.

Of course the daily deluders have since Monday been chuckling over the 'total' defeat of the Chartists; and once again that wretched thing, the *Morning Advertiser*, better known in London as *'The Top-tub'*, congratulates the country on the 'extinction of Chartism.' It adds to this flight of imagination a bit of truth which cannot be too often impressed upon the people—that the Chartists have no sympathy from the middle-classes. The middle-classes are, to a man, against them.'

the return of that arch-intriquer THIERS, and that ouster of 'the Emperor,' LOUIS-NAPOLÉON. I apply these returns are counterbalanced by the election of CAUSSEIDE, PIERRE LEROUX, PROUDHON, and LAGRANGE. CAUSSEIDE, although not so well liked by some of the ultra men of the clubs, is a thoroughly honest Republican, and a man capable of performing great deeds in the hour of crisis. PIERRE LEROUX is a social philosopher of European fame. PROUDHON, editor of the REPRESENTANT DU PEUPLE, another Communist, according to the admission of his enemies, 'is a man of singular originality and talent.' LAGRANGE is an ultra demo-

at of the BARBES school ; a man of vast courage and energy. I am sorry to have to record the death of THORE, the able Editor of the *VRAI REPUBLICAIN*, and RASPAIL, the Editor of *L'AMI DU PEUPLE*. Both these patriots should have been — they were nearly elected. The mass of the votes recorded for CAUSSEDIÈRE, LEROUX, PROUDHON, and LAGRANGE, were principally given in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th arrondissements, the quarters of artisans and working men. This is a good sign. It shows that the men of the barricades are organising and concentrating their strength. Future elections will, probably, be still more favourable to the cause of labour. The proper exercise of Universal Suffrage is to be learned only by repeated trials. Annual Parliaments are the best provision to ensure both honesty on the part of the elected, and wisdom on the part of the electors.

June 14th, 1848.

P. S. The strange scenes of which Paris has been the theatre during the last two or three days are still dispiriting. A thoughtless mob, containing, no doubt, a large number of paid agents shouting '*Vive l'empereur*' in honour of that contemptible hound, Napoleon, and a government, impotently resisting, created a monstrous reaction, the creation of our own weakness and folly, are spectacles calculated to almost break the hearts of those who regarded the 24th of February as the dawn of democratic freedom, happiness, and glory. Surely the people of France will not again bow their necks to the yoke of monarchy; surely they will not take for their new tyrant the London 'Special', who took up a badge on the 10th of April, to aid the English reaction and *bourgeoisie* against the rights and liberties of the English people. I fear much that civil war and the establishment of royal tyranny are in store for France. This comes of 'moderation.' Oh! for one of us of '33'!

Ireland.

THE "IRISH FELON."

THE "IRISH FELON" (late UNITED IRISHMEN) will make its first appearance on the 24th inst. The prospectus is issued, and announces that the new paper will advocate and enforce, amongst others, the following principles:—

That the Irish people have a just and indefeasible right to this island, and to all the moral and material wealth and resources thereof, to possess and govern the same for their own use, maintenance, comfort, and happiness as a state:

That the custom called tenant right, which prevails particularly in the north of Ireland, is a just and salutary custom, both for north and south, that it ought to be extended and secured in either, and adopted and enforced in the common consent in the other three provinces of the land.

That every free man, and every man who desires to come free, ought to have arms, and to practice the use of them.

That the Sovereign style, title, honour, and dignity of the Irish Felo to British rule, are higher, more glorious, and more sacred, than those of any King or Queen on earth; and that the life and liberty of one Irish Felo is at least as precious and sacred as those of one King or Queen, one viceroi, one judge, or sheriff, or any of them.

That every man in Ireland who shall hereafter pay for the support of the State, shall have a just title to an equal voice with every other man in the government of that State, and the outlay of those taxes, that no "Combination of Classes" in Ireland is desirable, just, or possible, save on the terms of the rights of every man to be equal to every other man.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.
DUBLIN, JUNE 10.—The negotiations between the old and Young Irelanders have resulted in a rational and harmonious basis being arrived at, and the League, and establish in their stead a new and general organisation, to be entitled, 'the Irish League for the promotion of the Legislative Independence of Ireland.' According to the FREEMAN of this morning, the following body of gentlemen, associated with the Committee of the Repeal Association and the Council of the Confederation, are to be the original members of the new; and every contributor of one shilling to the Freeman's Repeal Association, viz., the 'Irish League,' will be entitled to become a member. To settle the question of division, no matter can be introduced at meetings which shall not have been approved and sanctioned by a majority of the members of the committee. One of the fundamental rules of the new organisation is, that no member shall be admitted who is not bound by the expressed opinions of any other member. Such is the basis of 'the solemn league and covenant' between the rival houses of Brough and Abbey-street.

THE PLACK OF ST. JOHN MITCHELL.

BERMUDA'S ISLANDS, OR SOME'S ISLANDS: a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic ocean. They are in number about 400, but for the most part so small and barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor commerce. They were first discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1493, and were named after him. A British shipman, was wrecked here, and after his shipwreck, formed the first settlement. The most considerable of these islands are St. George, St. David, St. Peter, Ireland, Somers, Long Island, Bird island, and the like. The latter contains the town (St. George's town); the two following, some villages; the others, a few farms dispersed.

The air is so healthy, that sick people from the continent of America, frequently go thither for the recovery of their health. The winter is hardly perceived here, and the summer is not so oppressive. The trees never lose their verdure, and the leaves only when new ones begin to appear. Birds sing and breed without intermission. But these advantages counterbalanced by frightful storms, accompanied by a tremendous thunder, which are announced by a long and continued rumbling noise. The soil is, in general, the country is mountainous. The soil is of divers colors, brown, white, and red, of which the first is the best; although light and stony, in general, rich and fertile. The water is in

er, sars; there is but little fresh except from
the sea; the most of Indian corn is yearly, one in July
the other in December; this forms their principal
food. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes,
cassia, and fruits sufficient for their wants. Their trees are
principally cedar and palmetto. Besides these they
have the orange, lemon, lime, banana, &c. The
most peculiar to these islands; its coloured
seed feeds worms, which become flies, a little larger
than the cocoonial bug, instead of which they are
used. There are no venomous reptiles. Building of
the islands is the principal trade of the inhabitants.
The islands of St. John, St. Peter, &c. about forty-
three miles from the main shore, are numerous, and
most of which are dry at low water, but covered at
high water. They are 230 leagues S.E. Cape Fear, in
the North Carolina. The north point of these islands
is in lat. 64. 28' W. lat. 82. 22' N. Population
in 1795 was state, 10,381; white 5,303—slaves,
5,078. There are 2,500 convicts continually working there
among the dock-yards and fortification, which is
most extensive and formidable. Bermuda is
garrisoned by two companies of Royal Artillery, one
of dragoons and miners, Royal Marines, and both bat-
talions of the 2d Royal Highlanders. It is the seat of
the Governor, and has a Major's residence. It is
the principal station. The governor is Captain Charles Elliott.
The Thames convict ship, a huge Leviathan of
war, is moored at Bermuda.

Mrs MITCHELL. — We have been informed that this
 she has purchased a vessel, and that she is about to
 sail on a voyage which will sail for Bermuda
 in a few days. It is to be presumed that she is im-
 mediately to depart from this place, and that it is
 society of her unfortunate husband; but it is
 necessary to say that if the same discipline, in
 the case of her husband, had been maintained, she
 would not have been so much exposed to the
 to the same consequences, her object will not be ac-
 complished by the voyage. — *Dublin World.*
 Mrs MITCHELL. — A portion of the family of Mr
 Mitchell have arrived in Newry, his native town,
 we understand, it is the intention of Mrs Mit-
 chell to fix her residence during the banishment of her
 husband. — *Liverpool Echo.*
 Mr MITCHELL, younger brother of John Mit-
 chell, sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, in the Bri-
 tannia, for New York. He purposed, it was con-
 jectured, to proceed to Bermuda, on matters of a family
 nature, to his brother. The Great Western steam
 pilles rarely pass between New York and Bermuda,
 being about seventy hours.
 Six latter accounts we learn that there is after all
 nothing settled. So says Mr John O'Connell in the
 following letter addressed to the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL:—
 "I most sincerely regret to have such reason to
 think that the desired coalition of the Repealers is
 not immediately probable. I have no doubt, how-
 ever, that in the course of the day, that I cannot let the work
 go without making public my impression on this sub-
 ject. I have received from a most important quarter, a
 communication, couched in the very strongest terms,
 insisting giving up the Repeal Association founded by
 the late Mr Mitchell."

anal O'Connell. Undinates of detail have to some extent interlarded upon points of fortification, but great reason for fearing that the coalition may have speedily occur, from the remonstrance in question. The importance of the quarter from whence it comes cannot be overrated; and I am bound also to say, that communications to the same effect, from other quarters, of great importance, have reached me, and that the first cause to hasten, for the purpose of the repeal Association throughout country, is to understand that, as yet, nothing is settled.

I am, dear Sir, your obliged servant, &c.

JOHN O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN, JUNE 11.—The sittings of the Repeal Association are postponed for a fortnight. Mr John

O'Connell made an elaborate exposition of the principles on which he was ready to enter into the proposed union. Several letters for and against the same were read, the most influential of which were those of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath and the Dean of Ardagh, whose diocese, Dr O'Higgins, is at present in Rome. The Bishop of Elphin is also adverse to the merging of the old association. Nothing but the suspension and the speech was done, and the opinion of the country can be collected. The statement of Mr John O'Connell was received with considerable hissing from the body of the hall, and it is said the Young Irelanders congregated in the fore.

ABSENTED CHARITISTS—JOHN O'CONNELL'S TREASON
MORE ARRESTS NUMBERED—THE 'IRISH TRIGGERS' AND
'IRISH FEVER'—STATE OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICTS,
'PALLING MISERY'—STATE OF THE CROPS—UNIVERSAL
UPPERING AND DEFECTION OF THE PEASANTRY.
(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, JUNE 12TH,

and so the Whigs are going to 'treat' the people of
Ireland to a dose of the specific which they have just
administered so industriously in Ireland! Well,
I can't blame Bannagher, and they say our hero, that
he's a better man than the devil. If this be true, his
conduct is not only not to be held against him, but
rather to be commended. He has done his duty, beyond
muttering-pout. After all, we 'mer' Irish are no bet-
ter than overgrown fools. We imagined that we alone
had come in for the watchful care of the Whigs, and
that they might 'kill us with kindness,' or give us
the benefit of their free passage to 'Burrhead' or
'Burrhead,' to Spike Island or to Spike Island. 'Nova
et Terrae' or the Lord knows where,' still we never
meant they would concede the same privileges to 'true
Britons,' though they might be Charles or Con-
stance, or even tinged with a 'taste' of Barriquet or
Cromwell, that the Whigs might bestow on the 'Irish
and prudence of the fox in them. Reynard, it is he-
nounced, seldom commits depredations on the hen-
house or duck-house in the vicinity of his den—the rook
never ever annoys the farmer in the neighbourhood of
his crookery. The new law has been so framed that
we alone were to be the prey of the foxes and
the crows of the English government. We know the

But we consider any treatment (hanging itself notwithstanding) too good for the 'alien' Irish, but we have no objection to their hanging on the same gallows as our people, and, like the famine-stricken mothers of long old times, and of Skibbereen on yesterday, try a protracted struggle for existence by sucking the life-blood of their own children. But it appears that we are mistaken. As the enemy Scotchman says—'Nashby's rebellion will not last the time you suppose.' No one would be surprised at any sedition, or illegality, or tyranny perpetrated by the men (!) at the head of the British army. The chivalrous Ernest Jones was a stumpling block in their way; he must be removed at all risks, and Fussell, Williams, and the rest must be permitted as an example to all other Britons of the world, to do what they would. It is the right of an nation to claim those rights and privileges of Englishmen, which existed since the tyrant John qualified for the brave barons on the classic field of Runny-mede. Men of England, will this blot be there no appearance—no blood in the snow bare, fearless, unflinching? British soldiers would not hang after John Mitchell, or must his less-talented fellows be sacrificed at the shrine of Whig-robbery and outrage? 'God forbid!' said our noble Irish O'Connor to I should be a special constable.—'God forbid the honest, bold-spoken man, now in the grip of the Government, should be hanged!'

The country and said that Englishmen ought to be freed so people of Dublin are much exasperated at the latest arrests in London and elsewhere. There is a great community of feeling now between the struggling sons of Ireland and England—at all events the people are less divided than ever before.

It is interesting amongst the English enemies of Whiggery and Democracy. Ernest Jones is very popular in this city—his talents are much admired, and his undimmed antagonism to the common foe, makes that gentleman an

of much anxious inquiry and solicitude. We fervently trust that the friends of the oppressed
villains in whose names he has become entangled,
my last communication I hinted, nay—expressed
conviction, that there was a likelihood of a complete
of repealers being immediately effected in Ire-
The noble heart of John O'Connor's pure
robbed with delight at the glorious prospect! He
ar we were doomed to disappointment, John O'Con-
the puny, dimmed, insignificant John O'Con-
—cannot bear a reconciliation. He has grave reasons
he has justly earned the name of a traitor, and
the Confederates. He is advised by certain "un-
"unconditionable" parties, not to suffer "the house that Dan
to be upset, even though the salvation of Ireland
depend upon its overthrow. Oh, no! that howling
cry of "No compromise!" is the only one that
mons than that a Garrison Bill should pass for Ire-
"Yest the Bill did pass, and John did not give up
host." He will now prefer to give his last kick in
ostrum of Conciliation Hall, 'rayther' than allow a
of the kind to be used against him. He has
nd, "No bosh, that; union will be effected, and
peace will be proclaimed in spite of him, and he
die" neither until he will see himself and his

force. Spooling, drawn from the councils of our ancestors and the religion of our fathers, is over. Spooling is now out of season. The 'rest' of those out, too, for last week it was but 29 or so; and 'rest' peasant would now laugh to scorn the 'Respectable' who would ask him for the accustomed shilling, they would prefer laying out his shillings on a good dinner. My dear 'Mitchel' can exchange them for a new *Matthew Ray's* bit of printed pasteboard. Oh! John *achter*, your son is set. You must become a 'son', or you must, in vulgar parlance, 'shut up' altogether.

There will be a full meeting of the Confederates at 10 o'clock on next Wednesday evening. It is supposed that it will eclipse even the glorious hosting of the 7th though indeed that was a magnificent affair. The Confederates are not cowed by the fate of Mitchell. They go on, and I feel strong hopes that we are near a final termination of our struggles. Bravery and courage cannot be felled for ever. The right is on our side. Truth is with us, and

'Magna est veritas et prevalebit.'

THE EVENING FREEMAN of last Saturday in a second issue, had a paragraph that T. F. Meagher, Esq., and John J. Regan, would be arrested on the 20th inst. 'Act on this day. Up to this date, the Confederates have taken place in this way, but I would not woud those gentlemen were inmates of the station-house very night.

[illegible][illegible]

will understand the reason of the fact. The flowers are all as applicable to almost every Irish poet and village at the present hour. The country is a rich, luxuriant, surpassing beauty, the flowers bloom as gaily and as vividly as ever; the birds fill the fragrant air with their joyful notes as of days of old; the fields smile with the promise of an abundant harvest. Providence, in 1848, did nothing undue to make this country one of the best and the happiest regions of the globe. But, behold I must turn the picture, shift the scene, and behold the prospect which opens to the view! Look at that sunny hamlet with the venerable abbey, that ship-harbour opening to the sea, and the red-breast is twittering her soft notes of love

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THE LONDON REPEALERS.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS
TO THE

RETHREN,
are froths which, like the fertilising

By order of the Committee,
G. JULIAN HARNEY, Secretary.
London, June 14th, 1848.

MADAME LAMARTINE.—It is said that Lamartine's wife, who is an Englishwoman, not unfrequently is the part of sub editor in preparing her husband's articles for the press, and the choice pages of the less important parts are the production of her pen. She is also an excellent painter. —*Boston Transcript*.
CHAMBER.—One whom we delight to follow, but
used to loathe.
LARGE.—compulsory journey over a precarious
load, on which the most luggage you have, the more
solidly you travel.
TRAVEL.—hooking people on their knees for the
time of a fadai — *various*.

100

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John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

peaking" of the hungry and the destitute designated and punished as felony, but the Whig

on of the principles of political economy have puzzled the first writers upon this abstruse subject, it is some compensation to the contributors to find that our Prince Albert has solved the problem.

As an emigrant himself, and a successful

ny man, with ten children—"I know that as well as thee, but the differ lies here, God sent all the mouths to my shop, and the Devil sent all the meat to thine." Who can deny that, under a just and equitable system, there may be enough for all, if all are allowed to produce

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.

peaking" of the hungry and the destitute designated and punished as felony, but the Whig

WHIG WAR AGAINST THE WORKING
CLASSES.
—
PUBLIC MEETINGS SUPPRESSED.

PUBLIC MEETINGS SUPPRESSED.

ANOTHER ARREST.
On Saturday, at Bow-street, FRANCIS LOONEY, middle-aged, serious looking man, was placed at the bar before Mr Henry, charged with making a second speech.
WILLIAM COUNSELL said he lived at No. 6, Old-nar-place, and was a short-hand writer. On the evening of the 5th of June he attended a meeting at the Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road. Looney said, 'I am not a speaker, but I am one who will do my best to help the cause.' Russell and

will testify most truly to Lord John Russell, and to all his opponents, I believe, at present in London. I go to every neighbourhood where Irishmen and Englishmen are to be found, and try to get them to become disaffected with his government; and I win and will, I assure you, I advise you to get arms. All that the world seems to have at this moment for liberty and justice to the working classes; and now the only man who effectively preached the true doctrine related to give the working man the means of living in peace taken away by the horrible machinations of a unjust and pernicious law, and transported away to Australia. We have not his fellow. I believe he was

the first man who preached that doctrine; and I believe it is the only true doctrine which is calculated to save the lives of the people. (A voice, "Robert Emmett.") Emmett did his business in his day and it may have forgotten Emmett and the teaching Emmett. We must not be afraid of government. I tell you from this spot that I am a Republican in heart and soul. In my own club this is our night meeting. I shall not, therefore, inflict any more upon you, for there are other men who

have come here to speak to you; but I tell you to be particular and do this. Let every ten or twenty of you in the neighbourhood you live in meet, and your means are very poor, and you cannot provide yourselves with guns or pikes, you can get pikes from the soldiers for 3d to 16 each, and mind you, you can get pikes of all sorts very cheap. I tell you, as one of your friends do not to misuse them. Do not go about the streets, and do not set such a part; I do not like to go into open-air

meetings or processions; but any fellow who is puffed up or coddling his head in, will find me stiff enough to break him; and I can tell him, that if he attempts to strike me he shall strike no body else."

Mr. MURDOCH addressed the Court for the prisoner, the whose only offence was, that he was the detested enemy of Lord John Russell. And who, he contended, was not hostile to the miserable administration of the noble lord? As to addition, if any member's speech partook of that character, why Edwardes, Sir J. Graham, and some of the first men in the country, were not called to account for such conduct?

the day, were guilty of sedition, for they had spoken the
 terms quite as strong when advocating nay do nothing
 and, the Reform Bill. If his client had called
 the people to arm, he told them at the same time
 what purpose—to defend themselves from marauders
 and burglars, and the myriads of oppressors
 was an Irishman, and therefore spoke in strong
 terms; but his only crime was his love of his country.

Mr. HENRY had no doubt as to the tendency of the speech, and should certainly commit the prisoner for bail; requiring two sureties of £100 each, and his own recognisances of £200, with twenty-four hours notice of bail.

There was a second charge against the prisoner. W. GODFREY, another constable of the C division, testified that he attended a Chartist meeting in

an-street, Soho, on the 5th instant (the same evening as in the last case), and saw the prisoner emerging. Witness did not take any notes, but recollected some parts of the prisoner's speech. He said he had just left a most enthusiastic meeting at Southwark, where he was glad to find that the people were organising themselves into sections in different parts of the metropolis. He advised them all to arm themselves, as the time was fast approaching

that they would be required to use them, as they had taken them by surprise oroe, and would shortly do again. Any person who wanted a pike, and did not know where to get it, could come to him. He would get them *one, or as many as they liked*, at 2 1/2 cents apiece, or if they wished it, they might leave their address, and he would send the manufacturer to them; and his meetings had been denominated meetings for pocket-knives: they intended to do away with those who

meetings of pickpockets, and they would shortly commence with the House of Lords, and do away with that meeting for pickpockets first. Any person who wished to learn to write with a steel pen might stop behind, and he would be taught.

Mr HENRY would leave the jury to decide that question, and committed the prisoner on this charge to the gaol, with the same order as to bail. The prisoner was then taken to Newgate.

While the night charges were disposing of, Mr. Margus O'Connor, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Macmura, his solicitor, attended before Mr. Henry, to be admitted as one of the sureties jointly with Mr. John Sewell, for Ernest Jones, who was committed to the custody of the police.

on this court on Wednesday last. He stated that he had waited on Friday evening on Mr Jardine, the sitting magistrate, for the same purpose, and being referred by him to Mr Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury, he brought back a note from that gentleman authorising the court to accept him as one of

the suraties, but on his return Mr Jardine had just
t, which caused applicant to be kept in town
uch to his inconvenience, and he hoped there
uld be no objection on the present occasion to ac
et him as a surety in order that he might leave town
the afternoon.

Mr HENRY said he had received no communication from the Solicitor to the Treasury respecting Mr. Wells, and inasmuch as the recognisances could not be taken separately he had no power to comply with the request.

Mr O'CONNOR, in reply, said he did not consider Mr. M'LELLAN's statement absolutely necessary to have the sanction of Mr. M'LELLAN, particularly as there could be no doubt of Mr. M'LELLAN's solvency.

Mr. HENRY said he was not guided by the sanction of Mr. M'LELLAN, but by the Solicitor to the Treasury, it being indispensable to have the sanction of the

that twenty-four hours notice should be given by each person offering to become a surety.

Mr MACNAMARA said that on Friday he sent in four men, and that Mr Sewell was among them.

Mr HENRY said, if such was the case, the specified time would not expire until two o'clock, by which

Mr O'CONNOR said, that as the twenty-four hours would not expire until two o'clock, he would return to the court with Mr Sewell by that time.

Mr HENRY was willing to give every facility, and urged to draw his attention to the fact that members of the House of Commons were not eligible to act in the capacity of bail for any party, such being the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of *Duncan v. Hill* (1st Dowling and Ryland's

ports); besides which, there were other decisions to the same effect in the other courts, the cause of which was, that members of parliament, by reason of their privileges, were not amenable to the ordinary processes of the court, and could not be proceeded against.

Mr. O'CONNOR replied that the Solicitor to the Treasury had omitted to point out the objection mentioned, but of course his worship was most likely to

well acquainted with the law upon the subject, he would take occasion to look into the case referred to; but probably there was a distinction in rule when applied to such matters as the one under consideration; however, should it turn out that he should not be qualified, the other names

It had been submitted would be found quite competent.—The honourable gentleman then left the court.

BAIL FOR MR JONES REFUSED.

In the course of the afternoon, Mr Macnamara, who had been with Mr O'Connor, said that that gentleman had been refused bail for the same reason as the other.

Mr SEWELL, an upholsterer, of 2, New Kent road, having been a householder for twenty-four years, at

rental of £38, produced his receipts for rent and taxes, and said he was worth more than £250 after paying his debts. He possessed freehold and leasehold property. The latter produced him £80 a year, the latter £500 a year.

l, employing sixteen men, came forward, and he had not paid his taxes for four quarters. He not paid his last half-year's rent, which was payable quarterly. He had been disstrained upon for within eighteen months, or perhaps twelve

He possessed five small cottages, three of which were mortgaged. The others produced him £100 a year. He had only one man in his employ at present. He could not produce his last receipt, not being ordered to bring it.

Mr HENRY refused to accept Bloomfield as bail in which Mr Murrell, a greener, of 105, Berwick street, was put forward, who said he paid £80 a year, had been three months in business, and had £120 towards setting up himself. The re-

Mr HENRY refused to accept the bail, and, as both parties should be taken jointly, he could not accept Mr Sewell, and fresh notice should be given. The parties then left the court, and in the latter part of

day fresh notice of bail was served on Mr Bur-
y, the chief clerk, the names being Mr J. Sewell,
Mr Edward Dipple, publisher, 42, Holywell
et, Strand. [We believe that subsequently Mr
ple was also refused; Mr Jones, therefore, re-
ng in custody. Thursday, June 15.]

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

