

Halifax, April 26th.

DEAR SIR,—You are apprised of some property left to you, near Halifax, and we are in expectation that you will, ere long, visit our neighbourhood, to make some arrangements about it. This being our expectation, a committee has been formed to make provision for a lecture while you are here; and in case that cannot be, you have announced in the *Star* your intention to take a Northern tour this summer, in either, or both cases, should they happen, we shall be glad to hear from you, either by letter or through the *Star*, if possible, fourteen days before your visit. The Committee is composed of about twenty of the Old Guards, with power to add to their number. We know that you are unwell, and have been so some time; and, of course, we wish to leave the matter in your own hands, and by no means to stir from your resting place till your health is restored. We sincerely wish your restoration to health, and that your valuable life may be spared to see the downfall of that system against which your fathers and you—yourself have so nobly fought. We shall look for a word from you by Saturday next, either by letter or in the *Star*, and if this note be successful, we shall only have to announce it, and we have no doubt of a good meeting.

Here follows the names of the Committee:—

B. Rushton, F. Mitchell, Wm. Maud, H. Hayle, J. Sutcliffe, R. Sutcliffe, D. Lawson, J. R. Holden, J. Lawson, J. Wadsworth, Wm. Barlett, Samuel Mason, J. Fletcher, D. Rawley, J. Dean, W. Lister, and H. Fletcher.

B. Rushton, Secretary.

TO THE MEN OF HALIFAX.

MY FRIENDS OF HALIFAX.—Although I have understood, and from good authority, that an attempt has been made in your town to injure my character, I am glad to find by your letter that it has not succeeded. I never personally met any antagonism; I always leave my character in the hands of the good Old Guards. And now I have great pleasure in informing you that, although I have been very ill indeed for five weeks, that my health is again restored; and, as I have told several Ministers of the Crown in the House of Commons, I am determined to live five hundred years, if I don't carry the Charter before that time. I have been very frequently in your town, and I have always been well received by your order.

Now, Old Guards, this is the second day of the Exhibition, and, thank God, as yet there has been no revolution in London; but, nevertheless, the French papers state, and the Times reports it, that there is to be a revolution in France on the 4th of May—that is on Sunday next—but I hope the revolution that will take place in this country will be a mental revolution. And, as a good thing cannot be repeated too often, let me remind you of my old maxim—"Moral power is the deliberative quality in each man's mind, which teaches him how to reason, how to endure, and when forbearance becomes a crime, and should that fail to secure for man all those rights to which he is justly entitled, and should physical force be required (which GOD FORBID), it will come to his aid like an electric shock, but the man who marshals it destroys it; and the man who recommends it is a knave, and a traitor, and will be the first to desert it."

Old Guards, I assure you, that when I am moping about in my own house, the working classes are never out of my mind, and when I was a rich man I gave every farthing of my money to the poor; but now I am a poor man, as I have been RUINED BY EXPENSES, according to Lord Melbourne's maxim. They are worthy to have an election for the President in France, and the SPECIAL CONSTABLE PARLIAMENT will know that some of the most influential men in that country are his greatest opponents, and now, mark what I tell you. To prove to you that I am the basis of human action, he would rather that ten million Frenchmen were slaughtered, if it preserved his position, than save the lives of every one of them if he lost it; while, I dare say, you will come to the fair conclusion, after your knowledge of me for so many years, that I would not shed the blood of a man, woman, or child, if it was to make me Emperor of the world. And, as I have often told you, it is my pride and my boast to say, that I never committed a cruel act in my life; and it makes my blood run cold, when I know that many of your class are starving, while if you were unified, there would not be a pauper in the land.

In conclusion, old Guards, let me tell you that it will give me great pleasure once more to visit the busy bees in the Northern hive. Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend and Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR LOAN SOCIETY.

This body held its usual weekly meeting at the City Chapel Hall, Golden-lane, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Edwards in the chair. The deputation appointed to wait on Mr. O'Connor and the other Directors of the National Land Company delivered their report. They had received all the necessary facilities for the purpose of the loan of the monetary position of the Company, and were promised any further information which it might be in the power of the Directors to afford them. Correspondence of a highly favourable nature was read from Mr. J. Sweet, of Nottingham; from Burley, Edinburgh, Bilton, and other places, and Mr. Wheeler was instructed to reply thereon. A discussion took place respecting the rules, when a committee of four persons were appointed to assist the secretary in taking the necessary steps to procure their immediate enactment, there being a considerable demand for them. The question of the appointment of officers was then brought forward, and it was ultimately decided that Messrs. Wheeler and Winder should sign the rules as the acting secretary and treasurer, and two other members, in order to comply with the forms required for enrolment, and that the election of officers should take place at Golden-lane, on Wednesday evening, May 6th, when all members of the society, and those desirous of joining are requested to attend. The following persons were nominated to stand as trustees, Messrs. Allport, Saml. O'Connor, Oastler, and Sewell, and a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Wheeler, Broadfield, Stratton, and Winder, appointed to wait upon them in the order they were nominated, and procure the consent of at least three persons out of the four on the future list that might be nominated. Several new members were enrolled, and deposits paid on eighteen shares. Scrip to a large amount was also promised to be deposited with the society. The meeting then adjourned.

At the foot of Vauxhall-bridge, on the Middlesex side, Messrs. Castle and Co. have fitted up a building for the accommodation of 200 men, where a comfortable berth, with the use of washing apparatus, plates, knives and forks, &c., may be had for 1s. per night. Breakfast, including meat, for 9d. A "smoking allowed" in the building, or on the adjoining wharf; but a ship, lying alongside, will serve the purpose of a "cigar drive," and those who promenade the deck will enjoy "a beautiful view of the river and its traffic."

A voice man at Niagara having been crossed in love, walked out to the precipice, took off his clothes, gave one lingering look at the gulph beneath him, and then went home. His body was found next morning in bed.

The *Ministerial Free Democrat* has the following notice of a marriage:—"At Vauxhall City, March 20th, Mr. Lee-ke-ke-haw-dauchy-ke-w, Esq., to Miss Wee-hun-ka-w, daughter of Mr. Lee-ke-haw-dauchy-ke-w, Esq., of the same name, residing at the residence of the editor, and was presented with the hind-quarters of a pig."

The Northern Star

AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per quarter.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Offices 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting, as above, on Wednesday evening last; John Minto in the chair. A large amount of correspondence from various localities and individuals was read.

Messrs. Bolton and Clifton attended as a deputation to solicit the assistance of the Executive, in order to resuscitate the movement in the parish of St. Pancras, and the Secretary having been in the street to act with the deputation in getting up a public meeting for that purpose, the deputation withdrew.

John Shaw attended from the united Councils of the Lower Hamlets to advise the Executive at the present time not to hold open-air meetings in or around the Metropolis to adopt the National Petition, and Mr. Shaw being informed that the Executive repudiated the idea of holding such meetings in the Metropolitan districts, but, in the country, they were of opinion that out-door meetings might and ought to be held; Mr. Shaw then retired.

It was reported that Ernest Jones had received a letter from Sir George Grey, stating that he (Sir George) desired to receive a petition relative to the case of the ex-patriated patriots before the House of Commons, and that he would present the memorial to the Queen, on behalf of the said persons, if respectfully worded.

Messrs. Arnott and Jones were appointed to take the memorial to the Home Office, and also to see Thomas Duncombe, M.P., with reference to bringing the case of the ex-patriated patriots before the House of Commons, and the Secretary was instructed to solicit the attendance of the whole of the delegates to the late Chartist Convention, resident in London, at the above office, of Wednesday evening, May 7th, at half past eight o'clock, to act with the Executive as a committee, to carry out the decision of the said Convention relative to the exiles.

Thos. Hunt then read the following, which was unanimously adopted as the

NATIONAL PETITION.

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

"The humble Petition of

"Sheweth, That the People of this country, in great numbers, have called upon your Honourable House to grant them the right of the franchise, on the principle that every tax-payer ought to be an elector.

"That a measure for that purpose, entitled 'The People's Charter,' and embodying the following details—Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliamentary Elections, Equal Electoral Districts, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members—was presented by members of your Honourable House, jointly with certain persons of the class at present denied the right of representation, and was afterwards submitted to your Honourable House, and has from time to time been urged upon your Honourable House by the petitioners of the People.

"That the provisions of that measure have several times been acknowledged as sound and just.

"That these facts are too well known to your Honourable House to render any lengthened enforcement of them at all necessary.

"That, therefore, your petitioners beg of your Honourable House forthwith to enact that the provisions of the People's Charter be the law of the land.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, May 7th.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening last a lecture was delivered to a numerous audience by J. Leach on the "Difficulties of the Land Company—their Causes, and the Duty of the People in reference thereto." Mr. Leach said, it would be scarcely possible to introduce a question of higher importance than the one for consideration that evening. It was not a question of an isolated or local nature, but a question of the world, and one that touched the root of all their social wrongs and political iniquities; but he was sorry that he had not any very cheering to advance on behalf of that particular subject. Before he proceeded further, he would explain his position in reference to the National Land Company. It was true, he had no interest in its funds but, small as having never paid more than 5s. towards a four-acre share, which he took up when the Company first commenced operations, it was not his intention to detail the reasons why he did not continue to pay, as a member of the Land Company; but there were those around him who would remember the part he took, and the ill-will he got for the opposition he gave to the policy adopted by the directors; and that he did not abandon the stand he made on that occasion until the opposition of the directors, and by some of the members of this district had become so personally offensive, that he saw he could not be of any service in giving that direction to the Company's proceedings which he had intended to be essential to its success. It was then he left the Company, telling the members that, as he could not do any good, he would stay away from their meetings. He (Mr. Leach) would not give a lengthened review of the Company's proceedings; it was sufficient to say that, as its affairs were now presented, it was a complete and total failure, without the possibility of being redeemed, excepting by a decided change, both in its principles and in the conducting of its affairs. Mr. Leach then proceeded, at considerable length, to discuss the present position of the Company, and the various documents that, if the matter were brought to various under the Bill now before the House of Commons, the dividend to the shareholders would be extremely small, if, indeed, it paid anything, after the mortgages and the value of the land had had their effect on it. In the evening, Mr. Leach made the following propositions to the meeting, and contended that their adoption would immediately relieve the Company from its present difficulties, and ultimately accomplish the great end it was designed to effect. To the Company consists of 50,000 shareholders, supposing 10,000 of this number would agree to go on with the Company, and pay £3 per share upon the shares already taken up, £1 to be paid as the immediate relief of the Company, and the balance of £2 per share, to be paid towards the £5,000 of the other 10s. to go towards the commencing of Co-operative Stores. This would give £5,000, which might be divided into £500, to ten of the principal shareholders, who are the greatest number of Land members there. Each of these large or central stores could extend their branches in their various districts, so as to afford an opportunity to the great bulk of the members to expend their money in their own establishment, and from the profit of which the remainder of the £2 per share advanced upon each share should be paid. 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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The ministry has demanded a credit of 245,833. For Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, from the Assembly. It is the amount of his half-pay for the grade of general of division, which was paid to him from 1815 to 1848, the day on which he was replaced in the army list in 1848. The half-pay is calculated on the basis of 7,500 fr. a year. This demand seems to be regarded as an ungrateful return to the tax-payers, who recalled Jerome from exile, and thus enabled him to receive a double salary, 70,000 fr. a year, as marshal of France and governor of the Invalides. It is expected to raise considerable opposition in the Assembly.

Five and twenty persons, accused of attempting to incite workmen to an emeute on the 4th of May, were apprehended on Sunday by the police in various taverns, and confined in the prison with reference to the order of the day of the army of Africa, which Colonel d'Audrieu has been blamed by the governor for his attack on the village of Selloum on the 10th of April. By this note the publication of such an order of the day in the African and French journals is formally disapproved of by the Government, and severely condemned, inasmuch as it is contrary to discipline and military rule to offer to the appreciation of the army the opinions of the generals in command. Thus the Governor General d'Hautpoul returns to France under the stigma of a disavowal by the Government.

The Government and Conservative journals declare that an incendiary proclamation from the central committee of resistance, calling on the Revolutionists to be ready, and to strike without mercy, is genuine and authentic, notwithstanding the assertion of Republican papers to the contrary. More than 2,000 copies of the proclamation have been seized in the faubourgs; and seventeen persons connected with its propagation have been arrested. The same measures have been taken at Lyons, where the manifesto has been widely distributed.

Certain members of the extreme Left have issued a proclamation calling on their partisans not to stir, as an emeute would favour designs which they will resist in parliament, and, if needs be, will appeal to the people.

The Messager states positively that the Committee on the bill demands a credit of 245,000 fr. for arrears of pay to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, has unanimously rejected it.

We learn from Basle that M. A. de Planta, the Federal Commissioner to the canton of Tesino, has given his resignation. Before leaving he addressed to the commander of the military cordon of the frontier several complaints respecting the violation of the Swiss territory by Austrian patrols.

The Hungarian refugees are waiting in the canton of Neuchâtel the reply of the French government relative to their passage through France to America. The intent of their transport to America is to be placed at the charge of the canton of Tesino. It appears that, in consequence of some steps taken by the *cherry d'Affaire* of Sardinia in Switzerland, the residence of emigrants who are provided with Sardinian passports is not permitted. The rumor which has been in circulation of other Hungarian deserters having taken refuge in the Tesino from the Austrian regiments is confirmed.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The Commissioners of the Bund in Holstein have had to refuse the prayer of a petition from the Franzenverein, or Female Union of Rendsburg, a society of ladies who raised a subscription and purchased a gun-boat for the German fleet in the days when a fleet was thought a possibility. The boat was attached to the flotilla of the Duchies, and though intended for the whole nation, did service only to the particular State. As part of the armament of the insurgent Government it passed, on its dissolution, under the protection of the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners, who hold all the warlike stores of the Duchy, naval and military, in the name of the Confederation. The ladies are doubtful as to the destiny of their boat. They represent that they bought it for all Germany, and that 'collective idea' not having any use for it, they have allowed it to do coasting duty, but now they are not even sure it may not become the property of a 'foreign State,' the last thing the ladies contemplated. They, therefore, demand it back, to sell it and distribute the proceeds among the invalids and too many who want relief. The Commissioners have replied very politely, but still refuse the request. The gun-boat can be disposed of definitively by the Confederation, and it is another question added to the thousands referred to Frankfurt.

HAMBURG.

It is reported that the Austrian and Prussian governments are about to issue some kind of proclamation of remonstrance against the introduction of the new constitution of this ancient free city.

The consul of the Argentine republic has protested in the name of the President General Rosas against the enlisting of soldiers for the Brazilian empire in a new city, and has declared that in case a war should ensue between the Brazils and Buenos Ayres Hamburg would be treated as a state at war with the latter.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government seeks everywhere for information about the emigrants, especially about the Poles, whom it fears as the most dangerous conspirators. But the information received gives them an entirely different character. From Turkey they got the following tidings:—In Asia, three hours eastward from the Bosphorus, is the site of a Russian colony, founded on the suggestion of the Polish exiles. The new settlers are here unprovided with means, but they get their soil, tools, and supplies, which they require for their first establishment. The colony mainly consists of Poles, and its administration, and all the local concerns are treated in Polish language; they have a church and a school. Many refugees from Hungary have joined them lately, and where some years ago all was covered by thorns and thistles, there we now see corn fields and market gardens.

The accounts from New York are of a similar nature, but the Austrian bureaucracy is unwilling to admit that it is their misgovernment which forced the discontent and sows the seeds of revolutions, and not the conspiracies of the refugees.

Austria has raised fresh difficulties about the liberation of Kosciuszko and his companions in exile, and insists upon the continued detention. Sir Stratford Canning had an important interview with the Russian ambassador, during which the occupation of the Danubian provinces independent, by raising claims which the Porte is not in a state to comply.

BADEN.

Eight members of the provisional government during the insurrection of 1849 were condemned to death on the 25th ult. As none of the accused were present the sentences were pronounced in contumaciam.

SAXONY.

The Synod of the German Catholic congregation, which held a meeting at Dresden on the 22nd inst., has been dissolved. A Regensburg paper appeared which did not allow the sitting of such a body as the German Catholic Synod declared itself to be. A private meeting was then held, attended, however, by the prohibition, declaring that it was a violation of the articles of the Royal Statute of 1845, and gave notice of law for decision.

BOSNIA.

The disturbances are still continuing. News up to the 17th ult. states that the Sultan's troops had bombarded the fortress of Bilhaz and burned its suburbs. They had, after an engagement with the insurgents, succeeded in occupying the right bank of the Huna river.

The insurgent garrison of Bilhaz has been reinforced by detachments from the Krania.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, 2nd. Monday.—By the arrival of the United States mail ship Baltic we have received advice, dated New York to the 16th ult. The brigantine *Albatross*, 204 tons, Captain Simms, the fugitive slave, etc.

RENDS, PROFITS, AND GAINS.

A question of some moment has been frequently referred to in Parliament, on the relative progress of land, trade, professions, and other subdivisions of the community. In the present and interest session several classified returns have been obtained, tending to elucidate the subject, founded on the amount of assessment under the several schedules of the Income tax, and on the returns of the subjoined tabular statement has been drawn up, showing the amount of duty collected from each class of income tax, for each year ending April 5th, from the commencement of the tax in 1842.

In this representation there is no evidence of distress among 'owners'; nor does it establish Mr. Disraeli's claim for them of special favour in 'the remission or adjustment of taxation.' They have manifestly been a progressive class, more so than any other save one; evidenced by the fact that the income tax collected from owners in 1849 exceeded by nearly a quarter of a million the amount collected in 1843.

The one comfortable and thriving class evidently consists of the 'officials.' While the 'annualists' fall off by one in sixteen, while the 'annualists' make up for the deficiency, while the 'owners' augment in substance as thirteen to twelve, the officials swell at the rate of ten to eight. Here is the striking growth in 'greatness and property'; no wonder the head officials are so deeply impressed with the flourishing state of the British empire.

Among 'occupiers' there seems to have been a slight falling-off in the produce of the tax in 1849; but in 1849 it recovered, and exceeded the amount collected in the two years preceding the repeal of the 'land tax.'

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RENDS, PROFITS, AND GAINS.

A question of some moment has been frequently referred to in Parliament, on the relative progress of land, trade, professions, and other subdivisions of the community. In the present and interest session several classified returns have been obtained, tending to elucidate the subject, founded on the amount of assessment under the several schedules of the Income tax, and on the returns of the subjoined tabular statement has been drawn up, showing the amount of duty collected from each class of income tax, for each year ending April 5th, from the commencement of the tax in 1842.

In this representation there is no evidence of distress among 'owners'; nor does it establish Mr. Disraeli's claim for them of special favour in 'the remission or adjustment of taxation.' They have manifestly been a progressive class, more so than any other save one; evidenced by the fact that the income tax collected from owners in 1849 exceeded by nearly a quarter of a million the amount collected in 1843.

The one comfortable and thriving class evidently consists of the 'officials.' While the 'annualists' fall off by one in sixteen, while the 'annualists' make up for the deficiency, while the 'owners' augment in substance as thirteen to twelve, the officials swell at the rate of ten to eight. Here is the striking growth in 'greatness and property'; no wonder the head officials are so deeply impressed with the flourishing state of the British empire.

Among 'occupiers' there seems to have been a slight falling-off in the produce of the tax in 1849; but in 1849 it recovered, and exceeded the amount collected in the two years preceding the repeal of the 'land tax.'

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spelling of both, and also Messrs. Dr. Barker's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Epsalton, Real Arabian Balm, Leung, Powder, or other spurious compounds, which, being, and Indian ointment, under a false imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of the impostors, and the unscrupulousness of the dealers, and which, though sold at a high price, would have withal the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

Perfect freedom from Coughs in Ten Minutes after use, and instant relief, and a rapid Cure of Asthma, Coughs, Croup, Colds, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few lines of the extraordinary success of Dr. Lockock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., exceeding all other remedies to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands of victims annually succumb to the effects of the chest.

Wm. J. Cooper, Surgeon Medical Hall, Canterbury, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c

THE NORTHERN STAR

3

VARITIES.

The longer the saw of contention is drawn the hotter it grows.

He who improves the public taste is a public benefactor.

CONSUMMUM.—Why is a comet more like a dog than the dog-star?—Because the comet has got a tail, and the dog-star has n't.

A STATEMENT of the work just published, states the number of Protestants in the Russian monarchy at 10,116,798; and that of Papists at 5,670,031.

MARKET-PIECES of marble may be actually cleaned by rubbing them with a flannel dipped in a weak solution of carbonate of soda.

LOVERS—Writing to his sweetheart, says:—“Dearest! I protest! You are so sweet, that honey would blight in your presence, and treacle stand up a paled!”

REMEMBER THIS!—To decline all advice, unless the example of the giver confirm his precepts, would be about as sapient as if a traveller were to refuse to follow the direction of a finger post, unless it happened after its own finger.

FOREIGN MONEY.—It may not be amiss to caution the public to be very careful in taking money, as there is at present a very large number of French and Belgian one-franc pieces in circulation throughout the metropolis.—They are rather defaced on each side, and pass easily as a shilling, to those not acquainted with the coin, which is not worth more than 8d. or 9d.

WHAT IS AN OLD BACHELOR?—An old bachelor is (a) (base) sold—an unfinished piece of creation—the first volume of an interesting marry, waiting without a regulator—a voluntary martyr, refusing Heaven's best gift—a fruitless blossom on the tree of life—a ship without a rudder, dashed by the waves of despair on the rocks of desolation—sometimes

1. The introductory passages of the day's discourse were bestowed on the conduct of the Times in passing to the great continental system of muzzling the press. *By opinion by an un-English onslaught on himself.* He said at once a broad and philosophical view of the relative position in which all created beings stood with reference to the great Creator and Father of the Universe, the essentially beneficent and intrinsically loving attributes of the Deity, from which he argued with forcible demonstration that the groundwork of natural theology would be utterly demolished by the admission of intolerant theism involving, as they unavoidably must, the disfigurement and distortion of every feature in the conception of a godhead, and the degradation of that sublime and noble ideal to the wretched level of a jealous and vindictive deity. He showed how if mere natural preponderance be conclusive as to the monopoly of truth, Buddhism, and the Mohammedanism could triumphantly vindicate each the other's respective right to be considered the privileged creature of Heaven's predilection, inasmuch as the former ritual far outnumbered the adherents of the P-pope and the latter luxury fully equalled the high-bred and more or less enlightened votaries. It was in truth from the Saracenic doctrine of compulsory enforcement by the sword of religious belief that the first germ of active persecution had originated within the bosom of Christianity. It was moreover, as such proceedings must have been to the detriment of our faith, it is but natural to trace their adoption by the Popes to the example of the Caliphs. This inquisition, an offspring of Spain, was but a worn-headed reminiscence of the long-dominant Moors and the subsequent working of sanguinary intolerance in the case of the Waldenses, the Hussites, the Albigenses, and the Communities anxious to purify their worship from Papal corruptions, was but a bloody parody of the war-cry, "There is but one God and the Pope is his prophet."

2. A free pulpit or a free press could not co-exist with the full development of this self-condemning imposture. Abundant historical references, familiar to the English position of the auditory were followed up by modern instances of the satanic conscious inability to cope, unassisted by brute force, with the growing intelligence of mankind. The primitive terror which mixed education and mixed marriages, or any contact with or approximation to the hostile influences inspired, was sadly indicative of latter times. When in possession of rampant ascendancy, the lengths to which cruelty was carried would be ludicrous if they not lamentable, as in the case of the Jews in the Roman ghetto, the annoyances to which the poor people were still subjected having apparently no earthly object, save the wanton indulgence of a lucrative habit of persecution. The recent vexatious interference with the Swiss Protestant congregation of Florence, and the interdiction of preaching by Milan, was ably and eloquently stigmatised while the foreigner upheld at Naples by the wretched King, and the Emperor, and the frantic alarm which fanned out at blockaded even the inlet and avenue of free thought, and the restoration of the Pope's model kingdom and the present state of society he patronised. No wonder that the blessed Bomba prohibits his benighted and beotted subjects from visiting England, or its courts, her assemblies of freemen, and above such gatherings as our own. (Cheers.) The vast throngs throughout this hall is well fitted to strike dismay with its most distant echo into

that the King of Sarinina was lighting, not to add to the independence of Lombardy, but to add a new crown to that already worn by the House of Savoy. This charge is here met, and contradicted by facts which seriously implicate the honour of the deceased sovereign. The writer undertakes to show from State papers, and chiefly from the correspondence of English Ministers, that Charles Albert took the field for the purpose of combating the republic, and saving crowned heads from the retributive justice which threatened them in all parts of Europe. Signor Mazzini has had good opportunities of knowing the unfortunate prince in question ; and thus judges his character : —

[illegible]

No man, however, lost more by the revolution than Charles Albert. Whatever his weaknesses and his faults, he atoned for them bitterly, by a forced abdication—exile—a broken heart—and a premature death. He sought an extension of his own little kingdom—and for that was willing to fight to the end of his poor ability. He failed ignominiously. With the grave, personal resentments should cease; and there is nothing to be more as proofed in these memoranda of strife and factious persecution, than the calm and passionate tone in which the dead are personally dealt with by the writer. But against the ideas which inspired the policy of the dead, Mazzini holds himself at liberty to inveigh. The past is to be the guide of the future, the lessons must be clearly indicated; and, Hungary perhaps excepted, there is no nation that needs to ponder over its own annals more candour and frequency than Italy. The main fact which, in Signor Mazzini's opinion, the late revolutions have developed is—that the Republicans only can free the land from the dominion of the Croat, and make Italy a nation.

Mazzini endeavours to show that at Milan the Republicans were always out of favour at their opinions slighted. His own counsels were rejected. The sword of Garibaldi was refused by the King's partisans, lest its owner's valour and success might tend to inflame the democratic sentiments of the army. In the hour of his greatest distress Charles Albert would not trust the people of Lombardy with arms. For example:—

The news of the fall of Udine had struck the minds with terror. At midnight I was summoned to the government, where I found several influential Republicans assembled. It was necessary, said the members of the government, to raise the counties to prepare it for a tremendous effort, to call upon to save itself by its own force—and they asked us indicate the means. I wrote on a scrap of paper, "The people of the mountains, the soldiers, the

to the end to be attained; but declared that they would be inefficacious if the government characterised itself with their execution. "God alone," continued I, "can bring forth life from death." Yet the government is deservedly discredited. Until now we have been deceived by the promises of the Emperor, and to create, by falsehood, a fatal security; you cannot suddenly start up and pretend that people's war and crusade, without causing the loss of reason to be uttered by the masses. Which was never, never so true as for no dissimulations, which were not look like lies, but rather than the monarchists or republicans, it matters less to me who know and will, and who, if he does not at any rate are not despised by the people; under the pretext of the enervation of your labors, I want to prevent you will, let them be chased with all arms and men, and the leaders of the army. From them let all the measures be taken, and proposed to you emanate; to-morrow, we will respond them, and be their guardians towards our people." One of the means proposed was levies upon masses of five classes; whilst the government of thought was to proceed by calling out the peasants, the whole until the month of August, before then the peasants would have had time to gather into harvest. They added this blasphemy, that the peasants were Austrian at heart; whilst the poor among us were the two hundred thousand who were not allowed to leave their country, and to go to service! I insisted that at least another alternative should be made to the volunteers, and offered myself as a guarantee, feeling sure that the exercise would be followed in all the towns, by engaging the poor form a legion of a thousand volunteers at each town, and to inscribe my name as the first. I retired, and was applauded, and with a promise of assent. Two years after the consent for the enrolment of the volunteers was recalled, and as for the Council of Deputies was transformed into a Committee of Defence.

"Most excellent King I, bishop of the Church of Winchester, do entirely love and quit-claim the Abbey of Battel, as your own royal chapel—in and to which neither have nor ought to have done any injury, nor from and to challenge authority—nor from and to challenge any right, which I have hitherto maintained. In like manner also, I absolve the abbey, as one upon whom I have unjustly imposed the chain of excommunication—neither could do, nor ought to have done any injury, nor from and to challenge any right, dignity and that of this Abbey, I ought not to do mankind anything of him except his good will; and I declare that from this day, for ever, he is free from all secular exactions and customs."

The *Chronicle* exhibits the holy men of Battel in the character of "wreckers," successfully asserting their claim to the property of ships lost on the coast, and compromising with the Archbishop of Canterbury in a disputed case by yielding up "a portion of the shipwrecked commodities." The extract which we have made, shows how unchanging is the character of the priesthood. Strange that Virginia should now be involved in the same dilemma as Henry the Second.

The Heir of West Wyland. By MARY HOWITT. (Parlour Library.) Simms and McIntyre, Paternoster-row.

went and to the already deservedly high popularity of Mrs. Howitt. The scene is laid in a part of the country, and among people who she is perfectly at home—the events are natural, the language simple, but beautifully appropriate, and the morals excellent. *Wast Water* is one of the more romantic spots in the north of England, which have made it a "Lake country"; famous among searchers after the picturesque; but many of which are as yet unexplored and undisturbed by contact with the outer world. Into its recesses, with their mild and fresh beauties and suggestions of the primitive, and the untrammelled limitations—and to the primitive fancies, home-sickness, warm feeling, and true Scythianism of the simple dale-district, and the dialect of the simple dale-district, Mrs. Howitt delightfully introduces to scenery. The story is appropriate to the scenery. We are told how a young lady, pursued, jointly in matters of the heart, and in matters of the purse, by the busy world to a remote corner of the dale district, and become the mistress of a female school, established by the benevolent owner of *Wast Water*. How the scheming relations of the squire, we have long looked upon themselves as his best friend, discover that he has fallen in love with a schoolmistress, and set on-foot all kinds of plots, to prevent the property from being wrested from them, and how their stratagem ended. But we will not divulge the secret, and the book is only one shilling in price; and wish all our readers to have the pleasure of reading it for themselves. As an incentive to do so, we will only inform them that we read it at one sitting, and were sorry when it was done.

Public Amusements.

PROFESSOR KINKEL'S LECTURES.—On Monday the first of a course of twelve lectures on the history of the modern theatre, was delivered by Dr. Gottfried Kinkel, late professor at the University of Bonn, at Willis's Rooms, before a number

and rasmaholic sentence; who were highly delighted with the address. The subject of the lecture was "the tendency of the drama on the people; moral and national importance."

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The preparations at the manor appear to be of a very attractive description for the ensuing season, which commenced Thursday last, being a grand *fete* in honour of the opening of the National Exhibition. A double form has been constructed for the convenience of dancers, lighted by ninety-two tripod lamps, surrounded by waterproof arbours. The expense this improvement, and of the new Chinese paeon

[illegible][illegible]

330 per cent. upon their number in 1846. The
 their most numerous class of customers, real
 directors seem to take the least care.

ONIONS OF THE SON OF "THE BAG OF NATIONS"
 The onions of the East have been stood in
 "Yubru-nad" (Oxford street), a public house, in
 as the "Bacchanalsiana," on the signboard of
 was painted a representation of Bacchus and a
 of Satyr. The jolly god was represented
 with a cornucopia and horns, the traditional form
 of satyrs, and the whole was vulgarly called "The
 and the Bacchanals." Time, however, if it
 the existence of his Satanic majesty, and as the
 bold became dull with age and weather, the
 of the sign was construed into "Bag of Nations"
 turn it into a sign of the "Bag of Nations" no
 an uncommon sign in the centre of England.

SELF-SATISFIED PASTOR.—Four gentlemen, a
 list, Presbyterians, Methodist, and Roman Catho-
 by agreement to dine on a fish. Soon as
 of the table, immediately the Methodist minister
 fork, and taking about one-third of the soup, he
 leading the head, removed it to his plate, exclaim-
 ing, as he sat down, with great self-satisfaction,
Papa est caput ecclesie! (the Pope is the head of
 the church). Immediately the Methodist minister
 and helping himself to a second dish, embracing
 the tail, seated himself, *Finis coronat opus*, and
 and crowns the work). The Presbyterian
 thought it was about time for him to move,
 taking the remainder of the fish to his plate,
 and saying, "I am at the tail!" (such lies betwixt
 the two extremes). Our Baptist brother, who
 thing before him but an empty plate, and the
 of a slim dinner; and, snatching up the broken
 of bread matted butter, he dashed it over them
 saying, "I am at the tail!" (such lies betwixt
 the two extremes). Our Baptist brother, who
 thing before him but an empty plate, and the
 of a slim dinner; and, snatching up the broken
 of bread matted butter, he dashed it over them
 saying, "I am at the tail!" (such lies betwixt
 the two extremes).

TAXPAYERS.—If I baptize you all to-day
 millions of the inhabitants in the several parishes
 this kingdom, whether they would prefer paying
 following direct taxes, instead of the present in-
 direct taxes, leaving a general free trade, what reply
 would you give to the following questions?

1 million to pay £d. 6d. weekly, would produce	£1,000,000
1 million	1s. 6d.
1 million	1s. 6d.
1 million	1s. 6d.
1 million	3s. 6d.
1 million	4s. 6d.
1 million	5s. 6d.
7 millions would pay, in lieu of all Taxes	£14,000,000

Twenty-one millions of children and poor women, and the burden light for seven millions.

LIVERPOOL UNDER THREE QUEENS.—The *pool Times* gives the following tabular statement prepared in connexion with a model of the town to be shown in the Exhibition of Industry:—

	1570.	1710.	
	Elizabeth.	Anne.	Victoria.
Population	800.	8,168.	

Vessels	15	334	
Tonnage	268	12,636	3
Dock dues	—	\$500	£
Town Dues	£20	\$579	£
Customs	\$272	\$70,000	\$3
Corporate Income	£29	\$1,115	£

Astronomical Clock.—The Liverpool states that a curious astronomical clock is at present constructed in the vicinity of Liverpool. E. Henderson, LL.D., for the Exhibition, of a series of very intricate calculus and complicated functions, which has engrossed a large share of time and attention since 1844. It is calculated

finely that it was one of the motions of the wheel
it will not crumple out of the world, and the
millennium and hours of the day, and the
sun's place in the ecliptic; the day of the
perpetually, and take leap year into account
solar's age, place, and phases; the apparent
revolution of the sun in the ecliptic, and flow of
any sort in the world; the clock and the
epoch, solar cycle, Roman indiction, golden age,
and Julian period; the mean time of the rising
and setting of the sun on every day of the year.
The work will also be indispensible fea-
gistered for \$10.00. The de-
\$200,000, and the year will
100 years without rest, or to come. It will
"A HYMN OF MY OWN COMPOSURE."—
century ago, there was, in the far-famed
Glastenbury, an eccentric man, who performed
tricks of clerk at the *'Presbyterian meeting* on
the plaudits of his hearers, as he exhibited
to foster an opinion
was urged to make
On one fife of No. member, after an impres-
man had been pre-ached, this man of office
grain to give or, at Simmes's dictum, "sich
This is the *h* that was the *h*

[illegible]

Just Published,
IN NOS. AT ONE PENNY EACH,
THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO THE GOLDEN LAND,
A. I. F. O. N. I. A.
ITS PAST HISTORY, PRESENT POSITION,
AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

WITH A MINUTE AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT
OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE GOLD REGION,
AND THE SUBSEQUENT IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

In the course of the work will be given
PLAIN DIRECTIONS TO EMIGRANTS
TO
CALIFORNIA, OR THE UNITED STATES,
OR TO
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,
OR ANY OTHER SETTLEMENT.

WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO, HOW TO GO
RICHLY ILLUSTRATED WITH
AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,
AND A FULL AND ACCURATE COMPANION
TO THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

S. Y. COLLINS, 115, FLEET STREET,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

The Publication Office of the Works of
ERNEST JONES

Is Removed to R. PAVEY, 47, HOLYWELL-STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, to whom all orders must be addressed.

POEMS AND NOTES TO THE PEOPLE,
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In Weekly Numbers of Twenty-four Pages (double
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CONTENTS:—The New World, a democratic poem.
NOTES TO THE PEOPLE:—Why will the Exhibition ignore
the Slaves?—A Plot Detected.—Money Notes.
The History of a Democratic Movement, compiled from
the Journal of a Democrat, the Confession of a De-
magogue, and the Minutes of a Spy.

CONTENTS:—BREADBASK, a Religious Poem, giving
the Ritual of Nature, the Bishop of Beldog's Ser-
mon, and the History of his Flock.

NOTES TO THE PEOPLE:—The Middle Class
Franchise: Why will it ignore Democracy?—The His-
tory of a Democratic Movement continued.
Letters on the Exhibition, showing the objects
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"THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR."
Is now ready.

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2. Deal and its Boatmen.
3. National Evils: their Causes and Remedies.
4. Money—the National Franchise Question.
5. Topics of the Day.
6. Legal Obstructions to Co-operation.
7. New Books.—The Emperor of Austria
during his Revolutionary Crisis.
7. Report of Social Progress.

The Numbers and Parts of the First Series of the
National Instructor that were out of print, have now
been reprinted, and may be had on application.

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London Agents for similar publications: or by A. H. WOOD,
Manchester; J. W. L. LITTLE, Glasgow; G. A. ADAMS,
Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet,
Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
has the pleasure to announce the following meetings:—

On Sunday, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, the members of the
Lambeth local will meet at the South London Hall,
and Mr. Patterson, the sub-secretary, will be in attendance
to read minutes.

On Sunday evening, at the Princess Royal Circus,
Strand, Mr. Patterson will deliver a lecture on the
National Charter, and the members of the local will
be requested to attend.

On the same evening at the Ship, High-street, White-
chapel, Mr. J. Finlay will deliver a lecture on the
National Charter.

On the same evening at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane,
a lecture will be delivered.

On the same evening at the Woodman Tavern, White-
chapel, a lecture will be delivered. The members of the
local will meet for business; and at eight o'clock a
lecture will be delivered.

On the same evening at five o'clock, the United Com-
mittee will meet at the Crown and Anchor, White-
chapel, and Mr. Patterson will be in attendance.

On the same evening at the Assembly Rooms, 93, York-
street, Westminster, Mr. S. P. Day will deliver a
lecture on the National Charter.

On the same evening at the East London Institution,
Moorfields-street, Mr. Archer will deliver a lecture on
the National Charter.

On the same evening at the Institution, John-street,
Tottenham-court-road, Ernest Jones will deliver a
lecture on the National Charter.

On the same evening at the Albert Hall, White-
chapel, a lecture will be delivered.

On Monday evening, the Emmet Brigade will meet at
the Rock Tavern, Aldersgate.

On the same evening a public meeting will be held in
the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, to adopt the National Petition
for the Charter. Mr. Patterson will be in attendance.

On the same evening at the City Hall, 25, Golden-lane,
Mr. Thornton Hunt will deliver a lecture on the National
Charter.

On Tuesday evening, a public lecture will be delivered
at the Farnham Chapel, Farnham-road, by Ernest Jones.
Subject: Kings, Popes, and the National Charter.

On Friday evening, at the South London Hall,
Mr. Frith of Bradford, will deliver a lecture on the
National Charter.

N.B.—Lectures are delivered every Sunday and Friday
evening at the Electric Institute, 15, Denmark-street,
Soho, by J. B. O'Brien.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN AINSWORTH, General Secretary.

TO TAILORS AND OTHERS.

EXHIBITION, 1851.
By Appointment of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and
H.R.H. Prince Albert.

THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING
BENJAMIN REARD & CO. have the pleasure to announce
that they have received from the Paris Exhibition, 1851,
a large quantity of the most beautiful and valuable
fabrics, and are now opening a sale of the same at their
establishment, 15, Abchurch-lane, London.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A Magnificent Steel Engraving of the

INTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Measuring twenty-eight by twelve inches,

showing the whole length of the Transept and

body of the Building, for the Great Inter-
national Exhibition, will be ready to deliver to

the Subscribers of the "Northern Star" on

Saturday, May 3rd.

To Correspondents.

NOTHING—Mr. J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the re-
ceipt of the following sums:—For the year 1850—
Rev. Charles Saxton 6d.—Ellen Haughton 6d.—
George Bullock 6d.—Thomas Jennings 6d.—George
Barrow 6d.

T. Brown's List.—Mr. Dawson 1s.—Crockett 3d.—Noel 6d.—
Mr. J. Bull 1s.—Weldman 6d.—Britten 1s.—Gordon
6d.—Gordon 1s.—Smith's Works 1s.—Mr. James,
City Book Makers 3s.—J. M. Mackinnon 1s.—Type
Foundry, Shoreditch.—Per Mr. King, sixth collection
4s.—Mr. Phillips 7s.—Widdows 6d.—Few Friends at
Postoffice's Show-case, per Murray 1s.—W. L. M.—
Levick 1s.—Mr. Seville, City Trades of Book Makers 3s.—
Mr. Heath, Greenwell.—Collections 8s.—Mr. Arnold
1s.—Mr. J. Harney 6d.—Mages 6d.

T. BAKER.—Declined with thanks.

DISPER.—The points of personal character and capability,
referred to by our correspondent, are not suitable mat-
ters for newspaper columns. The remedy must be left
in the hands of the local committee.

J. BAKER.—We must decline inserting the letter. Even
if its great length was not an insuperable objection, the
fact that it opens old sores would be sufficient to ex-
clude it. We do not devote our energies to the promo-
tion of the good cause. Its pretended friends and read-
ers will by and by, be found out, without any
effort of ours.

CHATELAIN.—A Friend to Progress presents the ap-
plications of the old Charter to the new. Three months ago
a locality was formed by a few active Chartists. A
year was taken at 21, Regent-street, for the accom-
modation of the members. We trust the veritable Chartists
of Chateaufort will rally once more and become the
friends of progress.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851.

MAY-DAY.

May-day was a high festival with our simple

ancestors. The tall Maypole was then gar-
landed with fresh flowers. The lads and lasses
foiled it merrily on the village green. Out-
door games and sports supplied a safe and
healthful outlet for the superabundant energy
of manhood, and formed part of a hardy and
manly education, while the elders looked on,
enjoyed the dance and the sports, and season-
ed all with the sober gaiety and pleasant re-
trospection of age. Such was the cheerful and
hearty mode of celebrating the commencement
of the merry month of May, in times when
there were no holidays in the year than we
dare now attempt to reckon, and when people
had not forgotten that they laboured to live,
and learned that very different lesson that they
live to labour.

But the age of utilitarianism succeeded.

Political Economy philosophically disclosed
the national sinfulness of wasting hours that
should be devoted to the creation of wealth,
and the augmentation of commerce. Parity-
moralists frowned at the idea of such light
hearted merry-making by miserable sinners,
and fashion became too dainty and dandified
for such simple and natural relaxations. Then
steam and machinery came professedly to mul-
tiply products, abridge labour, and increase
the wealth and enjoyment of society; but,
somehow or other, they have hitherto powerfully
diminished the leisure and the power to enjoy
it, of the great mass of the people. Holidays
to the struggling and toiling millions, have
become—

"Like angels' visits, few and far between."

May-day was at last abandoned to the
chimney-sweep, and to less reputable parties,
carefully watched by the new police. It
seemed as if Mammon had utterly crushed
the holiday spirit within us as a nation.

Not so, however. The instincts of our nature
which prompt to relaxation—which make us
feel that—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,"

though thwarted and suppressed cannot be
eradicated. The position and the sensuous
as much a part of humanity as the rational
and the practical, and they will find or make
themselves channels in any form of civiliza-
tion whatever. The sense alone is new—the
motive power is ever the same.

Thus it is, that even from the very depths
of our hard matter of fact, pounds, shillings
and pence system, there has been evoked a new
description of holidays. The ancient fairs in
which the slow caravans and solitary pilgrims
turned their faces in the olden times, were
their prototypes; but the World's Fair in
Hyde Park has expanded the idea, and made
it appropriate to the age. If any one prin-
ciple has gained ground more than another of late
years, it is the "all men are brethren" and
the collection of men of all nations, and from
every quarter of the globe with their handy
works at one view, under one roof, is calcu-
lated powerfully to make that principle
tangible.

We do not pretend to see so much in the
view of direct benefit from the Great Exhibi-
tion which was inaugurated on May-day by
Royalty, as our contemporaries. But reflect-
ively and reactively, we can discern in its open-
ing a powerful impulse to this sentiment of
the fraternity of nations. In this aspect the
conception of such an Exhibition was magnifi-
cent, and grandly has it been carried into
effect.

Never, perhaps, in history, did a May-day
sun shine upon such a glorious and overwhelm-
ing spectacle as that of Thursday. London
and the Provinces had poured out their myr-
iads—other nations contributed their tribu-
taries to the mighty tide of humanity which
flowed towards the Crystal Palace. All
classes were united by one common sentiment
and sympathy. The pomp and pageantry of
Royal show heightened the rich and glowing
display of precious and multifarious productions,
gathered from all lands and climes, beneath
the transparent roof of an edifice itself the
realisation of a fairy tale. Solemn and jubila-
nt music swelled through the long and sym-
metrical arcades, decorated by the richest,
rarest, and most tasteful productions of human
skill and art. The fountains flashed merrily
in the sunbeams, and the pale green of the
young leaves glistened under the light and
graceful canopy of crystal, which overspread
the old elms. Amidst such sights and sounds
the "World's Fair" was right royally in-
augurated, and one bright May-day, at least,
rescued from the dull and plodding prose of
modern civilisation.

But why rest satisfied with one? Why should
it not be the precursor of brighter, happier
May Festivals in future, in which nations
may learn more of each other, and the inti-
macy, now begun, to ripen into friendship
and mutual co-operation, becoming brothers?

The old trusting, loving impulses of the old
desire for mutual good will, and for civil
relaxation, which blended squire, yeoman,
and peasant together in the village
green, and imparted depth and meaning to
their simple sports and games—are in us. If
our horizon has expanded, our means of cre-
ating wealth, and producing rare and beauti-
ful things, have increased—our deeds ought
to be enlarged of action,

to correspond—which are at our

and the augmented means

Let us learn to make

healthful and attractive, by surrounding it
with the graces and the enjoyments, as well as
the reality of life; and, above all, endeavour
to hasten the day when the universal recogni-
tion of Human Brotherhood will put an end
to the evil passions, and the waste of human
labour, which mar our brightest holidays at
present.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

As we anticipated, the "small fry" of the
Press have followed the Triton, in commenting
upon the new phase of Chartism; and it is
rather amusing to see how some of them treat
the subject. The Morning Post, for instance,
speaks with contemptuous but dignified con-
descension of the want of logic, which its hyper-
critical acumen has discovered in the Pro-
gramme; and, as a general conclusion, sees
no danger whatever in the "ludicrous produc-
tion," or indeed any worse result than that
"some among the numerous foreigners who are
now flocking to our shores, will be rather cha-
grined at learning that Englishmen, of aver-
age calibre of mind, can find something better
to do than casting in their lot with LEXANDR
ROLLIN and MAZZINI." From all which it
appears, that the fashionable and ultra-Triton
has not the slightest fear of the Chartists,
entertains a very thorough and decided con-
tempt for what it styles, "the quantum of
intellect and wisdom that is engaged just
now on projects for revolutionising our insti-
tutions."

As we have no desire to disturb the lofty
and well-remembered serenity of Punch's "Jenkins,"
we shall not attempt to show that his word
catching and verbal criticism, by no means so
effectually settles the questions at issue, as he
imagines. If, indeed, Chartism depended for
its success upon the classical and logical ac-
quirements of its advocates, we candidly con-
fess that they would have little chance with
those who have graduated at the Universities,
or mastered WHATELY and MILL. But,
fortunately for the world, pedants and peda-
gogues are not its rulers. Things are more
powerful than words, and though the Char-
tists, as a body, may not possess the literary
polish and mastery of dialects acquired by
those who have undergone a classical training,
they have the essentially more valuable power
of practically understanding the merits of the
subject; and we back common sense, and a
strong feeling of injustice and suffering, against
eloquent verbiage and dilettante criticism, any
day of the year.

In fact, however, the logic of the Post is as
worthless as its political morality. Take a
specimen:—

On glancing over this queer production, one can-
not but be struck with the extraordinary confusion
of ideas that is discernible in it. Thus we find that
the first measure to be taken in regard to the
franchise of the land, which means, it seems,
that the State is to take possession of all the land
in the country. The reasonableness and justice of
this act of appropriation is deduced in a summary
manner from the general proposition that "the
land is the natural inheritance of mankind." If
this be so, it does not seem a very necessary, or
palpable consequence, that the State, or any
body, should take possession of the said land, to
the exclusion of mankind at large; the rightful heirs
thereof.

"The only extraordinary confusion of
ideas discernible" here, is in the critic himself,
and not the programme. To us it appears a
logical and practical conclusion from the pre-
mises—that as the land is the natural inheri-
tance of mankind, the land belonging to each
separate nation should be held by the State, as
the representative and trustee of the whole
community.

Equally notable is the next "mare's nest,"
discovered by the acute optics of the Post:—
that imposing the future taxation of England
"on land and accumulated property will be
something like the immense taxes for which
Mr. DICK SWIVELLER was wont to play at
cribbage—with himself!" because the land
itself will already belong to the State. Here
again is "a confusion of ideas," on the part
of the critic, who confounds the fee-simple with
the usufruct of the soil, and the payment of
such a portion of the annual product as may
be necessary to maintain political and social
order. It would, perhaps, be better to call
such payments "rent" than "taxation," inas-
much as private ownership being abolished by
the "Nationalisation of the Land," the State,
as trustee for the community, would receive
the only annual impost upon it, for the gen-
eral purposes of the nation, whether these have
reference to the civil, military, and naval ex-
penditure, or the cost of the education of the
people, and the relief of the poor.

While the Post thus sneers at the "scheme
propounded by some dozen and a-half of name-
less demagogues," the Daily News, on the
contrary, does not think the Times warranted
in painting the Chartists so black. Their
programme is rather a mild infusion of Socialism.

Even that "mild infusion" according to
the organ of the Manchester School, "will
damage them."

There are no two principles so firmly rooted in
the English mind as those of family and property;
and if we have any fears on the subject they are
more for the fate of the preacher or the party than
for the misrepresentation and calumny in this
sentence is very adroitly insinuated. Chartism,
in its new aspect, is assumed to be hostile
to the two principles of family and prop-
erty, when the fact is, that its whole and
sole object is to universalise the possession and
enjoyment of both these blessings. By estab-
lishing just relations among mankind, the
Chartists confidently anticipate that the
anarchy and the misery, which necessarily re-
sult from our present incongruous, unjust,
and imperfect system, will be put an end to.
Instead of having a few rich, and many poor,
they aim at increasing the sum total of
national wealth, by all devised and scientifi-
cally combined arrangements; and next,
they propose to distribute that wealth equita-
bly and beneficially among the people. They
wish to give every man a home, a family and
property, instead of dooming large masses to
a constant struggle with poverty and wretched-
ness, and depriving hundreds of thousands of
outcasts of even a place wherein to lay their
heads, or the knowledge when they rise in the
morning, where they are to find a single meal
during the day. We retort, the accusation
levelled against us. It is not the Chartists, or
the Socialists, who are opposed to the prin-
ciples of family and property, but the combined
brigands, who have monopolised the land and
the realised wealth of the country, and who
hold in veritable slavery the rest of the com-
munity; because the man who comes into
existence in a land where the soil, the machi-
nery, the implements of production, the raw
materials, and the representative of wealth,
are all held by individuals, must necessarily
become the bond slave of their possessors. His
labour cannot be set in motion except by their
permission. He must labour at such remun-
eration as they think fit to award. He must
stop labouring when it ceases to be profitable
to them, and go into the workshop, to be sub-
jected to worse than penal diet and discipline;
or if goaded into rebellion against the accursed
system which thus enslaves and degrades him,
he violates the laws made by his tyrants for
the express purpose of maintaining their
supremacy and his subjection—the prison, the
hulk, the penal colony, or the scaffold, are
ready to punish his treachery.

Gentlemen of the "Manchester School!"
the masses are sick of a system which, under
the names of Religion, Morality, and Social
Order, produces such monstrous results as
these; and neither your sneers nor your calu-
mies will prevent them from trying

"To mould a world of our stuff."

But the Daily News professes to see no dan-
ger in Socialism. "Our political institutions,"
it says, "are not threatened by it, but by
a class or by the class which generate it."

It is the lords of the land (says the News) that
are conspiring against the stability of things and
ideas among us. They it is who are conspiring,
socially as well as politically. And were it
able for them to succeed in grasping the power,

and reversing the policy of the country, and limit-
ing the supply of the people's food, as well as of
the necessities for giving employment
to the masses, they might give rise to anti-
social and subversive doctrines. Then, indeed, a theory
or a religion very like Communism might arise,
not merely in the lower, but in the middle and bet-
ter ranks of the community, which would ask by
what right a class initiated to luxury and idleness,
and subversive doctrines. Then, indeed, a theory
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Imperial Parliament.

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