ARREST OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

NORTHERN STAR Office, Thursday Evening, quarter past ten. Mr O'Connor has just been arrested upon the Speaker's warrant, and taken off in custody to the House of Commons.

SECOND EDITION.

Friday Morning. Our readers will see, from our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons. that Mr O'Connor was liberated, after muanal explanations between himself and the Honourable Member for Cirencester; and that the House exhibited much satisfaction at the manner in which the altercation was arranged.

Oaward, and we conquer! Backward and we fall ! THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER !

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY FRIENDS, MY DEAR FRIENDS,

You will not expect me to attempt any description of my feelings for the last ten days. It would be impossible-utterly and wholly but never once resorting to any artificial means

always been the great sufferers from their in-grace the statute book.

excitement.

older than I was ten days since, but I am twenty years younger in hope, because, while folly has members, calling themselves liberal, presented with falsehood by a Member of the had its fling, prudence has had its triumph. a steady front. it never would be the law of the House. I shall be with my Constituents And with so much of a preface, I shall now land. The effect of this Bill, if passed, will be on Easter Monday, and they shall judge describe the reality of the past, and map out to transport every man who speaks his mind between us; and the Aristocracy of this for you the future. for you the future.

the government for many weeks, and, now that such an overt act, in the other case.

this bill is passed, there is an end to the con. and so did the Speaker, in tolerating language such a course. He house would not Hon. Member for Nottingham, he had certainly been treachery of some of those professing to belong cast such a censure upon the Committee of Peti- cariled away by his indignation. If-said the Hon. to our ranks. which, if used to any other member, would stitution of this country, and whether it passes tions as to appoint another Committee to inquire Member for Circnesster-if I exceeded, in any respect. However, the effect of this folly, this indisor not, and however I may be mocked for my have been scouted. into the subject. cretion and treachery, was evidenced in the presumption and folly, it is my firm resolve Yours faithfully, Mr F. O'CONNOR said : Sir, I have three distinct to observe, in any thing I said, I deeply regret it, as it issuing of a proclamation forbidding both the duties to perform-one to the house, one to the Pe- is the first time in the course of my life that I have FEARGUS O'CONNOR. to move the impeachment of Ministers for meeting and the procession. You may rest ition Commit ee, and one to myself. To the first been betr yed into such a difficulty, or that a single their treason to the Crown and the People. assured that the appearance of this proclamation I reply, that it would be impossible for me, or for word I have said has been in any way called into ques-For God's sake, Englishmen, do not be foolany other man, to be answerable for every signature | tion as to its gentlemanly hearing (Hear, hear.) imposed many hours of serious thought upon HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, APEIL 13. ish, and say that you will not petition against to so voluminous a petition; that I have palmed no me; and, after anxious deliberation, the conthis Bill, when I tell you that, by so doing, you NATIONAL PETITION. falsehood upon the house, nor do I believe the asserclusion to which I came was, that the abandor. Mr THORNLEY brought up the report of the Comtions of the hon, member for Cirencester; to the disarm your friends and arm your enemies. Pement of the meeting would be equivalent to tition by day and by night, and send your pe-titions to different Liberal members, so that all mainted to report to the house the number of signa-Committee I reply, that I never once charged them the death of Chartism-that perseverance in with any attempt to practice a deception, but that I attempt at delusion; as to the committee, so far from the procession would have been followed by the did state the impossibility of the number of clerks, casting any reflection upon it, he had expressly stated, as pointed to report to the house the number of signa. may be armed with popular power. hay be armed with popular power. Humble as I am, you see how my prophecy house, and that they had felt it their duty to make the time specified. I have now, sir, without being death of thousands and the prostration of the cause ; and I decided upon violating the law in has been realised, that, from my place in Per-liament, I would be able to give circulation to your opinions, your principles, and your the British crown. The committee attached defence of the Constitution and the cause of the people in the one case, and laughing brute your opinions, your principles, and your the hon. member for Nottingham, signed by sub-strength, which I never would be able to do the utmost value to the right of petit oning and to the firce to scorn in the other. Mr ABEL SMITH said that he was present on Ken Had we surrendered the meeting, we would out of the House; and if by my poor exertions, ex-reise of that most important privilege by the nington Common on Monday, from first to last, and have had no channel through which to justify backed by your confidence, I have been en-subjects of this realm, and felt deeply the necessity he could state most positively that never was there abled thus to circulate those principles, will of preserving the due exercise of such privilege from at any time within the common more than filteen the hour was satisfied. the abandonment of the procession ; but a you not now preserve every channel and valve through which the national strength is con-veyed to a national representative. My friends, Monday has been such a tri-to represent to the house that with respect to the imposet to the house that with respect to the imposet. They fell bound, in the discharge of their duty, My friends, Monday has been such a tri-to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that to represent to the house that with respect to that the respect to that there house that the respect to that the respect to that there house that the house that there house meeting, out of which the procession was to be constituted, was the constitutional and legitimate tribunal to appeal to. We did so; and to the honour, to the wisdom, and the prudence of that meeting, it not only consented to, but it approved and applauded, the policy. And umph as has struck terror to the hearts of the petition there had been a gross abuse of that privi-Colonel SIBTHORP said that as it had been said umph as has struck terror to the hearts of the enemy. Do not weaken it by inactivity—do not sully it by folly. And when you hear speakers telling an unarmed people to rush upon danger and to death, tell them that it is my intention to secure a great moral, a great that his name was attached to the monstrous peti-tion, he begged most esuphatically to deny that he hear, hear ') He would leave the merits of the petition be so far from the boastings of the government, had ever signed the petition, or consented to have tween the government and the country, and between the government and those who had signed it, but he would or the jeers of special constables, being able to his name placed there. He would not so for have eke a triumph out of our prudence, our resolve disgraced his family by acting in such a manner. sounds the death-knell of tyranny. Mr Hums thought that the hon, member for Ciren-Chartism-heretofore under a bushelcester had taken a very improper course in the resocial, and political triumph for all, and that, acted under the superintendence of the varioulaughed at by the Press, and mocked in the upon the banquet day, not one of Nature's clerks of the committees, the number of signatures marks he had made on the subject of the petition, attached to the petition does not. in the opinion of House of Commons, now finds a place in He thought that the dignity of the house would have children shall be missed from Nature's feast. Let me exhaust my energy, my means, and the committee, exceed 1,975 496.-(Hear.) It is fur the round, that a large number of the signatures were been much better preserved if notice had been given every newspaper, and haunts every man's brain; whereas, if Chartism had made a of bringing the subject properly before the house. (have averted what had happened. With respect to the perseverance, and your patience and confi-dence, before you abandon the exalted position observed that a large number of the signatures were Ile expressed his deep regret that any honourable hon. momber for Cirencester, he was glad that he (Mr member should have made use of anything like O'Connor) had not been led away in a similar manuer by the availament of the hon member had now feeble resistance to an armed force, the principle would have been destroyed. you now hold. I know how hard it is to offer those of persons who could not be supposed to have irritating language. He believed that it was the rule placid counsel to starving men, but I know, if you use the Easter recess with judgment, the battle, after that period, will commance with The great, the mighty preparations made by a strong Government, will prove its terror battle, after that period, will commence with also noticed s large number of names which were an opposition arrayed against the Govern-evidently fictitions, such as 'Pugnose,' 'Longnose,' 'Longnose,' Mr R. Yorks differed from the honourable member of use of the intercourse of hon. members on the construction on the construc and your strength ; while your principles-the justice of which no man can deny-are now being extensively discussed by thousands who had never previously heard of them, and tens There are now materials, ample materials, in oumerous obscene names, which the committee for Montrose. He thought the cause of truth was of thousands who previously mocked them. under great obligation to the member for Cirenwould not offend the house or its dignity by repeat. the House of Commons, if properly disciplined, What they say is, "Is this the dead thing? ing, but which evidently belonged to no human being. cester. (Hear, hear.) It was true he had used strong to hurl the despotic Minister from power, and (llear, hear.) to proclaim the National Will. If Young and Upon the m language, but he thought he was justified in doing Is this the contemptible principle which so 'af-frights the isle from its propriety,' and compels Mr FAGAN'S motion for a committee of the whole house for Tuesday next, on the subject of ministers money in Ir land, was, after a debate, rejected by a so. (Hear, hear.) He had made statements with respect to the honourable member for Nottingham, Upon the motion that the report do lie upon the Old Ireland would surrender their personal table, the peer to handle the policeman's bludgeon ? which he had of course denied. Mr F. O'CONNOR said, that it would be quite imjealousies and feelings, and unite, as one man, There must be something in this Chartism; to fight their country's cause, and if the Li-beral section of English Members would join heral section of English Members would join Lord CASTLERBAGN rose to order ; he thought that assertion ought not to be made with respect to the I will inquire and investigate." Well, my A set we say that the Mind Charles have all falls, they statements of honourable memb rs, when hey were friends, that's all we want-inquiry and inveswith them, we have ample materials to fight pointment of a committee to inquire into the subject. not present. There might be many persons who had tigation, for our principles will stand both ; and SECURITY OF THE CROWN. the battle of Freedom in the House of Com-mons, and such a course is now about to be where to find,' and he believed that if such abuses but he should think himself unworthy of a seat in it where to find,' and he believed that if such abuses but he should think himself unworthy of a seat in it even up to this hour (Thursday), I see the did exist, it no doubt was the act of some of the if he brought charges and made statements against fruits of our victory in numerous letters of congratulation, and numerous appeals from the adopted. My friends, as I will not be accountable for any man's speaking, or for any man's writing, but my own. I now approve to you that again KINGDOM. middle classes to be allowed to join. (Note .- The words printed in italics are proposed to be Again, suppose that our ranks had been inserted in the Committee,] hear.) He had a serted, and he would assert again but my own, I now announce to you that again another test to the petition. The petition was con-Monday; and suppose I had escaped the ven-geance of tyranny—which is not only doubtful but improbable—how weak and contemptible I should be to-morrow night when I enforced the claims of MILLIONS." It was extensively announced on Satur-day, Sunday, and Monday, in newspapers and placards, that Kaargus O'Connor had brought into cullision with an armed force on and placards, that Feargus O'Connor had walls of the House of Commons, as no con- ously signed, and if he might take the liberty to stitution could bear what I have been in the speak of an individual so humble as himself, he days ago that it would be impossible to give Monday the demice of the Creek session of Parliament after would state that there were points referred to in that up for the consideration of the Chartist petition; and the demise of the Crown, should, within the realm fled, and left his dupes to their fate. But habit of imposing upon mine, and I entertain would state that there were points refered to in that having proposed that its c asideration should be pro-I sat in the centre of the front seat, the vain impression that you do not want to ballot, for instance. But the house would probably ceeded with on Friday, he certainly could not con-lose me yet. ose me yet. Next week I shall draw your attention to that the committee of which he had the honour to ment. (H.ar.) in the post of danger, and smiled as we passed through the reserve of pensioners, the means by which the present system may be the chairman, was appointed in the early part of Mr C. LUSHINGTON observed that the hon. member and the body of foot and mounted police. And, my friends, my prudence did not fail me when I saw assembled upon Kennington Com-mon such a sight as the human eye has seldom seen before. And now, in order to prove the truth of the estimate that I have formed of the Press, and opinion, when Chartism is con-cerned, and when the people are to be counted. I will give you a correct repre-without violence or bloodshed. But, come and the body of foot and mounted police. counted. I will give you a correct reprewithout violence or bloodshed. But, come it had been found that the whole of it together place on Kennington Common. (Hear, hear.) what will, though death should be my portion weighed 52 cwt. The committee was, he trusted, too thought that if the hon. gentleman made a statement sentation of the varying calculation as to our well known to render any further statements upon grossly incorrect, and calculated to do mischief, it was numbers upon that day. A member of the was on the Common, and that there were not 4,000 people. Sir De Lacy Evans—a military man—asserted, upon the authority of a bro-ther officer—that there were not the non-member for the development of my whole the development of my whole the development of my whole the officer—that there were not the non-member for the the development of my whole the non-member for the the displayed in affording the bonse inand he therefore trusted the Speaker would interpose ther officer-that there were not more than the subject, and considered that it was entitled to Representative, his authority to prevent the occurrence of unpleasant 35,000. Some of the newspapers set us down FEARGUS O'CONNOR. the fullest credence. (llear, hear.) events. (Hear, bear.) at 8,000, some at 10,000, some at 15,000, some The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY said, that Sir G. GREY would be sorry, because it would be ridi. at 20 000, and one-the Morning Post-at among the many falsehoods that had been stated HALIFAX .- A district camp meeting will be held on culous, if this debate led to a personal conflict between 150,000; and the Evening Sun-mark, the with respect to the meeting on Kennington Common Swilling Top Hill, near Bradshaw-lane, on Sunday, the two hon, members, but really he had heard nothing first paper to give the account upon the same on Monday last, the greatest of all he believed tobe April 16th, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dele to lead him to that conclusion, except it was that the the proclamation that had been issued by the Conday, and not influenced by the Government, gates from all parts of the district are requested to hon, member for Girencester had spoken with a good year of his present Majesby's person and government vention, stating that a glorious demonstration had meet in the Association Room, Bradshaw-lane, at taken place, and that a quarter of a million had asthe fears of old women, or the speculations of deal of warmth. (Hear.) against treasonable and seditious practices and at. eleven o'clock in the forencon, when business of sembled on Kennington Common. He was not there the Stock Exchange-also states the numbers Mr. R. PALMER distinctly heard the hon. member for tempts, and for the safety and preservation of the at 150,000-as a matter of course, each great importance will be brought before the dele-himself, but he had been informed by these who were Nottingham state that there were three things for him to person of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent ra'es. N.B.-Speakers from Bradford, Keighley, that there were not 25 000 persons there. He believed explain, two of which us should take notice of there, and against treasonable practices and attempts,' all the assuring its readers that there was a large rehereinbeforerevited provisions of the said act of the Halifax, and other places, are expected to address the other he should leave for another place. (Hear.) that that was an over-statement, and that there serve of the idle, curious, and flanked by com-Lord J. RUSSELL said, under these circumstances he 36th year of his said Majesty's reign which relate to the camp meeting. were not more than 15,000 person there. (Hear, panies of boys and children; but you know should move that the hon, member for Nottingham bo the heirs and successors of his said Majesty, the A MEETING of the committee for the Frost Demon hear.) Now, he would ask, was it to be supposed the form of the " ready reckoner" that I have taken into custody forthwith. sovereign of these realms, were made perpetual. stration at Westminster Temperance Hall, will that the country would be deceived by a set of men The SPEAKER in calling upon the hon, member for Cirencester to give him an assurance that be would not report to ulterior measures in this matter, took occasion to point out the absolute necessity of hon, members being guarded in the statements they made to the house, particularly so far as related to their accuracy. (Hear, hear. published for the solution of such questionspublished for the solution of such questions-it is, to add the several numbers given by the o'clock, at the Bee Hive, Castle Lane, Pimilico, for tell them such a falsehood? In his opinion, men several papers, make a total of them, double a set lement of accounts with Mr Wheeler? why would so act were the greatest enemies of the SHEFFIELD .- A magnificent Chartis teamp meeting people, traitors to their country and their Queen, it, and then you will be near the mark. Now I think that experience enables me to make a better guess in such cases than the Penny-a-liner, and my estimate of our num-



country.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

V(XI. No 547.

clusion-I carry in my eye a build ng which will hold a certain number, and I estimate the number of times that the number of persons fill the building; and I assert, without building capable of holding 10,000.

of the delicious repast of counting the slain. So much for the meeting, whose obedience, audacious statement, and when I had replied. whose prudence, and whose courage has repaid I left the House, and sent my friend, Mr me for a long life of agitation-of persecution | Jones, there, with the following letter--and of suffering. And now to the consideration of a still more important questionthe question of

THE ILLUSTRATED WHIG TREASON ACT That is the title I have given to the Governimpossible-to convey to you the faintest notion ment gagging Bill in the House of Commons, of the state of anxiety and excitement I have and as I stated there I repeat here—"It is his card twice to Mr Cripps, and received as an and the reflections he had cast on the committee, he consequences would here in for that period; working hard all day. treason against the Crown, treason against answer—"That the hon. member could not felt it to be his duty to get up and confirm what had him I did not know.

People." It is to sustain me in the struggle. I declare to you "A BASE, BLOODY, AND BRUTAL BILL" that my thoughts for the last ten days would -A Bill which, if passed into law, will asconstitute a life's history. It has never been suredly create a revolution in this country-a perately, and I assure you that such a brutal my practice to denounce the ardent and en- Bill which the proud minister expected to be how was never heard as that with which I was signed by women. but he had with, and declines to comply, that Peargus O'Connor, thusiastic too severely, while you and I have law on Tuesday, but which does not yet dis-

temperance and folly. I can make every Men of England, if the power of man can do allowance for new and exciting circumstances, it, I will scotch the monster until you have the producing new and excited feelings; but while power of proclaiming your horror, and evincing HAVE YOU; and now for the result. I these monster statements. (Cheers.) that that which is dearer to me than life itself, | nents are not few in the House of Commonsshould suffer damage, even from justifiable Fox of Oldham, Thompson of the Tower Hamlets. Osborne of Middlesex, Crawford of Ruch-

In health and appearance I am ten years dale, and several constitutional lawyers, are in reason, because by this course I best serve the ranks of the Opposition; and if the Irish your interests.

if the Government can procure, within three tutional liberty has lost or gained by the base when the announcement of our intention to hold a meeting on Kennington Common, and there to form a procession to escort the National Will to the Senate House, was made, that an-nouncement was allowed to pass unnoticed by

the government for many weeks, and, now that we have triumphed in our moral strength, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that that intention would never have been interfered with by the Government, but for the folly of some, the indiscretion, of some, and the treachery of some of those professing to belong

TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. Thursday night.

My FRIENDS,

fear of contradiction, that the numbers present I now sit down to put you in possession on Monday would have forty times filled a of what has transpired on this (Thursday) evening, in the House of Commons, and I can- He thought those who had so grossly exagerated Mr Chipps said, that he certainly deeply regretted hav-However, be the numbers what they may, not do so more simply and plainly, than by the conclusion that you are to draw is, that giving you the following report of the proceed. the Press, being the mouth-piece of a faction, ings from the "SUN;" which, though very in- but he would submit whether, as a means of onsuring has an interest in proclaiming your weakness. correct, will give you some notion of the tone However, thank God, they have been baulked and temper of your deliberate assembly. When Mr Cripps had closed his insolent and

Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi, Thursday evening. SIR .- My friend, Mr Jones, will hand you this letter-he has my authority for acting on my beta f

Your obedient servant. FEAROUS O'CONNOB.

Mr Jones repaired to the Honse, and sent in been in for that period; working hard all day, treason against the Grown, treason against answer-" Inat the non. memory to us to be also day of the constitution, and treason against the leave the House" It is but justice to Mr alr ady been stated by his honourable friend opposite. Cripps to say, that he was under a pledge not | (Hear, hear) When the honourable gentleman made

> to do so. I am now writing ADVISEDLY and tem, from its assailants.

been made upon you, and I had not ONE have resolved upon not submitting your Petition, or your claims, to the House on Friday (to-morrow), and for this simple) I have been charged 'openly and advisedly," or prints his opinions country will learn, meantime, whether consti-

After a few words from Lord CASTLEBREACH. Sir DE LLON EVANS said, that he did not in the least once convince the Legislature how little faith degree feel surprised at the feelings of the hon, member, it could place in such a petition, (Hear, hear.) It who was a member of the committee. But he trusted was clear, from all that had been stated, that the that the hon. member would at once get up in his place, petition of which so much had been said, way not and regret that he had used langnoge which had given

their statements with respect to the petition were the ing made use of any language which might be considered unparliamentary.

The CHANCELLOB of the Exonwaver suggested that

The motion was then agreed to, that Mr F. O'Connor be requested to attend in his place forthwith,

NR. F. O'CONNOR-SERVING THE NOTICE. The Serjeant-at-Arms advanced to the table and inti ma od that the order to attend the house had been served on the hon, member for Nottingham (Mr F O'Connor.)

The messenger who served the notice was then called to the bar, and in reply to questions, stated that he served the notice upon the hon, member personally, at the office of the Nonrnean Stan, at twenty minute before seven o'clock.

Did he make any answer ?--He asked me what th consequences would be if he did not attend. I told

The messenger having withdraw

Sir G. GEEY said--I consider it my duty, in conse the audacious statement that this petition was signed quence of the statement just made by the messenger o by 5 706,000 persons-(derisive cheers)-he went from the house, to move, in accordance with the invariable his place to examine the petition and compare it with protice of this house, when one of its members has an the population returns. (Hear, hear.) He was not order served upon him requiring his attendance forthassailed when I rose to defend your petition since ascertained that out of every 10 000 signatures E q., the member for Nottingham, having been ordered 'hat were attached to the pelition 8,200 were those of to attend forthwith in his place, and having neglected However, a most dreadful onslaught has Wimen. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not wish to do so, he be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at

> MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN CUSTODY. The Sergeunt-at-Arms (Lord Charles Russell) here approached the Speaker, and announced that Feargus O'Cornor. E q. was now in custody.

Sir G. GREY moved that Feargus O'C moor, Erg. be discharged out of custody of the Sergeant at. Arms, in he must wait till the hon, gentleman in possession of order that he might attend in his place in the house forthwith.

The motion was put and agreed to, and in a fer seconds Mr O'Connor entered the house.

The SPEAKER, then addressing Mr O'Connor saidshameful.y deladed would now see, in its proper am given to understand that an expression fell from you light, the character of the man they had dealt with. b-fore you left the house this evening, which I, unfor-(ilear, hear.) Were these things to be tolerated tunately, did not hear, or I should then have noticed it, while parties who he could not say were immediately which has led the house to suppose that you intended deception, I am unworthy of your confidence; the streets would be ashamed of. (Hear.) Upon so you were not here at the time, I think it only due to

William Hewitt, Publisher 16 Great Windmill St. Haymarkel Be it therefere enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this presert parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this acit the provisions of the said act of the 30 h year of the reign of King George III., made perpetual by the said act of the 57th year of the same reigo, save such of the same as relate to the compassing, imaginlag, inventing, devising, or intending death or destruction, or any budily harm tending to death or destructions maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint, of the person of the heirs and successors of hissaid Majesty King George III., and the expressing, uttering, or declaring of such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intenions, or any of them, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it declared and enacted, That such of the said recited provisions made perpetual by the said act of the 57.h year of the reign of King George the Third as are not hereby repealed, shall extend to and be in force in that part of the United Kingdom palled Ireland.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever after the day of the passing of this act shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend to deprive or depose our most gracious lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, from the style, honour, or royal name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, or of any other of her Maesty's dominions and countries, or to levy war against her Majesty, her heirs and succe-sors, within any part of the United Kingdom, in order by force or constraint to compel her or them to change her or their measures or counse's, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe both houses, or either house of Psrliament, or to nove or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom, or any other her Majesty's dominions or countries under the obcisance of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and such compassings, imaginations. inventions, devices or intentions, or any of them. shall express, utter, or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by open and adviced sperking, or by any overt act or deed, shall be deemed guilty of felcny, and every person so offending, being convicted thereot, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of his or her natural life, or for any term not less than seven years.

And be it provided and exacted. That nothing herein contained shall lessen the force of. or in any manner affect anything enacted by the statute passed in the 25th year of King Edward the Third, intituled A Declaration which Offences shall be adjudged Treason.'

Provided also, and be it enacted. That if the facts or matters alleged in an indictment for any felony under this act shall amount in law to treason, such indictment shall not by reason thereof be deemed. void, erroneous, or defective, and if the facts or matters proved on the trial of any person indicted for felony under this act shall amount in law to treason, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony ; but no person tried for such telony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason. upon the same facts.

And he it enacted. That in the case of every felony punishable under this act, every principal in the secoud degree, and every accessory before the fact. sha'l e punishable in the same manner as the principal in the first degree is by this act punishable ; and every accessory after the fact to any cuch felony, shall on conviction be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two vears

And be it enacted. That this act may be repealed or amended during the present session of Parliament.

ROUTE OF THE MISSIONARIES APPOINTED TO AGITATE THE KINGDOM PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF THE "NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

exaggeration of the numbers, but of the character of the parties signing the petition would at

worth the paper on which it was written. (Hear.) off-nce to any hon: member: greatest enemies of the right of petitioning. (Hear.) He should not move any resolution on the subject.

adding to the names, the residences and occupation of those signing the petition. (Cries of 'Hear.')

He trusted that the government would state, either to-night or to-morrow, what course they interded to adapt, in order to put a stop to such demonstrations as they were threatened with on Monday last-(hear, hear)-in order that they might not occur again,

and he hoped also that ministers would do something for those who had so spontaneously come forward in [support of the government and the peace of the

Mr CRIPPS said, after what had fallen from the honourable gentleman the member for Nottingham,

thrown obloquy and ridicule upon the petition itself, Arms.

but he did wish to ridicule, and cast obleguy and derision upon the hon gentleman who had made Mr O'CONNOR rose to order.

The SPBAKER said, if the hon. gentleman wished to make any explanation upon his personal conduct.

the chair had resumed his seat. (Cheers.) Mr CRIPPS proceeded to remark that the statements of the hon. member were unworthy of cro dence, and he hoped the poor people whom he had so [

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

the line which, as a member of Parliament, I ought

MR O'CONNOR observed that he had said, hefore he left the hous, that he had three duties to perform—one to-wards the house, one towards the committee, and one towards himself. As regarded the house, he said he hoped it would not be believed that he was a party to any plainly as a man could speak, that there was no reflection whatever could be cast upon it ; and, without furthe observation, he then lef the house. In that house, in character of any member-(cheers)-and if his character were so impugned, he should not, he considered be worthy to hold a seat in that house if he did not ing any resentment, or of allowing an ill feeling of any kind to rankle in his breast. (Cheers.) He had now to perform a higher duty to himself, and to the persons who had signed that petition. After what had taken place that night, he should abandon the motion of which state one thing fairly, freely, and frankly, that, however it might be said to be the duty of a member of that house to scrutinise every petition he presented, it was utterly impossible in all cases to perform that duty. It would have been morally and physically impossible for him (Ar O'Connor) to have seen all the signatures to the petition presented on Monday, so as to be answerable for them to the house. He could not, therefore, possibly the excitement of the moment. The hon. member had now performed his duty as a gendeman and as a member of Parliament; and he would, therefore, cheerfully repeat that the hon. member was in an error when he supposed occurred would place the intercourse of hon, members on a better and more gentlemanly basis. (Loud cheers.) The conversation respecting this affair then ceased.

The adjourned debate in committee, on the Crown and Government Security Bill, was fixed for Friday, at twelve o'clock.

majority of 74, the numbers 149 to 73. After some other business had been gone through the house adjourned.

A BILL FOR THE BETTER SECURITY OF THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED

Whereas by an act of the parliament of Great tend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maim or wounding, im-prisonment or restraint of the person of his suid Majesty, his heirs or successors, or to deprive or de-

mingh.m, 2. dominions or countries under the sbeisance of his 1—Kendal. 2—Devizes, Swindon. Ridderminster, Westmoreland 1-Kendal. said Majesty, his heirs and successors, and Wilts such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions or any of them should 3-Worcester, St urbridge, Worcester express, utter or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or dead, being legally convicted thereof, upon the oatha of two lawful and credible witnesses apon trial or other-Yorkshire 10-Leeds. 2; Sucffield, 2; Brad-ford, 1; Ilalitax, 1; Hull, 1: wise convicted or attained by due course of law, then Merthyr Tydvil 1every such person or persons sa as aforesaid of ading should be deemed, declared, and adjudged to be a traitog and traitors, and should suffer pains of death, Aberdeen, 1. and also lose and forfeit as in cases of high treason. And whereas by an Act of Parliament past in the 57th year of the same reign, intituled, "An act to make perpetual certain parts of an act of the 36.h

MR TATTERSALL.

Sunday, Manchester ; Monday, Bury ; Wednesday, Rochdale; Thursday, Burnley; Friday, Blackbarn.

MR SHAW.

Sunday, Leeds; Monday, Bradford; Wednes-day, Barnsley; Thursday, Wakeheld; Friday, Skircoat Moor, near Halifax.

MESSRS EDMUND JONES AND SMITH. Sunday, Birmingham; Monday, Bristol : Tuesday, Merthyr; Wednesday, Swansea;

Friday, Liverpool. A MESSRS WILD AND BOLWELL. *

Monday, Cheltenham; Tuesday Bath: Wednesday, Exeter ; Thursday, Plymouth ; Friday, Totness.

MESSRS DONOVAN AND DIXON.

Monday, Norwich; Tuesday, Ipswich; Wed-nesday, Bury; Thursday, Colchester; Friday, Braintree.

MESSRS WEST AND LINNEY.

Sunday, Stockport, Mr West; Sunday, Bilston, Mr Linney; Monday, Macclesfield; Tuesday, Northampton; Wednesday, Lei-cester: Thursday, Nottingham; Friday, Birmingham.

ERNEST JONES, DR HUNTER, JAMES ADAMS.

Monday, Aberdeen; Tuesday, Dundee; Wednesday, Edinburgh; Thursday, Glasgow : Friday, Paisley; Saturday, Greenock.

MESSRS MARSDEN AND BUCKBY.

Monday, Newcastle-upon Tyne ; Tuesday, South Shields; Wednesday, North Shields; Thursday, Sunderland; Friday, Newcastleupon-Tyne.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The following are the places at which elections are to take place for Members of the National Assembly. Particulars will be forwarded to each of the Secretaries, in the places named, as to the mode of election, and the extent of the District for which each of the places above named is to be the place of election.

ENGLAND. No. of Counties, Delegates, Places of Election. Berks 1-Reading. 3-Stockport, Maccleffield, Hyder Che-hire 1-Derby. Derbyshire Cornwall 1-Trure. 1-Carlisle, Cumberland 3-Exeter, Totness, Plymouth, 3-Durham, North and South Devon Durham Shields, Sunderland, and Bishopswearmouth. -Colchester. Essex 2-Gloucester, Cheltenham. Gloucester 2-Maidstone, Brighton. Kens 12-Manchester, 2 : Salford 1 : Ash-Lancaster ton, 1; Rochdale, 1; Warrington, 1; Preston, 1; Bolton, 1; Bury, 1 : Blackburn, 1; Liverpool, 2. 1-Horncastle. Lincoln 2-Leicester. Leicester Middlesex -London. Monmouth 1-Newport. 1-Lyrn. Northampton 2-Nertuampton, Peterborough. Northumberland 1-Newcastle-upcn-Tyne. Nottingham 3-Nottingham, 2 ; Mansheld, 1. 9-Oxford, Banbury. 3-Isle of Wight, Southampton. Southampton Portsmouth. S-Ilaniey, 2; Dudley.

1-Ioswich. Coventry, 1 ; Warwick, 1; Big-

Mr CEIPPS would readily give the required assurance, applicable to all parts of the United kingdom, and particularly requested to be in anequinder of busic but at the same time he bagged to be understood that be to extend to Ireland such of the provisions of the sai reign, and to enact other provisions instead thereof, Penny-a-liner, and my estimate of our num-bers on Monday is rather under than over ham. Masbro, Darnall, Greasbro, Eclesfield, Wood, 400,000; and I tell you how I arrive at a con-bours, Therpe, Helsley, and Handaworth.

Hudderstield, 1; Keighley, 1: Barnsley, 1. SCOTLAND. Edinburgh and Leith, 2. Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, &c., I. Dunfermline-F.feshire, 1. Dander, Cupar Argue, do , 1. Falkirk, Stirling, Tillicountry, Alva, dec, 1. Glasgow, 2.

Greenock, 1. Dumfries, and Surrounding Towns, 1. Perth, Crieff, and Auchteralder, 1. IRELAND-S.

Paisley, 1.

METRIPOLITAN DELFOATE consideration.

oots as are not horeby repealed.

2

AN EFFECTUAL CORE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

nethian Prescription has been the basis of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very consider-prictor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very consider-the Lask of preparing and producing the work ontitled Control of the Passiens,' by Messrs Lucas, though ap-parently not see of magnitude, demands a most intimate healed by its application, and since its introduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-selves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a selves from the Piles will not report giving the Omment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be preduced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish be preduced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish be preduced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been the full directions be preduced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been the preduced in the advection in the preduced in the advection of the study of the treasure of the results of much their names.

their names. Sold in correct pots, at is. 6d., or the quantity of three is. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with fail directions for use, by C. KING (Agent to the Proprietor), No. 3i, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can be procured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six earnestly recommends it for general parent areas and water in the students.

t a time. *.* Be sure to ask for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.' The public are requested to be on their guard Be sure to ask for ADBUNCTINES FILE OINTMENT. The public are requested to be on their guard Begainst noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 48. td., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronieed by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, 20.,

Is a sure and speedy cure, for those severe annoyances, wi hout causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike Is a sure and speedy cure, for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for coms, its operation is such as to render the cutting of corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamenta-we may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamenta-ble consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an ble consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an Die consequences, orstars as nationly to factore, and, with perseverance in its application, ontirely eradicates the most instant and delightful relief from tortare, and, with perseverance in its application, ontirely eradicates the most

veterate corns and bunions. Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminonce, inveterate corns and bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminonce, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in sown and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. When and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s, 1gd., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. KING, NO. 34. Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medi-cine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for 'rail's Diety shars Fried. most obdurate corns. Abernethy's File Outment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's File Powders, are sold by the following respect

Abernetny's File Ontiment, Faults Count Flavor, and Exclusing of the Londers, are sold by the following respect-able Chemists and Deders in Patent Medicine :-Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67. St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Barciay and Co., 65. Oxford-street; and Bishopsgate street Without; Eade, 39. Goswell-street in London

retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, COUNTER AGENTS. - M-yer and Son. HERALD Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew, Brighten ; Ferris and Score, Bristol ; Harper, FREE PRESS Office, Cheltonkam ; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Simmonds, Dirchester; Scawis, Durbani; Evans and Hodgson, Eveter; Coleman, Gioucester; Henry, Guerasey; Berry, Halifar; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Huddersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidd rminster; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpeel; Drury, Lincolo; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Sutton, Review Office, Nattingham; Fletcher, NoBFOLK NEWS Office, Norwich; Mennie, Phymouth; Clark, Pilor Office, Preston; Heckley, Painey; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, MEBCURY Office, Sheffield ; Watton, CHEONICLE Office, Shrewsbury ; Randall, Southampton ; Mort, Stafford ; Bagley, Stamferd ; Sinement, Watton, Oncorrolle Onter, Sinemeral, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Card-Sims, Stockport; Vin- and Carr. Herald Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Card-well, Wakefield; Sharpe, Adventi-er Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whit-haven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Mannder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighton, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Tork; John King, Bridgend : Ballard Cowbridge : Evans, Carmarthen ; Williams, Swansen ; Reines, Edinburgk ; Jork; soon Aug, Briogena ; Beliara Constitues, Linne, Stenarter, Johnson, Stanes, Johnsorger, Allan, Greenock; Mershall, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Torn throughout the United Kingdom.

FAMED INROUGHOUT THE GLOBE,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Manging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

SIB,-I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their means, which is a great mercy. Nilliam GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEVS. Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September

1817. To Professor Holloway.

SIE,--I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Bishopsgute-street Without; and T. Sheward, 61, Grop Donaldson, E.g., an eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the forwarded to his

there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraor-dinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the now justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops, the disease has yielden as if by magic. We again say, try Halso's Scorbutie Drops."

Halse's Scarbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 78. 9d. bottles for 11s, and Halse's Galvanie Family Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d., by the following appointed Agents :---

WHULLBALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS .- Barclay and Sons, Farring ton street; C. King, Si, Napierstreet, Hoxton New Town ; Edwards, St Peul's ; Batler and Harding, 4. Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard: Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Corahill; Sanger, 159. Oxford-street; Eadw, 39, G*swell-street; Hallett, 85, High Holborn; Preut, 229, Strand ; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford street; Willoughby and Co., 61,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- Evans and Hodgson, Exctor; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exo. ter ; Wineall, Birmingham ; Asland, Plymouth ; Cole

THE NORTHERN STAR.

By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, co, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Chronisic.

The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi cine and the professors of the art cucative abound ; but t is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is en he march," that we find a really useful n edical work. t was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, "Controul of the Passions," by Messre Lucas, The awful conset sences of depraved habits, early acuired, are set forth in language that must cowo home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We regard this publication as one of a claes that is most preductive of bonefit to lumanity. The subjects, h ghlyim-portant and delicate, arctreated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of grant scientific knowledge, com-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially recommendit.-Conservative Journal.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work. and not wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 3s. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount. At home from ten till two, and from five till eight ; into mediate replies sent to all letters, if containing the fee of S1. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of tem: orary sickness, occuring in families, more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can he raised of its importance to every householder in pany I could wish myself on the land, where I could he the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the more profitably and healthily employed than in the situafollowing is respectfully submitted :-

'To Mr Thomas Prout, 2:9, Strand, London. 'No. 5, David street, Regent-road, Man-

chester, March 12, 1842. 'Sir,-I have much satisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of FRAMPTON'S FILL OF HEALTH; and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various Aperient Medicines, I have never found results at once so i , as a friend of mine has £1 10s, torit. salutary and efficient in the relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., &c., with so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting of being able to recommend to families, sel ools, and especially mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself f, in giving this testimony, I am the means of making nor :---Frampton's Pills more generally known and appreciated.

'I am, Sir, respectfully, yours, WILLIAM SMITH.

The unprecedented sale of these pills, arising from the letter to the meeting, in the STAR of March 11th, we at arnest recommendations of the many thousands who have derived by nefit from their use, renders any lengthened the utmost of our power to swell the Petition. Next comment unnecessary. They are not put forth as a cura for all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for Bilious and Liver Complaints, many with their well-known attendants, Billious and Sick Head-ache, Pain and Oppression after meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, Singing Nois in the Head and Ears, Drowsiness, Meartburn, Loss of

Appetie, Wind, Spasms, & c. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its will be the result of taking this medicine, according to this village, working at Forth iron-works, a distance of thereon.

Torrespondence.

THE POLICE.

A:n I not a man and a brother ?

Yours respectfully.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

TUTE, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY SQUARE On Tuesday, April 11th, this Institute was again

densely thronged. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr Lucas was unanimously called to the chair. SIR,-Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, Mr ADAMS, delegate for Glasgow, came forward. the NORTHERN STAB, I have often wondered how it is, Mr ADMS, delegate for Grasgow, can be best thing poor suffering and oppressed brethren, the Irish pea-loudly applauded, and said : Perhaps the best thing poor suffering and oppressed brethren, the Irish peaafter its profession of peace, that in many instances it after its profession of peace, that in many instances it itsuid, and on the interested proceedings and santry. The interested government gambled in railhas a tendency to set on man against another; I allude birly could up was to revise the forestand been way undertakings, and caused the sinking of or to the rancour against the police. Being a policeman policy of the Convention. The delegates had been way undertakings, and caused the sinking of or The task of preparing and producing the work entitled to the rancour against the police. Being a policeman police with acting a cowardly part yesterday. (withdrawal from the usual channel of trade of charged with acting a cowardly part yesterday.) (withdrawal from the usual channel of trade of trade of ('No. no.') They had the character of consistency £87,885,000, from which not one furthing of interview. ('No. no.') They had the character of consistency £87,885,000, from which not one furthing of interest. formation how it is, as a body, they are so much spoken formation how it is, as a body, they are as much spaten (to preserve as well as that of courage. (Hear, hear.) has, or ever will be realised, unless the Chartor is against, because what has been written and what has the preserve as well as that of courage. (Hear, hear.) has, or ever will be realised, unless the Chartor is against, because what has been written and what has been been spoken at Chartist meetings has had a tendency. They had professedly said that the agitation was carried to stimulate traded, increase traffic, and conbeen spoken at Chartist meetings has had a tendency in by find processing and pesterday they had turned sequently improve the value of ralic, and con-to arouse the worst passions of those whose delight is in peaceful and moral, and yesterday they had turned sequently improve the value of raliway property by to arouse the worst passions of those whose delight is in pont to give a demonstration of their peaceful moral causing more people to travel either for pleasure on doing mischief. We are styled 'bludgeon men,' 'go- out to give a demonstration of their peaceful moral causing more people to travel either for pleasure on vernment minions, 'brutal police,' and anything else [force, not to give battle. (Loud cheers.) Although business.

bat good men. Pernit me to say there are as good men it was may, forcibly if we must.' (Loud cheers.) mated causes of our present deplorable distress. A will sgree with me, that no situation that a man is (Har hein). True became to the Convention with when are the government would have averted all. But will agree with me, that no situation that a man is but, he said, io has cannot over a label and have averted all. But called to fill necessarily makes him a good or bad (Hear, hear.) True, he came to the Convention with when are the aristocrats watchful except for their called to fill necessarily makes him a good or bad (filear, near.) Frue, necessarily to the control of the own interest? We want the interests, the property, member of society. I have known those who would bis life in his hand, bit still that was no reason he own interest? We want the interests, the property, the property, member of society. I have known those who would his life in his hand, or is that was no reason he did not and the pest we want the interests, the property, help a poor fellow in dis ress; and, as regards Ireland should commit suicide—(hear, hear)—and he did not and the pertons of all above twenty-one years of age, help a poor fellow in dis ress; and, as regards Ireland Should commit survive-fuely, dear, dear, and the data and persons of all above twenty-one years of age, and Eugland fraternising, without any egotism on my think they had showed any want of courage. He to be represented. We exclude the maniae, because and Eugland fraternising, without any egotism on my and the had been a sub- on the spin and the part, I may say, I took precedence of those gentument have been been of your death than your cow-who shock hands on the platform in yonder town the should sconer hear of your death than your cow-taking away his reason. We exclude the felon bewho shock hands on the platform in yonder town the should source include of your detail initial of the should source and the should be be other day. I say that I have done it more efficiently; ardice.' His sister, also, wrote as follows:-'I cluse he has injured society. We include all who other day. I say that I have done it more on cluany; article, and one of the lay your lifeless body in the grave than by head or hand do any duty. Every man who perfor out of my sixteen shillings and eightpence per week, when I have, in the tour of my duty, found a poor half-starved Irishman, who has told me his tale of wee, I to the mark ' (Tremendous chcering.) His consti-to the mark ' (Tremendous chcering.) His consti-m.ving an aristocratic tax. Do you change to the mark ' (Tremendous chcering.) starved Irishman, who has told me his tale of woe, I coward. They, fins any de intering is to be mark.' (Tremendous cheering.) It is consti-kave taken him to an inn and given him some brend, and taken him to an inn and given him some in to the mark.' (Tremendous cheering.) It is consti-hence, also, left it with him whether he should re-the had never heard anything great capacity and have intelligent sons, soung men of brend, and taken that to an that and given him some of main in town or not. He had never heard anything great capacity and youthful generosity, you disfrandrink, that he might be refreshed. Of have 1 received main in four of how to have that he was prepared to chies them by refusing the Charter. You disfran-a blossing from poor Irishwomen, and after they have less from any delegate, but that he was prepared to the section of interview of the Charter. You cut off a blossing from poor frish women, and atter they have tess from any being rays, and when the real day of the springs of intelligence-you sunder the nourish. passed have heard them say, 'An sure be is a good man.' satisfies and in the found to act worthy ing points of the springs of the signal good man.' satisfies and energy of the solid tree. The life and energy of the solid tree. The life and energy of I have seen a poor Irishman by the way note with a of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. (Great the nation is not in the gilded palace of the aristetouch him, I have not shrunk from my duty, but have as. [cheering.]

sisted or taken him, regardless of disease, to where he tion :-- 'That this meeting highly approve of the middle classes, and behind the loom, and at the may be taken care of. And when I have read the soulharrowing accounts of Irish misery, as contained in the policy of the Convention in preserving the peace, and banches of the working classes,

NORTHERN STAR, I have sickened at the thought of preventing a collision with the constituted authori-NORTHERN STAR, I have sickened at the thought of proventing a chormous expendi- not permit us to enter into all the causes and effects families being turned out of house and nome, their ites, and there blood, the shedding of which would of class-legislation, misrule, and oppression. But, cold and hunger. Though but a poor man myself, and have answered no good end, but would have made we may say that we are opposed to all taxes upon innever had the advantage of being but a Sunday scholar, widows sigh and orphans mourn the loss of husband yestLeve are many in the police that have seen better and father.' Moral force was more powerful than days, and fill the situation that they are now in because physical force It was true government and all our institutions were based on physical force, and why? they have no other. As a member of the Land Combecause the minority made laws for the majority. Mr Robinson seconded the resolution.

tion that I now fill, exposed to night air, which is injuriamendment: -- That this meeting, considering them- should fall lightly. We likewise think that all taxes ous to health, and to the scoffs of the public in gen-ral. selves bound to obey the orders of the delegates collected from the people should be expended for the whom they have elected to represent them in the benefit of the people in the improvement of our towns, National Convention, submit to the decision adopted harbours, streams, and commerce, and not in sup-A METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN. on Monday by their representatives, and have no porting an id e and dis-olute aristocracy, nor for war P S,-In your notice to correspondents please to indoubt it was dictated solely by the best intentions, purposes. He seek an equitable adjustment of the form me where the Distressed Needle Weman's Society and by an exmest care for the people's good."

Mr Dixon said it was no amendment. Mr CHURCEILL said he would speak to the amend-

ment, and then they could judge whether it was an

The following letter, testifying the devotion and enthusiasm of the people, has been received by Mr O Consions to the people, whilst Logland was adding your profit. another chain, and that, too, under those Whigs who In short, fellow countrymen, we want to throw We, the inhabitants of the Village of Coalsnaughton, 1683. Their liberty was not to be got in a day; a upon our energies. Capital, commerce, and labour, assenbled in public meeting, on the 13th of March, class of masters was not to be converted in a day, - must be free ! shall be free of all bardens, if you, it would take time. He could not shut his eyes to the fellow countrymen, will join us. and adopted the National Petition, and by reading your fact that almost all great changes had been boucht. The House of Commons will receive our petition once chose a committee of twenty, determined to do to

to create the events that would make England what sensibly weak, will not expose it by granting us day we set to work, the population of the village she ought to be. He thought they went to Kenning- concessions. We appeal to you to prevent bloodmounting to about seven or eight bundred, and every ton Common with one idea in their heads, and came shed. man and woman, electors and non-electors, signed the petition with but two exceptions, the one a silly creature back with another, hence he moved his amendment.

meeting. The second one, held at Farringdon-hall.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman;

for Ernest Jones, and three groans for the Whigs .--

Construction of the Barris and the second states of the second second second second second second second second

TO THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND

'Let there be Union between us.'

Fellow Countrymen: We address you at this great

ing a union between the middle and working classes.

common grievances in a peaceful, legal, and consti-

This splendid meeting then separated quietly.

we could not then find a place for it :--

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

of a schoolmaster, the other a poor labourer. We next (Applanee.) said, he should be unworthy of their attention should we wish to avoid, but which we fear is inevitable. salutary effects. The stomach will speedify regain its the parishes of Alloa, Clackmannan, and Dollar-and got he, in these times of danger, create disunion. We must, as a last alternative, appeal to the people, strength; a healthy action of the Liver. Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listless-ness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, activity, and remewed health, extending to good old age, and, through their ardent and patriotic prayers to and op-bis own character from certain aspersions cast pressed as his children.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT THE We think that a National Credit to opened, could be GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AL STI-LIFERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTI-better defended than a National Debs for war purposes, bloodshed, and destruction. Instead of open. ing op such a credit for English trade, although the government could command an Exchequer fund of upwards of £8 000 000, they sent £10,000,000, to Irish landlords who will never repay one sixpence, and who used the loan to clear their estatus of our

verument minions, 'orutar ponce, and anything ease he was one of those who held the doctrine 'morally Fellow Countrymen, these are a few of the esti-bat good men. Pernit me to say those are as good men he was one of those who held the doctrine 'morally Fellow Countrymen, these are a few of the esticrat. It now slumbers uncought, unused, but now

Mr JOHN SKELTON proposed the following resolu- demanded, behind the counters and desks of the

Fellow Countrymen .- The limit of this paper will dustry and perseverance, whether expressed by an income-tax, or taxes on the necessaries of life. We devire to limit the expenditure of government, and thereby diminish even necessary taxes, and whatever may be necessary, we think, ought to be levied, not from the man who is struggling to acquire property, Mr Chukenill came forward to move the fo lowing but from the man who has it, and even upon him it national debt, that shall neither be injurious to the national credit nor national creditor, but beneficial to the whole people.

We desire the utmost scope to be given to comamendment or not. All governments, except that merce, as we wro as deeply interested through our under the Autocrat of Russia were making conces- wages in steady demand, as you are in supply through

brought about the so-called glorious revolution of aside the dead weight that has pressed so heavily

with blood. But he was willing to make the aftempt, with loud and derisive laughter. The government

If that and other peaceful, moral, and, as our procession yesterday proved, majestic appeals, fail, then Mr VERNON rose to second the amendment, and we have but one alternative left us-an alternative

Your property, your persons, and your houses, Mr W. Dix is thought too much had been said of shall be religiously respected and protected, when May God defend the right ! is the sincere and henceforth, they would not have one man preaching Council of the National Charter Association of Not-

APRIL 15, 1848.

amonut of FOURTEEN POUNDS 10 sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Alian (Medical Hall), Greensck; Byers, Devoport Liver and Kidneys - that he had placed the man for Wheaton, Riogwood; J hn King, Bridgend, South three months under the care of one of the best surgeous, Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, without any good resulting from the treatment : the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days. J. R. HEYDON, (Signed)

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2nd, 1847,

To Professor Holloway.

Sin - A young lady who was suffering from a disorder Blanshard. York; Drury, Lincein; Natle, Boston; of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hul; and she had the greatest difficulty of breathing if she cook a Brodie, Salisbury.-Burgess and Co.. New York; Zieber little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility and Co., Philadeiphia; Mor.an, of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but R dding and Co., Boston, AHERICA. one flight of stairs; the commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to per.cct health. WILLIAM BROWNE.

(Signed)

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS

OF BREATH. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was Estract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resi, utterly impossible for any one to be in a worse rendition dent Wesleyan Minister, at Be-umaric, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. SIR,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he muscular power returned to all parts deficient of it. took then, was almost unable to walk for the want of The proprietor has since tried them on hundreds of his breath! and had only taken them a few days when he patients, and he can conscientiously state that their appeare 1 quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong. DAVID WILLIAMS. (Signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. Earling to this truly wonderful medicine. They are so harmless that they may be administered with perfect

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina. Leghorn, 21st February, 1845 :--

To Professor Holloway. SIR,-Various circumstances prevented the possibl'ity

nding me your pills as you did. 1 now take this interval of the same time, to add that your pills have effected a continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the between the same time of Calabad and Haviewad. Inich the been and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the between the waters of Carlsbad and Maricubad. lwish to have ano- by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition ther box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) ALDEOBOUGH. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in larities Evil Ague Sore Throats Asthma Fits Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache toms Tic Douloreux Colics Indigestion Constipation Inflammation of Tuniours the Bowels Jaandice Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affec Lumbago Debility tions Dropsy Piles Worms, all kinds

Rhematism Dysentery Weakness, from Retention of Urine Erysipelas whatever cause Fevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel evers of allkinds Stone and Gravel & c., &c. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, lized world, at the following prices :- 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Ed., 11s., 22s., and 39s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every

disorder are affixed to each box.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.

ANOTHER MOST EXTRAOLDINARY CURE BY MEANS OF HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Br. nt, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public :--

"We the undersigned, solemnly declare, that, before Thomas Robins (one of our parishioners), commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them), that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that by continuing them for some time he got com-pletely restored to health after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and bad prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to atpublic. 'Signed by JOHN ELLIGTT, sen., Lord of the Manor.

JOHN MANNING. "WILLIAM PEARCE.

the directions accompanying each box. Stonehouse ; Raimes, Ediaburgh ; Scott, Glasgow

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 11d.

and 2s. 9d. per box ; and by Heaton, Land, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Har-Bristel; JOURNAL and HIRALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Murshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward grove, York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hart ey and Co., Dublin; Potts, Bunbury; Buss, Faversham; and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold: Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbo-rough; Harson, and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Met-cafe, and Langdale, Northallerton; Ruedes, Snaith; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guerns y; Fauvel, Jersey ; Anthony, Hereford ; Hermer and Co., Ipswich ; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaushnessy, Limerick; Mares and A gles, Maidstone ; Sutton, Nottingham ; Mennie, Plymouth ; B-gley, Stain-Spinks and Pannett, Tadeaster ; Rogerson, Hick, Sharp, Stick, Bradford : Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and ford ; Kett, Oxford ; Brooko, Doncaster ; Clarke, Pres-Priest'ey; Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefield; of the Old Guards, who is working at Clackmannan ton; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Belton and Sutter, Leyland, Hartiey, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Holifax ; Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge ; Dalby, and Swales, Wetherby ; Waite, Harrowgate ; Wall, Barnsley, Atkinson, Brighouse ; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. | and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans, and Price 2s. 9d. per box. and by the Venders of Medicines generally throughout the In one Quarry we got about seventy of your countrymen,

A BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS CLES.—The Proprietor of these Pills is a medical man. The brother of a patient of his applied to Mr kingdom. Ask for 'FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH,' and observe the name and address of 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, 4,350. Now, sir. as you have offered a reward of five

London,' on the Government Stamp. Abernethy for advice. He gave him a prescription, and these pills are prepared accurately from that prescription. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE.

Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, is insured by

CURES IN NEW CASTLE.

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS. Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real CLES .- The nervous invalid should lose up time in reutility. I can speak of them with confidence, as I have recommended them in many cases with astonishing suc-cess. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are safety to the most delicate constitutions. As before stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of generally nauscated with medicine, they are invaluable, not only on account of the relief they afford, but from the pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed) them will prove the truth of this assertion. As regimen and diet they are of the utmost consequence in all nerv-

> CURE OF COUGH, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, &c. Dear Sir, -- I think it due to the proprietor and yourself to state that I have received the greatest benefit during

so that I would not be without them on any account. Their wonderful efficacy in immediately allaying the irri-tability and tickling of the throat, together with cough and soreness of the chest, makes them truly valuable to any one affected like myself with that painful disorder, causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also (Signed) HINTON WILLIAMS .- No. 4, Ridley Villas, Newvaluable. Their effect on the system is to purify the blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, making blotches and eruptions vanish as if by magic. castle, Dec. 5, 1844.

CURES IN SUNDERLAND. From Mr G. Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-street,

Gentlemen, - I have an abundant mass of oral testioony in favour of your invaluable medicine. The following particulars I send at the request of the party, and though he does not wish his name to be published, I can refer any one to him, and also many others who have b en cured by the wafers, (Signed) JOHN YELLOWLY.-Oct. 15, 1845.

CURE OF COUGHS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, &c. Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-

Gentlemen,-I have a son who was afflicted with pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and distressing cough—and having had one of your handbills presented to me by your agent. Mr Yellowly, jun., induced me to try two small boxes of Locock's Wafers, which have produced an almost immediate and substantial cure. Under similar symptoms, I, myself, tound almost instant relief happy to say nothing has since been beard of the matter. hatted between us, so that they may the more safely from taking only two wafers. I do not wish my name to be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, your agent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me. Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1845.

Extractof a letter from Mr W. Oliver, Bookseller, Black-

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S: Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day)

t n miles away; they sent us word that there had been no names taken up there. We lost no time but set off physical force. He complained of Mr Vernon. He the last extremity is forced upon us by an aristocratic came to the van, and said to Mr Cuffay, 'Come-we government. with ourselves, and the result was from thirteen to four- will lead if you will follow, come weal, come woc.' teen hundred weavers, which would have been all lost Now, he (Mr Dixon) trusted that on their platform, heartfelt prayer of your friends, the members of the had we not repaired thither.

We had a meeting on Saturday last with Tillicoultry moral, and another physical firce, let us have an tingham. and Alva districts, and agreed to meet on Monday even- evenness of action. (Cheers) Mr VERNOV, with permission, withdrew his amending to choose a delegate to carry our sheets to Edinburgh, our number of signatures being 3,038. Thinking our ment amidat leud cheers.

work was over we were happy that we had succeeded so The recolution was carried unanimously, amids wellin getting so many signatures, but it turned out great a: plause.

otherwise, for on Sunday night, about eight o'clock, one Mr Dixos said, that in the National Asss mbly London would have eight representatives. (Cherrs.) works, told us that the town of Clackmannan and sur-Mr JOHN FUSSELL came forward, and proposed the rounding works had been entirely neglected ; wo imm following resolution :- 'That this meeting, having diately called in a number of our committee and eight been apprised of the intention of the base Whig of us volunteered to start on Monday morning to Alloa government of England to carry a measure through for sheets, and then to Clackmannan, and commence. besides what we got on the railway, and by six o'clock wo had 1 312 signatures, which makes our number in all writing-we feel ourselves called upon thus to declare room was crowded to suffocation. our utter detestation and abhorrence of both the pounds and the flag which is to surmount the petition measure and the contemptible and brutal ministry as a stimulus for exercisen in getting signatures, we are of opinion that few can have done better; and if you go on, exercising our just constitutional privilegee. think we are entitled to the reward, we, in public meeting assembled, do heartily agree that the five pounds re-

monsly.

main in your heads, to be disposed of as you may think despotic party.' Mr Fussell, in a very able speech, proper, but we would be proud to obtain the flag. supported the motion. The next step we are about to take, is a letter to Gen. Mr WALTER, in a most forcible speech, seconded Morrison, the representative for the counties of Clackit amidst loud cheers. Mr ERNEST JONES, amidst rapturous cheering.

requesting him to support the Petition. We remain your obedient children.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Chairman, THOS. BENNIE, Socretary. JAS, SCOTLAND, ALEX M EWEN, Committee. JAS. WATTERS, JOHN HUNTEB, &C. Coalsnaughton, March 31st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIB,-About half-past seven o'clock yesterday mornng, the men employed in the locomotive and carriage departments of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Stratford, were not a little surprised by a request from some of the officers that they would enrol themselves as special constables --- a magistrate being ready for that purpose at the Swan Inn. Although the men had not been apprised that any such steps were in contemplation, they, without any previous concert or arrangement, in dividually refused-each asserting that he was ready to do all in his power for the protection of the company's property, in the event of its being attacked, but would never consent to uphold the existing order of things, or to resist the people in their efforts to obtain political enfranchisement, which, if sworn as a special constable, he would be required to do. They sympathised too much with the movement going forward-with Europe at large-to do that. About twelve, Mr Roney, the secre. of requesting your co-r paration, and thereby effecttary, called five or six into the office, and end-avoured to persuade them to comply, but it was unavailing-and which must regenerate this country, and redress our meeting of the shops being called in the dinner hour, it was unanimously resolved :- "That we will, at the turional manner. We have been too long disunited. risk of our persons, de all in our power for the protec. We have, although single in interest, been made tion of the company's property, which we can do quite as | double in action. An aristocratic government, that fficiently without an oath as with one-but we will not neither knows nor cares for our losses and sufferings, consent to be sworn in as special constables.' I am Truly, sir, the minds of those who believe that working rule us for their own advantage. This state of men are destroyers, or abettors of those who destroy things we think it wise to have amended-not that property, are much abused. Tell your employers, fellow we are without strength, courage, union, and re labourers, as we told ours, that you know the rights of sources, but to prevent turmoil and revolution. We property, and the duties of citizens too well to become | understand the necessity of a moral remedy for our anarchists and despoilers; that you respect justice too social, political, and commercial evils. We know

much to be unjust to others, in your endeavour to gain | full well that a peaceful change will best suit the inthat freedom which will conduce to the good of the | terests, the character, and the commerce of our whole; and you will thus disabuse the minds of those country; but that cannot be effected unless the comwho are imposed upon, reassure the timid, and spoil the bined middle and working classes demand it. Our machinations of the malignant.

Throughout the day a number of persons were sworn have been met with loud laughter and derision by in, but the great majority of the working men refused, the aristecrats. We appeal to you to prove yourand many of those who took the oath were very re- selves anti-revolutionists by joining us in our just luctant. At seven in the evening an open-air meeting, demand for an immediate concession to the people of

at which about 2,000 persons were present was held. the principles of the Charter. Had the whole people Gentlemen, -A lady of distinction having pointed out The meeting was addressed by Mr Donovan, Mr Leach, been in possession of the suffrage, and exercised it, to me the qualities of Dr Lacock's Wafers, I was induced Mr West, and others, who delivered eloquent speeches, only two years ago, the calamities which have be which found their way to the hearts of the assemblage fallen us would not have occurred, b cause, where -on the injustice of our rulers, the necessity of the the interests of all were represented, the interests of

Redding and Co., Boston, America. By enclosing fifty-eight stamps to Mr C. King, as used. (Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.—Lichfield, July 10. boys a boy will be forwarded to any part of the united 1845.

CHARLES ROBERTS, Chairman, JOHN SKERRITT, Secretary. Nottingham, April 3rd, 1848.

Restaurant Contract Contract Contract

MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL CHARTISTS.

(From the LIVEPPOOL ALBION.)

On Friday night another crowded meeting of the Frsternal Democrats of Liverpool was held at the Music Hall parliament, having for its object the subversion of for the purpase of passing resolutions calling upon the the last remnant of British liberty-the right of members for Liverpool and Sonth Larcashire to support freely expressing cur opinions, both by speaking and the National Petition for the People's Charter. The

Mr PLETTS, a working men, was called to the chair. He said the working classes presented a strange anofrom whom it has emanated, and hereby reso've to maly; they were ground down to the dast, although it was their labour which supported every tyrant in existindependent of the tyrannical and despotic enact. enco. It was the labour of the working classes which ments of the same treacherous, bloodthirsty, and supported brones.

Mr T. Jones moved the first resolution. He addressed the audience as 'brother slaves.' He said, as slaves that night they had come to ask their tyrants to do an act of justice. As slaves they had come to ask their oppressors to strike the manacles off their limbs and set came forward to support the motion. This was the captive free. (Loud cheers.) They had petitionedthe third meeting he had attended to-night-ore an petitioned, perhaps, too long. (Heur, hear.) For his open-air meeting on Stepney green. It was a glorious part he was sick of petitioning; he would petition no more. The last petition to which he would ever append was (qually glorious. He had heard that they had his name would be rolled into the House of Commons on been unanimous and determined. A gagging bill Monday next, to be treated, as all provious pelitions had was about to be passed, at the instigation of Sir been, with scorn and contempt. The TIMES had called George Grey ; but that was a reason why he should upon the government to suppress the Guartist Gunvenspeak stronger and louder. (Immonse applause.) tion now sitting in Londos. He asked, would the The motion was then put, and carried unani. people stand quietly by and see the last remnant of their rights wrested from their hands? (Loud cries of 'No, no !') Rather than despotic power should be althree cheers for the Convention; three for the lowed to crush their last liberties, he had resolved, come Charter; three for Feargus O'Connor, M.P.; three weal, come wo, to use every means which he could command. The wolf preys upon the limb, the vulture upon the dove, and the middle class preyed upon the poor. If every man felt that his leberty rested in his own hands, twenty-four hours would not pass till the star of freedom shone over the land. Should their petition bo The following address was received last week, but rejected on Monday, he asked if they were prepared for further action? Were they prepared to make themselves heard, and, if need bo, feit? If they were SHOPKEEPERS OF NOTTINGHAM; FROM THE not, signing petitions was of no use. The speaker then propos d the first resolution, whi h was in advocacy of universal franchise, and by which the meeting pledged itself to exert every faculty of mind and hody to secure the recognition of Prople's Charter is the this right, by establishing the basis of the Bridsh constitution. and important crisis in the country, for the purpose

Mr W. M'LEAN, an operative cabinet-maker, seconded the resolution.

Dr REYNOLDS supported the resolution. The last speaker had said that there should be no property qualification; and he said there should be no mental qualification for a speaker, if he bad the spirit of man within him, and an arm to strike a blow in the cause of freedom. (Vociferous cheers) He was a Young Irelander-one of that class of men who detested, and have made it their principle to sow jealousy and hated, and spurned the word 'patition.' (Applause.) Let the Chartists of England and Irish Repeaters unite in one grand body, and all the powers of England, and foreign assistance to help them, could make no impression upon the phalanx they would present.

Mr T. DAVIES moved the second resolution, to the effect that members of Parliament were but the servants of the people and to be ready at all times to do their bidding; and therefore the meeting called upon the members of Liverpool and South Luncashire to support the prayer of the National Petition for the People's Charter. (Loud applause) This speech was with but prayers, our petitions, our groans, and our agony, few exceptions gratefully quiet.

Mr MATTHEW SOMEBS seconded the resolution, and on presenting himself was received with loud applause He said, if they were earnest in their prayer for the Charter-if they wished to be represented-if thyo wished that the corn in th stores of Liverpool should be sold at a fair price-if they wished to be paid a fair and honest day's wages for a fair day's work-then let every man be prepared for his duty. (Loud cheers.). The mesting did not break up till twenty minutes after ten o'clock,

street, Bishopwearmouth.

CURES IN DARLINGTON.

wellgate, Darlington. Gentlemen,-I never sold a medicine for asthma, cough, wheezing, &c. that has been so much inquired after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, many parties who have been cured by them have recommended them to others, but are unwilling to publish their names. I can, however, bear the strictest testimony of their excellence. &c. (Signed) W. OLIVEN -- Oct. 10, 1815.

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS. CLES.—Ko lady why has a desire to be in the possession Bishopwearmouth. of a heautiful complexion should hesitate a moment in procuring a box: for, by their extraordinary virtues in purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly ap-

pears on the before emaciated and pale cheeks. They are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the head-

ache. Price 4s. 6d. a box, and in boxes containing three 4s. 6d for 11s.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LOPDON AGENTS .- Barclay and Sona, Farringdon-street; C. King, 34, Napier-st., Hoxton-New Town ; Edwards, St Paul's ; Butler and Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Harding. 4. Cueapside ; Sutton and Co., Bow Church. Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civi-yard; Newbery. St Paul's : Johnston. 68 Corneli yard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornkill; Hallett, 82. High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay aud Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Crop.

Sanger, 150, Oxford-street ; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; ley-street, New North-road.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- EVANS and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exeter : Winnall, Birmingham ; Acland, Plymouth ; C .le, Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh ; Scott, Glasgow ; Allan (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Deverport; Wheaton, Rlogwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOUENAL and HEBALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Marshall, B lfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward &

Co Dablia; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bow Gen, Guinsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; Anthony, Hereford ; Harmer and Co., Ipswich ; Baines and Newsome, Leeds ; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick! Mares and Argels, Maidstone; Sutton. Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford; Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston Proctor, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and rend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; From other cures also made in this part, we strongly French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; recommend 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' to the notice of the Brodic, Salistury.-Burgess and Co., New York; Zeiber Brodie, Salisbury. -- Burgess and Co., New York; Zeiber ing a lew of the waters (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in my mouth, my roice becomes and Co., Philadelphie; Morgan, New Orleans; and the tone full and distinct. They on Monday. The greatest order and decorum prevailed, find that the interests of the middle and working bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They on Monday. The greatest order and decorum prevailed, find that the interests of the middle and working and the meeting, evidently much gratified, quietly dis- classes, both at home and abroad, have been woo

than he was; muscular power was "lso lost in someparts, and his legs fairly tottered under him. He had a box of And a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and a LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. effects in restoring nervous energy and muscular power Read the following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13, mannan and Kinross, to be signed by all our electors, have quite astonished him. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. a box. Mosley street, Newcastle :-

Gentlemen,-I find an extraordinary demand for Dr

my thanking you before this time for your politenes us disorders, the particulars, as recommended by the J. M. MAwson.-Dec. 5, 1844. iste Mr Abernethy, will be enclosed rouxd each box, 4s.6d The following has also been received :the short time I have taken Dr Locock's Wafers, so much

| HENRY GOODHAN. | above, a box will be forwarded to any part of the united | 1010. | crously enough, a magistrate seated on an omnibus | of Trade prove : | TRUING IT ON It man shake it is a second |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| ARTHUE LANGWORTHY. | Kingdom, postfree, and eleven dozen and six stamps for | | the many br four borges paraded up and down the road | The declared value of our evented | Taring it onIt was stated last week that M. Guizot had applied to the Provisional Government. |
| "June 21st, 1843." | an 11a haw | The particulars of many hundred cures may be had | drawn by tout notice, paradea ap and down the toad, | The declared value of our exported yarns and | Guizot had applied to the Provisional Gavonmant |
| The above-mentioned Thomas Ko'ins was quite inca. | | from every agent throughout the Kingdom, and on the | having the Riot Act ready to read at a moment's notice, | threads, in which we take the lead, because our ca- | of France for the salary due to him as Minister |
| pable of doing any kind of work whatever. Before he | ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT DREVG ON | | | | |
| Philinencou canna mese arops cons or mis nounds here i | THE WEAT AND AND AND THAT FREIS ON | Dr Lopock's Wafers give instant relief, and a ranid | meined at home with his 'scroll of parchment ' sensible | cotton amounted in 1846 to \$7 979 FOR Lat | during the month of February. This, however, was |
| so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the | THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION | cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and out | and a subling of him for going to so much mand | 1010 it dealined to PE OPP 000 Bu) | during the month of February. This, however, was most untrue, for M. Guizot knew very well that a |
| Itching and pain of the wounds generally were most | OF HUMAN LIFE. | digurdance of the breath and lumma | | | |
| dreadful; indeed, the poor follow could be heard screech- | ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGRAVINGS. | To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as | loss trouble. I am, sir, | | |
| ing by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was en. | Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 28. 6d., or | in a few hours they r move all hoarseness, and increase | | LAYDADDIUUTO OF WORDER AMAUNIA 10/P | |
| tirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin | free by post of 63 | the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most | | | |
| and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that | free by post, 3s. 6d. CONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay | pleasant taste. | b.naholoj zecerj - pre stali | fill S91 605, in 1040 it decimion, as wages fell, to | A DEAD CERTAINTY.—The papers say that at the funeral of the victims of Berlin the King stood on. |
| there was every probability of his speedy death. The | on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the | Price le 11d 2a0d and 11a non hon an anna 6 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | and in 1041, when there has been, as | the balcony of his palmas diant the hing stood on. |
| effect which 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, | whappiness resulting from physical line life, the | Price 1s 14d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box; or sent free by | | it were, half work, half wages, and in some in. | funeral of the victims of Berlin the King stood on the balcony of his palace deeply affected. There is not the least doubt that his Majesty's grief was still more affected than himself |
| effect Which haises acoround broks had on him was, | unhappiness resulting from physical impediments and de. | post for 18 3d, 3s, or 118 6d, by DA SILVA & Co., 1, | | I RIADPPR. Delther World nor Digita Aba bases i | 1 The reason douby blight ling winner of an a still |
| as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first | fects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of | Bride-lane, Fleet-strect, London. Sold by all Medicine | | | |
| bottle, his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching | the passions, the premature decline of health, and | Venders. | TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. | upon our manufactured goods has fallen to £9,500,000. | ACCOUNTED FOR _ The Days I |
| ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons | mental and bodily vigour ; indulgence in solitary and de- | Wholesale and retail agont, Mr J. MAWSON, 13, Mosley- | STR - As Prince Albert still refugen to non his torne | This proves that we are on the shaing scale of ruin. | to St Dauly to a lice Dean energes for admission |
| who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man | inside nabits, precocious exertions or infection inducing | | for his most from Flore hours have a start | and no wonder that you middle classes complain of | ACCOUNTED FOR — The Dean charges for admission to St Paul's, to raise money to keep up his dignity. This is on the old principle— 'Twopence more, and up goes the donkey.' |
| - the pale callaw, sickly complexion having given way to | a joing train of disorders affecting the principal openes of l | | for his reneared riemism turm, no so beneficially occu- | and no wonder that you middle classes complain of empty tills diminished profits, and increased taxes. | 1 118 18 On the old principle- Twopence man |
| that of the reseate hue of health, and his veins filled with | the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous | Office. | pics in this parish, as a right, and denies his liability. | You are bound inseparably with us. If wages de- | up goes the donkey.' |
| blood as sure as purity itself. For all scorbutic erup. | deputy and indigetio:, with remarks on gonorrhead | | would it not, let me ask, be equally right, on the part of | cling go must profite fall a and if | A Goop Press |
| tions longer diseased legs, wounds in any part of the | geel, stricture, and synhilis Illustrated with Colourad l | IMPORTANT CAUTION, | the tax navers of this country to down their lightling one | You are bound inseparably with us. If wages de- cline, so must profits fall; and if profits fail altoge- ther, capital must diapage | A GOOD RESOLUTION.—The Italians have always hated the infimate acquaintance the Austrians wished to force upon them. Their late sanguinary struggle shows, however that is fatured. |
| body course in the sums, pimples and blotches on the | Engravings and Cases. | | | | |
| neck arms or face, these drops are a sure cure. They | - | success of Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, pre- | Jonger to pay nim ma 2 30,000 a year for coing nothing ? | ploying us be cut off altogethan Thusak with | hated the intimate acquaintance the Austrians wished to force upon them. Their late sanguinary straggle shows, however, that in future they are de- termined to keep their convergence of the they are de- |
| make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their | CONTENTS OF THE WORK. | pare spurious imitations of that remedy. The public | These are not times, as you must be pretty well aware. | incapacity ignorance or design of it Inrough the | struggle show how here all their late sanguinary |
| action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the | Chap, 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence of | should, therefore, be on their guard against such coun- | for persons in high places (Gormans and Coburgs) to | incapacity, ignorance, or design of the aristocrats, the principles of Free Trade have been totally per- | tormined to be unwerer, that in future they are de- |
| fuices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they | the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental de. | | | | |
| may be safely administered even to infants. The enor- | crepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. | 'DR LOGOCE'S WAFERS' appear in White Letters on a | roralty decounds to do these this as it forthe | the principles of Free Trade have been totally per- verted and destroyed, and all benefits rondered null and yoid #33,000,000 of an entry rondered null | wished to force upon them. Their late sanguinary struggle shows, however, that in future they are de- termined to keep their oppressors at arms' length. BIRSTALL.—The cause of Chartism in this locality appears to be steadily advancing. The number of |
| mous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an | 2 - Enerroting and destruction of the rise of solt | Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each | to ja of decounds to do those things, it hist makes people | and void. £33 000 000 of our could have | DINSTALL - I DO CAUSE Of Chartisro in this locality |
| undorbted proof of its invaluable properties, the great | 2 Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of self- | Box. | thick—then talk—and alterwards act. | ported and one of our fold have been ex. | appears to be steadily advancing min |
| | indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indiges- | | I remain, Sir, your constant reader, | porces, and our commercial firms have failed to the | members in the Association is a full number of |
| Any medicine vender will procure it a application. | tion, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consump- | | A TAX-PAYER, but not a Tax-Eater, | oxact amount of £30,000,000, simply because there was | appears to be steadily advancing. The number of members in the Association is on the gradual in- |
| Read the following and for the Name | tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations | Derric Press Marte Town - 10 | Windson Annil & 1949 | 10 Government or National Bank to accommend | and meeting on Daturday night seemed |
| Beriew :- | on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the un- | PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND (Corn Plaister), muy be | ("Indesor, Inprin 0, 2010, | manufacturery. They olthough a coulduouate out | delighted with the proceedings which had taken place in the Convention, and were unanimously of |
| "Imputity of the blood the same of Summer Des Tree to | happy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3 | relied on as a speedy enectual, and certain cure for | | real purposite and a sufficient | place in the Convention, and were manine land |
| Impurity of the blood the cause of Scurry, Bad Legs, &c. | Seminal weakness and generative updity: the nature of | Bunions painful and studborn annoyances, Corns and | | that property, could procure no credit. The work | place in the Convention, and were unanimously of opinion that too much support could not be given to |
| be content to be afflicted with sourvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well ascertained fact that Hales' Soor | impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the | comfort. A lange the lame and afflicted to walk with | SINGULAR COINCIDENCE - Guinot in and in | suops and factories were closed, wayes cealed on | opinion that too much support could not be given to men who appear so determinately bent on doing their duty, in order to liberate their fellow countrymen from the thraidom of Tory minute |
| Ac., when it is a well atcertained fact that Halse's Scor- butic Drops make the disease vanial like snow before the | performance of the principal vital function consequent | connort. A large and increasing demand having proved | muitton to the Dunit) G | home consumption dwindlod to the min | inca who appear so determinately bent on doing their |
| butio Drons make the disease mental with | Al mai practices, the reating of the discusses of the | no cincaof, has induced several persons to put up a con- | and a source and cover in the land in the | I Darmagement of man Ale | I way it vider to neerate their follow commission |
| butic Drops make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a | and and body which result from these causes. Unap. 4. | rious preparation, therefore, be sure to ask for 'Paul's | salary for the month of February. The different | The Chanton multi have a classes. | from the thraidom of Tory misrule, and the influence |
| sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a medicine as to its circus on the bulk of the people than | - opporrnea, its symptoms, complications and treat- | | | | from the thraldom of Tory misrule, and the influence of withering Whiggery. At the close of the meeting 10s, was voted out of the association fund, for the Convention, and arrangements made to collect mure in the village from these meeting |
| a vender of the article; and as venders of this model | mini, gieet, stricture, and innamination of the prostitie | chase anything else. A single trial will convinan of its | their lives, with the ex-minister, the | I we results, because the interests of the nonly would | 101 was voted our of the nu close of the niceting |
| the con conscientiously recommend it to our foundation | output, a symples, its complications and treatment [| moneacurable superiority over all other plaistone is | least doubt that an energy had the | I have dictated to them the absolute normative of here | Convention out of the association fund. for the |
| E V VIII I MUUS, IOF | vases, concluding Observations, Plates, &c. | quids, &c. | in and under char, as regards his request, they wish be | ing factories and workshops in full much all of RCep. | f of withering Whiggery. At the close of the meeting 10s, was voted out of the association fund, for the Convention, and arrangements made to collect nu ro in the village, from those who are favourable to have |
| | | | may get 1c, | linimediate anommodution to mark, by granting | In the village, from these who are favourable to ha |
| | | | | immediate accommodation to you, the middle classes. | Cause. |

immediate accommodation to you, the middle classes. cause.

oppose it. I can assure this house in all colemnity that could place no reliance on three-fourths of the Irish. secure the real interests, not of the Grown and govern- the just claims of the people to sheir rights, and had ticularly interested in the speedy cessation of such ex-

MONDAY, APRIL 10. OFFAT DEMINSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE

Finperial Parliaments

CHARTER. HOUSE OF LORDS .- In answer to a question from the Merquis of NOBTHAMPTON, which was quite inaudible in the gallery.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, he believed there WIS NOW NO reason for the slarm which certain proceed. ings announced to take place to-day had created. The stumpted meeting on Kennington Common had single soldier-that dispersion had been effected without highest degree improbable. (Hear, hear.) The petilion which had been so unnecessarily made the subj ct of a proceeding of this kind, and eccasioned so much alarm and consternation, had been brought in the quietest manner across one of the bridges in a vehicle for the purpose, and taken to the other house of parliament. no obstruction having been received in its progress, which was an additional satisfaction to him, inasmuch as he hoped the right of her M. jesty's sufjects to petition would at all times be fresly admitted and ex-reised, when it was done in a constitutional manner. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGSAM entirely agreed with the noble marnot be interferred with unless it were absolutely neces. sary! (Hear, hear.) The same observation would apply to the right of meeting for the purpose of discussion ; that the meeting should be for discussion alone. (Hear, hear.) Wherever there was an assemblage too large for right to when that force was wielded by the govern-The monster meetings in England and Ireland were es. sentially idegal-they were mere exhibitions of physical tended to be meetings for that which became impossible, viz., discussion, where no one could be heard, and where no one, he might bep rmitted to say, even dreamt of speaking, but where all, if they did not dream of acting, pisced themselves in a position in which they might be driven, before they knew it, to illegal courses. (Hear.) This was the opinion of the late Lord P nukett and Lord Abinger, as well as of himself, with reference to a great meeting in Manchester, in September, 1819-they all ment of Irel nd by the parliam nt of Great Britain ; if thought that by the law of this land that meeting was illegel, and this was one of a similar character. (Cheers.) The Duke of WELLINGTON hoped the noble and learned study of my life to overthrow the domination of this lord's opinion was founded on the law of the country as parliament in Ireland (laughter); and I take upon mythousand people. All the citizens had been placed under arms-a'l trade, commerce, and occupation of every description, had been partially suspended, every individual being obliged to seek the safety of himself and his neighbour, as well as the security of their property. To be exposed to such inconvenience as they had been that] day for the third or fourth time in this short session of

indeed a matter of serious consideration. (Hear, hear.) He trusted by the bill now pending in parliament, or other measures, the law would be so explained and understoee, that meetings might be limited to such numbers as could consistently discuss a question, or hear it discuss d-(hear, hear)-end that the morchants and trausactions as had been going on within the last few days. He hoped it would no longer be in the power of any men

ings which necessarily put the people under arms, and took efforts of the police, and although he had been in readi zess with the troaps, to give every possible support to them, if required, for the preservation of the peace of the city, and the maintenance of the law of the country, not a single soldier had been seen. (Cheers.) The Margais of NOBTHAMPTON cande some obcertations in a low tone of voice, and added rather more audibly, that he wished to express the gratitud + of their Intithips for the noble conduct of the people of London os the present occasion. The spirit of order and attachment to the English constitution-of religion and morality exhibited by the middle classes - would long be sem mbered. (Hear) The Mary is of LANSDOWNE had great pleasure in con. firming the stat ments of the noble marquis, that beyond overthrow of a tyranny which had forfeited all claim the conduct of the police and the readiness of the military to act if necessary, under the noble duke, the go vernment had received the most decisive evidence of the tion on having shown the nations of the world-ard the zeal of every class of the community in all parts of London, throughout which there had been but one emula. tion, namely, which should render the most service and make the greatest sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) If there was engthing which had imparted to her M-jesty's government that degree of confidence which was necessary to enable them to set as they had done, it was the certainty which they had acquired within the last eight and forty hours that, if they had occasion to call on any part of the community for support, it would be readily Efforded. (Hear, hear.)

I feel this attempt you are making to coerce the people There wis a time when the aristocracy could effect ment merely, but of the great body of the people. (Loud excited their indignation by a denial of those rights; ottement and such fear. The working classes were now of Ireland will be utterly ineffectual, and that they will something in Ireland; but they had not that power and r. peated cheers.)

treason. (Ironical cheers.) But, be that as it may, I on the De Burghs to follow him. Neither did he think he wished to repeat the expression of an opinion have a duty to perform, and from the performance of that the Duke of Leinster could get a single partian out which he had often urged both in and out of that have a duty to perform, and from the performance of that the Duke of Lemster could get a stage part which he had often urged both in abar but of that that duty I shall not shrink. (Laughter.) In 1813, of his own family, or that any man would follow Lord house, viz., that there was a power behind the throne before I joined the Repeal Association, I felt it my duty Ormonde in Kilkenny, though one of the most amiable to make a last appeal to this house, asking them for what men in Ireland. The noble lord at the head of the go. was then called justice to Ireland; that is, a series of verament must know that looking to the gentry of Ireuseful measures, calculated to give satisfaction to the land for anything like support in a national struggle Irish people, consistent with the maintenance of the was relying on a fallacious hope. In case these mat- that house, he begged to say that he had taken the was the conduct of the government? He was satisfied union between the two countries. You refused that ap- ters should be sett of by a resort to the last extremity,stimpted meeting on Mennington dual as myself, but by a very considerable part of that | cated, -- the Irish gentry would be glad to compound bloodshed, without difficulty, and under circumstances | nation of which I am one of the representatives. You | with the dominant party for saving their estates. Therewhich rendered its re-union and re-organisation in the bave now an opportunity of meeting the demands of that fore the government could place no reliance on them, pation by yielding to their claim for a separate l gisla. Neither could the government rely on the Orangemen, a tura, for self-government under the ancient constitution body of considerable extrinsic strength, for, by the till of Ireland, consisting of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of the hon. member for Drogbydn (Sir W. Somerville), sedition were, and he certainly thought, after the of that nation : and I am here to say to-night that I the government was about to deprive them of their te. able and constitutional speech of the honourable sincerely believe, if you, refuse that claim during the nant right. Among the Orangemen of the north of Ira- member for Oldham the other night, that the go- ment. (Renewed cries of 'Oh !') They might rest present year, you will have to encounter the establish- land there szisted a great deal of the spirit of the United vernment would have paused before proceeding assured that there was a cause for the discontent which ment of a republic in Ireland. (Loud cries of 'Oh, oh !' Irishmen. He most ardently desired that the Orange- further with this bill. He would be the first man to led to the adoption of such precautions. The hon, memand ironical cheers.) Unlike all other governments in men should arm-that any portion of Irishmen should Ireland, the lib ral government of England, instead of at-obtain power to enforce their right. The government tell the right honourable baronet that he had refused been supported by such numbers if there had not been by kindly concessions, meet their demands by a coercion strong; a fine boly, but entirely national. They were lax-(hear, hear)-and that at this moment when your taken from the people, and were excellent for the prolaw-(hear, hear)-and that at this moment when your taken from the people, and were excellent for the pro-For-ign Minister is giving his countenance to the officts servation of order; but if it came to a great national the formande had with a so many He was ready to admit that if the government approquis that it was most important on every occasion, for of every other people to redean themselves from servi struggle, the policemen in Ireland would be too happy the peace of the country, the liberty of the subject, and tude. I say there is no better parallel for the condition to obtain future reward and renown, if they were to the peace of the country, the liberty of the subject, and thus, I way increase in the transmission of the security of the crown, that the right of petition should of Ireland in her relation to England than that of Sicily act as the saviours of their country. (Laughter.) The knew how liable they were to be misinterpreted; and procession had been permitted every thing would to Naples; but the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign government next relied on the army. The army at the but he must say that but for that step which the have passed off quite as peaceably as had happily been Affairs thinks that Sicily is perfectly right in throwing off present moment was an insignificant fraction of the right hon. gentleman advocated, in spite of the the yoke of Naples ; and yet, in my absence, hon, gen. whole nation. During the rebellion, 153 000 armed but it was essential to its existence as a matter of right tlemen have brought charges against me-if they have troops were occupied in maintaining the possession of charges against me let them make them to zight-(hear, two or three counties in Ireland; and if it came to a lish always to be beggars at Britain's door? He desire was manifested by the working people of this hest.) Wherever there was an assemblage too large for hear -- but they have brought charges against me as an in- struggle, which you itroops in itreating the second a demonstration, and that day witnessed a demonstration, and, thank country to obtain their just rights the government came numbers tor the excibition of physical force, and could hear.) I am here to auswer those charges both for the Irish people. Ir land was divided into small fields, God, it was a peaceable one. (Great laughter.) Did down with a gagging law. As he unders'ood this bill, if coly have the intention of overawing the ministers and that party and myself, and I may say this-with respect which made it difficult for cavalry and artillery to act. honourable gentlemen laugh at the idea of a peace. a man delivered his opinions upon governments in the Darliament. (Hear, hear.) Discussion the people had to my noble companions in the noble struggle-(ironical Therefore the government had no just ground to place able demonstration? He rejoiced at it, but he abstract, upon the origin of human governments, upon house did not rise till half-past one o'clock. a right to, but a display of force they only could have a che-rs and great laughter)-for the independence of reliance on mere physical force. But he honestly be- would warn the right honourable baroxet that if he the purposes and designs of human governments, or exour parive land - (renewed cheers) - having for 80 lived that the governmont could not rely on the army suppressed the free expression of public opinion, he pressed his preference in the abstract for a republic as mest under the parliament of the country. (H.ar.) years had the opportunity of seeing the most dis- in Ireland. (Loud cries of 'Oh !') He was persuaded tinguished men of all parties in this house, never that if there should be a struggle to-morrow, a very have I met with a number of men acting for a great large portion of the army of Ireland would refuse to any force, and could not by any percersion of language, be pre- political object that appeared to me at least to be against the people of Ireland. (Cries of 'Oh, oh !') He deration was dissolved in 1839, two men went sity of striking the words 'open and avowed speaking' actuated by such pure and disinterested motives as knew not the meaning of liberty of speech, if he were those with whom it is my tride to act. (Roars of laugh- Hot allowed to speak on these subjects. He would blishing secret clubs, with private signals and ter, and ironical cheering.) Now, with respect to my- state what had been the object of his argument. He self, I have been called a traitor. (Tremendeus ironical need not say that he treated with utter disdain the at- pursued them, hawever, and drove them out of the upon Mr O'Conner. He said he did not intend to follow che-risg, which continued for some minutes, and was times of the government to put him down by praseagain and again renewed.) I shall not profess discution. (Laughter.) But the object of his argument levalty to the Queen of England (groans); but if it be had been to show that if ever those two great coun. treason to profess di-loyalty to this boust-to the govern- tries, England and Ireland, should come into collision, that be treason, I avow it. (Loud criss of 'Oh, oh!' -('Oh, oh !')-snd could not be otherwise than divas chiers, and laughter) Nay, more; I say it shall be the | trous to England in any case. It England failed, Eng. to prosecute the honourable member for Limerick, which he entertained strong objection, he was ready to lord's opinion was founded on the law of the country as parmament in interes (augures), and a two erement, England with an independent republic on one side and ness. What he regetted was, that there was no coninhabitants of the metropolis within the last two or that in this house no man stands higher in regard to his an independent republic on the other. (Loud laughter.) three days from this threatened meeting of two hundred public character than I do (Roars of laughter.) I am But, if England succeeded, it might desolate the connperfectly conscious that there are many in this house in- | try and distress its industry, but it would still have Irefinitely my superiors in talent; but since I have had a land a disgrace for itself in the eyes of all mankind. seat here as representative for Limerick I have never Under those circumstances, before these ominous words tion : and until it saw that opposition, there would asked for powers to stop the treason and sedition which listed, and it appeared to him that the existence of that given any vote in this house from any other object that 'too late' were pronounced, striking the knell of Eng- be no bearing on the benches opposite. What he had lately been rife. (Hear, hear.) The speech of the an honest and a sincere desire to promote the public lish power in Ireland, he advited the concession to the wanted was an opposition based on constitutional hon, member for Nottingham (Mr O'Connor) had be a welfare. (Hear.) I challenge any one to point out any Irish of those rational rights to which they had a claim principles, opposing the government in their attempts marked by great loyalty on the one hand, and by vote given by me from any other consideration. And I by every title, human and divine. He had used no re- to inflict laws of this kind. Was not this bill an in- strong condemnation of government on the other. H. tell the house m re. Now, that I am to be arraighed as serve on the present occasion (Linghter.) He should fraction of the rights of the subject? He knew of a criminal, I should gladly accept the most ignominious use no reserve in the end of these observations as he death that could be inflicted upon me-(renewed and had used none in the beginning; and when the noble long-continued laughter)-rather than witness the in- lord told him that he (Mr O'Brien) was a traitor to the dignities that have been inflicted by this legisla ure Crows, he repelled the charge and retorted it. (Laughupon my countrymen during the next thirty years of my (ter.) He told the noble lord that if in the present posilife-(a laugh)-I mean the last thirty years. (Laugh- tion of Europe he attempted, as regarded his own fel- day six months. It was monstrous that with a wished, however, is no unfriendly spirit, to give the was the intention of her Majesty's government to take others in this great metropolis-the mart of trade and tor.) It has been stated that I weat to Prance for the low-countrymen, to crush all efforts on the part of the starving multitude not a single measure was proposed hon. gootleman an opportunity of avowing or disavowing any step on the subject, he held in his band a bill which credit-might not be alarmed, week after week, by such purpose of soliciting foreigo aid (hear hear); that is to democracy of this country to obtain those just rights for the amelioration of their condition. When they say, armed succour on behaif of my country in the which the democracy of other countries had obtained ; asked for reform, they were met by prosecution struggle in which they are engaged. This is a misag- and if, as regarded his (Mr O Brien's) countrymen, he to concert-ba nould not say conspire-to hold such meet. pr-hension. ('Hear,' and a lough.) If I had gone to refused their demand for self government-if the noble prefersion. ("Hear,' and a lough.) If I had gone to reinsed their demand for sen government-if the noble sek foreign aid of a foreign which the hon. gentleman had in that house avowed with a view to the expediency of passing that hill into a them away from their business. (Hear, hear.) The bare come back accompanied by a tolerably large legion bat block in the respective countries. then he told thing initiations on minet the model and in which, so lately as law as speedily as convenient, he might be permitted to

laugh at your attempt to ladict the whole nation for high now, which Lord Clauricarde would know if he chiled Mr F. O'CONNOR said, as he had been alluded to, -the voice of the people-which should be greater than the throne itself; but if the term ' ireason' were nounced their intention to assemble at Kennington to thrown in the teeth of any honourable member in petition the legislature on some of these subjects, what oath of allegiance, and that that would induce him that no Christian man could have read without a shud chinations of her Majesty's government. (A laugh.) preparations made by Her Majesty's ministers. (Cries He was surprised that the descendant of Lord Nm. Russell should be the man to ferret out the law of Charles II., in order to determine what treason and resist the invasion of a foreign army, and he might ber for Nottingham (Mr O'Connor) would never have to proceed with a deputation to France; but if Ire- honourable gentleman were attributable to the wrongs land had been treated with justice, he asked the monournous genue at the hands of the legislature. thousands had died of famine ? He knew the right | hended danger they were justified in the precaution honourable baronet did not like compliments, and he they had taken, but he believed that if the assemblage whims of some of the constituencies, hundreds of thousands would have perished in Ireland. But were the government in a not only commentes were the noment a to sympathise with that movement; yet the moment a and associations. (Hear, hear.) When the Confe- ported. He hoped the government would see the necesthrough the north of England and Scotland esta- out of the bill. country ; and for himself he must say, that he never said or wrote anything of a political character which the result of such collision was exceedingly uncertain had never allowed the doors of any association to be bill. He understood the hon, gentleman to say that alland hence forth would stand alone, and it might not be and if they obtained a conviction from an honest or give the other provisions of the bill his hearty support. unadvisable to consider what would be the condition of dishonest jury, their triumph would only be a weak- Ha (Sir B. Hall) would suggest to the hon. gestleman stitutional opposition in the house. The opinion of meeting that day had been dispersed entirely by the of troops. ('Oh, oh !' and great laughter.) I wish the noble lord that it was not a man in the last Saturday week, there appeared a letter purporting make a very few observations. (Hear, hear.) The noble cumstances now passing around us, but not one had gentleman from this house, upon saving bim to-night rise told the house or the country, that in every fothe moment the second reading of the bill now before reign state where popular freedom had been faint one, that the hon. gentleman had risen to disavow was the first, because the dearest right contended successors of Charles Fox, Richmond, and others, were using the opportunity for limiting, or altogether out the realm for some weeks past-to disavow. I say, abrogating the very right for which other nations with that fervent eloquence which characterises his ad- were contending. (Hear, hear.) He would chadresses elsewhere, if not in this house-(a laugh)-the racterise this as a hase, brutal, and bloody bill, and let them once close the safety valve for the free exruption would burst around them. Did they hope pay them honeurably (a laugh), and I do not care teenth century? or did they imagine that opinion upon the throne. (Laughter.) Let the prople be the would be trammelled while the nation was panting for ber repeating the same sentiments in this house, not liberty? This bill was an act of treason against the sowith that boldness and daring which he assumes vereign, and this was the first instance of a govern- liberately written. The hon. member would do well. ment presuming to attach the odium of its tyranny in in addressing great public meetings, not only to instil and lip service of allegiance, and with a profession of a its measures to the sovereign. (Hear, hear.) The into men's minds that they should endeavour to attain faist shadow of loyalty to the Crows, and bringing right hon. bart, had risen like a veiled prophet to their rights by moral and not by physical force, but to reply to the treason, as he called it, of the hon. read a short spreed delivered not many days ago by une member for Limerick, but the enthusiasm, the elo- of the most eminant men in the most enlight-ued countraitor ; and he may therein have alluded to what I felt quence, and loyalty of an official, thumping that red try in the world, a speech d-livered by Mr Welcker at it my daty to state to the house the other night. For box, had no effect upon his (Mr. O'Connor's) mind, of their rights-a speech in which that gentleman said his absence I am not accountable-the cause of that ab- as the true response to ministerial fervour was in substance, 'Do not let us mistake licence f r liberty. "Quarter day." (Hear, hear, and laughters) (Hear, bear,) Do not let us imagine that because much They were fond of precedent in that house, may require to be romodolled, all must be overthrown. report of a meeting of the Irish Confederation-namely, but they rejected precedent from their political (Hear, hear.) Lat us take England as our model. She predecessors - from Fox, Richmond, and Erskine- has free institutions, her people have great political priviwhen those precedents were not calculated to leges; she alone remains proud and pre-eminest amongst (cheers)-he received from M. Lamartine, who with aid them in their acts of tyranny, and if there was the nations of the world, whilst all around her is a public virtue refased to encourage designs, be they sedi- no modern precedent for this atrocious blow at wreck.' (Cheers.) D:siring to see this country maintions, or traitorous, or loyal-as the hon, gentleman liberty, some precedent-loving official would take up port the proposition of the gov rament. pretends-knowing that if he encouraged such designs this blue book, and read as follows :--- "Sir, I will now call the attention of the house to a precedent hou, baronet (Sir B. Hall) himself allowed, that the good cause of war to England against France. (Hear, coming from no small authority, and one which this letter of two columns, from which he read two sentences house will do well to pause before it rejects, it was taken up with recommendations to rely on moral bears, sir, essentially upon the present case; I quote | force alone. The two passages which had been read he from the nine thousandth nine hundredth and ninety- (Mr O'Connor) avowed ; they were in accordance with all nint's of Nebuchaduazzor, the King of the Jews. Lamartine ? (Cheers.) I ask the hon. gentleman when when that monarch required a precisely similar dience to the law and moral force. ther he did say to the Irish club at Paris, 'Every new | measure to suppress Chartist violence and treason." (Laughter.) Was this the promised fruits from clause of this bill which he had stated on a former even. reform? Was this the realisation of popular hopes and ing. We are now going to re-enact for Englan 1 and Whig liberty? Was this the reward of seven years | Ireland the law of leasing-making, which we had repeace amid pestilence, famine, and death? Or will pealed for Scotland, and under which Mule and five this be tolerated, as the mind's extinguisher, by those France bat a few days, we have, nevertheless, seen | who are determined to achieve their rights? He members who usually followed in the wake of nrst French revolution. Wallst he said this, he did not Ministers, but he would again repeat, that he think it fitting that we should have a National Convenenough to feel assured that, were Ireland to demand trusted it would spur his countrymen to throw off tion permanently sitting in judgment on Parliament. He the foreign yoke altogether. If he stood alone, he called on Ministers, instand of passing new, to put in would use all the forms of the house to resist the force the existing laws. They had power to put down progress of this monster; he would interrupt its delegation, and he advised them to exert it. Every delagate its power to a distant body. a violation of the constitution, and if he stood alone and without a seconder, he would now move that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr G. THOMPSON expressed his heartfelt gratification upon her Majesty. As personal notoriety was one of the that the preceedings out of doors to day had been cha strongest motives for these treasesable exhibitions, he of M Lamartine, nevertheless writes to Mr Duff, and ract rised by peace and order. ('Hear' and cheers.) It thought that this bill would put a stop to them : for the must be satisfactory to every member of that house that man who might reckon upon sympathy as a traitor was ful rebellion; still, if we should be worsted in the instead of labouring under the apprehension of conflict not sure of meeting it as a felon. Mr Hume had com struggle, I promise the assistance of 50,000 Frenchmen.' out of doors, they were assembled to-night in peace and plained that the government had made use of a clause in (Hear, hear.) I did hope that the hon. gentleman would quietness. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the people would an act of Charles II. for stopping persons who had sie that the best means of attaining their just rights | threatened to bring up a petition with hundreds of thouwas by conducting themselves in an orderly and peace. | sands of men ; and the government were supposed to able manner, by avoiding any conflict with the authori. intend to use the whole of the act, and prevent more that as a body they would tice. (Hear, hear.) I have ties, and by abstaining from any violence to persons or than twenty persons signing petitions. It was clear said that I did not call the hon, gentleman a traitor, property. (Hear.) With regard to the bill now before from the devision of Lord Mansheld, in the case of Lord but I did read that statement made by Mr Duffy to the the house, which he considered to be one of more im- George Gordon, that the clause in the act of Charles Irish Confederation. The hon. gentleman drew his own pertance than any that had been brought before the II. relating to tumultuary assemblies was not reinference, (Cheers.) He said I called him a traitor, house within the last century, he must say he thought it pealed; but it would be ridiculous to contend that be because I read those sentiments. (Renewed cheers.) had been introduced with undue and unbecoming haste.) cause Ministers thought proper to avail themselvos of The house also drew its loference, and I read that infer. The object of that bill was to render the speaking, that portion of the act they must be supposed to coincide ence in unmistakcable language in those cheers which openly and advisedly, of words affecting the integrity of in all the doctrines contained in the statute. The hon. the hundrable gentleman received when he said, 'I the British dominions a felony. He would warn the member for Montrose was mistaken in supposing that was called a traitor.' (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentle- house not to adopt such a measure precipitately, and to the case of Muir and Palmer bore any analogy to those man has referred to the feeling of the people of Ircland, beware lest by doing so they eunobled felony, and con. which would come within the purview of the measure

they then came forward with measures of ecercion. The | . xpessed to danger by the excitements addressed to them. present government had refused to relieve dissenters | Ought we not, then, to endeavour to put an end ton them, and to punish those who by urging the working: from church rates-they had refused any revision of classes to breaches of the paace, and to the l vying of taxation-they had refused to equalise the income-taxwar against our institutions, were putting in jeopardy; they had so far adhered to the doc:rine of finality that heir dwarest interests ? He then adverted to the stald, they had refused any extension of political rights to any majestic, noble conduct of the people, and to the attach ment and love for their institutions which they had exer hibited that morning; it was owing to the respect and confidence which that people reposed in the force at the command of the government that government had been enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more been able to keep without it than the government at of 'Oh, ob !') Such precautions were never necessary Berlin, Milav, and Vienna. When we contrasted our in a country which was wisely and justly governed situation as we now stood, with our situation as it might They were not necessary in France (laughter, and cries bave bren, had the result been different, there was no of 'Oh !') until a Guizit became minister ; but it man but must highly value the institutions on which the asomed unhappily that they were necessary in the metro. comforts and the happiness of the prople so mainly polis of the British empire, and under a liberal governdepended. In conclusion, he stated, that if he could believe that the literties of the people would be infringed by this bill, is would not be a consenting party to it. injustice somewhere ; all the power and influence of that ened freedom throughout the whole continent, and the

compared with the monarchy, he would be liable to be

Sir B. HALL after stating his surprise at Mr Thompmodes of communication. He (Mr O'Connor) son's opposition to the bill, proceeded to make an attack the whole of his very discursive speech; but he must express his surprise that the hon, member had come to was not perfectly open and patent to the world. He the conclusion to vote against the second reading of this closed against the press. And now they were going though there were some words in the third clause to that he should vote in favour of the second reading, and propose the omission of the words to which he obj cted this country was wild, because it did not see itself represented in the house by a constitutional opposi- owed to their Sovereign and to the state, if they had not (Sir B. Hall) had been in this house ever since that hop, gentleman was first elected for the county of Cork, many members who had voted for the first reading of bon, gentleman was next erected to the hon, the bon the satisfactory answer. There were no provisions at pr this bill from courtesy. He (Mr O'Connor) was justice to say that he had never beard him express any made of sterner stuff; and, if he stood alone, he opinious which intimated a desire to depose the So and persecution. As far as he was individually opinions be protessed in that a maper called the Nournean STAB. of he yet hoped, under the peculiar circumstances, and

The house then divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 417, the numbers being 452 to 35. On the question that the bill by at once committed, a further discussion arose, Mr GAEDNEB, after very consilerable difficulty, obtained a hearing, and then only after having moved and withrawn a motion for the ade journment of the house against the bill. Mr HUME moved as an amendment that the bill bo committed that day week, when the house again divided -for the amendment 33, against it 230, majority, 197. It was then moved that the house do adjourn, when a urther division took place, for the motion 26, against it, 228 majority, 202, After some further discussion the house again divided

on the question of adjournment, -ayes, 24, noes, 213, majority, 189; when the hill was ordered to be committed on Tuesday at twelve o'el ck, the house sitting specially at that hour for the purpose. The latter part of the sitting was marked by great . Acitement, and the TUESDAY, AFRIL 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FOREIGNERS IN LONDON .- The would inevitably cause the formation of secret clubs compared with the momentury, no would be trans- had called attention yesterday t- the number of foreign-Duke of BEAUFORT said, the notil- Marquis (Lansdownes ers in London, and he was informed that persons in high official situations and other foreigners were now in the metropolis. He hoped this country would ever main-

tain the character which she had enjoyed as a refuge for those who were driven from their own country by misfortune. Ho believed, however, that it was perfectly the hon, gentleman who had just sat down through notorious that during the riots which took place at Berlin emissaries from the French espital were seen encouraging the people ; and in Italy the same thing had occurred. A strong opinion prevailed, moveover, that such persons were in this country prior to the presentation of a cetain petition yesterday in the other house of parliament, and he wished, therefore, to know whether, since the repeal of the Alien Act, there was any power in the hands of the government enabling the removal of foreignera, and if such power did not exist, whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps in reference to the matter ? There was, also, a society vernment would have been wanting in the duty they called the National C. avention, which never had been recognised by the governm nt, but still the society exsociety ought to be taken into consideration, and he should like to know whether the government had any intention of taking measures to put down that society ? (Hear, hear,)

The Marquis of LANGDOWNE said, that with respect to the first question, be was desirous of giving the most sent, by means of which the conduct of aliens in this country could be controlled, otherwise than as her Mawould move that this hill be read a second time this vereign er to subvert the monarchy. He (Sir B. Hall) jesty's subjects ; but in answer to the question whether it the last few days, and which were at variance with the purpose. Althouth it was not necessary for him to proopinions be professed in that house. He (Sir B. Hall) face any application for laying such a bill on the table. country who would go farther to shake off the to be written by the bon member. Ho (Sir B. Hall) marquis proceeded : I am the last person to wish that English yoke from the Irish people than he would, must do the hon, gentleman the justice to say that, there should exist any permanent law in this country Many kon. members had adverted to the foreign cir. throughout the whole of that letter, he did not tell the prescribing the conduct, or prohibiting the residence of people to resort to other than moral force; but he (Sir any foreigners, other than the usual laws which exist B. Hall) wished to give him an opportunity of explaining with re-pect to all her Majesty's subjects, and I have the meaning of the words he was about to read. The before been instrumental in procuring a modification of bon, gentleman addressed a letter to the 'Old Guards' the law on that subject; but I certainly am of opinion the house was moved, I entertained some hope, albeit a achieved, that a free press and the liberty of speech (laughter), in which he said. 'Old Guards' I have re- that, desirable sait is that this country should, upon al ceived several letters warning me of the danger of joining occasions, afford ho pitality to all these foreigners, for. (Hear, hear.) While the descendants and in the procession, but this is my answer to out and whether monarchical, constitutional, or republicane all .- that I would much rather be taken a corpse from who may visit these shores, and who come prepar d to midst that procession (a laugh) than dishonour my-elf, obey the laws and to got the part of obedient subj-cts disgracemy country, and desert you by remaining away. during the residence they obtain under the favour of the law, -- whilst I think this desirable, I cannot conceal Old Guards, the charges against me by the enemy have been num-rous, but cowardies has never been one of from myself, when I see the courses now in operationthem. But as to republic or monarchy, let the power when I see the increased number of foreigners in Lonbehind the throas be greater than the throas itself, don-when I regard the peculiar circumstances under to him, if from no better feeling, at least by virtue of the pression of public opinion, and the cauldron of cor- let labour select its own representatives annually and which they have recently visited this country-when L know they come under various influences, and those not to resist the mind's torrent by coercion in the nine- whether you put the Pope, the Devil, or the Pretender the accustomed i fluences of pleasure or business, but influences of a totally different description-I cannot but think it fit that the government should have vested base of the superstructure, and I care not three straws what the figure head may be.' (Ories of ' Hear, hear, in them the power, for a limited time, in certain cases, to compel the departure of any such persons as they may think fit. (Cheers) I am authorised to state that such is the opinion of the Lord-Lieut-nant of Ireland, as well as the rest of her Maj-sty's government. (Cheers) When I hear it proclaimed avowedly that there are a number of these persons prepared to take a part in the internal affairs of this country-above all, when I hear it proclaimed by a person who would be equally guilty if misleading his fellow-subjects in this respect, that there are forty or fifty thousand persons from a neighbouring foreign nation, prepared and desirous of taking an opportunity of upsetting the government of this country-when I hear those assertions made, and don't know the extent to which they are true-but when I know there are crowds of persons resorting to this country, whose motives can't at this moment he ascertained, it is, I believe, the duty of the government and the parliament to stand armed in this respect against any exigencies that may arise, (Cheers.) I desire m rely to state the groun is on which I wish to lay this Mr O'CONNOR begged to remind the house that the bill on the table; and, if your lordships approve of it, I shall propose the reading of it a s could time on Thursday next, and ask your lor iships to proceed with it with as little delay as possible. (L-ud cheers) The noble marquis was understood to decline answering the second question as to the National Convention. his writings (hear); and he defied the hon. baronet to The Eurl of MALMESBURY thought the time was come show that he had ever breathed anything but strict obewhen foreigners visiting this country should be under peculiar surveillance ; bat he knew that several foreigners Mr Home repeated the objections to the 'gagging' in London, among whom was Prince Louis Buomaparte, had offered their assistance to the government to preserve the peace yesterday. (Hear.) AFFAIRS OF ITALY .- Lord BR-JUGHAM then moved for the production of certain correspondence between the British government and that of Sardinis. The noble lord other Scotch patriots had been banished from their native country. If we passed such a law, we should seiz-d the opportunity to pass in review a portion of the have the same secret meetings and espionage which we | recent events which have agitated Europe, and especially and heard enough to have the conviction, that the knew not what may be the feelings of those Irish had in the bad years subsequent on the outbreak of the singled out the King of Sardinia and the Pope as the objects of his attack. He then passed on to Paris, and declared that he looked with far more dread at what was passing there than at the events which had taken place in Italy. He entertained personally the greatest resport for several of the illustrious men who formed part of the provisional government, but if he wore asked whether passage by every constitutional form, because it was place ought to have its distinct meeting, and should not he had any confidence in them, governed as they are by the multitude, he must confess he felt no confidence in them at all, The SOLICITOB GENERAL supported the bill. It was The Marquis of LANSDOWNE would not attempt to not intended to repress private speaking, but only, 'open follow the noble lord into the various details of his and advised speaking,' recommending the levy of war speech, but had no objection to produce the papers in question

Lord Baseggan made a few observations, which were ;nandible,

would pay particular attention to the conduct of certain the middle and humbler classes, a very large amount foreigners in London, who, he understood, were inciting of sympathy for Ireland, and a desire that Irishthe people to ac s of violence. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships then adjourned at a quarter before

HI o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The SPEAKER took the chair at five minutes to four o'clock.

On entring the house, the object that attracted universal notice was the monster petitien, which lay on the floor, close to the table, in five large masses of paper.

There were about 300 members present when the gallery was opened, and by four o'clock that number had increased to about 400. The only cabinet ministers | would receive that aid which the Chartists-whether present at the time were Lord Morpeth and Sir J. C. from sympathy or political expediency-off red them. Hobbous :.

Mr F. O'C-nnor occupi ed bis usual seat on the Opposition side of the house, and after conversing for a few minutes with C lonel Thompson and other members. crossed the fi wr and shook hands with Lord M. Hill. Sir Robert Peel was one of the members who arrived make it part of its duty to instruct its citizens in the use early.

Cantain Profell presented a petition from a large number of the electors of Brighton, who had availed themselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of their political rights, trusting they would receive that degree of attention which their importance deminded from the guardians of the civil, social and religious rights of the people. The petitioners stated that the great and of all governmental institutions should be the protection of life, the security of property, the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes. (Hear, hear.) They therefore prayed that the house would make such reforms in the representative system as to secure to the whole people a full, free, and fair representation, in accordance with the urgency of the times and the wants and wishes of the people.

THE CHARTER.

Mr F. O'CONNOL.-I rise, Sir, to present a petition signed by 5 700 000 persons ; also another petition signed by about 31 000, which is not appended to that large muster-roll which is now lying on the floor of the bouse, The petitioners pray for Annual Parliaments, Universal possible, without civil war. (Laughter.) If it were Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Equal Electoral Districts, No guilt to counsel his fellow-countrymen to send to the Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members; and I beg, from the courtesy I have already received from the house, to say no more now than to submit that the first petition be read at length by the clerk.

The petition was then ordered to be brought up. and the simple sheet, containing the petition without the signatures, was brought up and read by the clerk at the table.

Lord MOBPETH .--- I wish to state, on the part of my that whatever may he his conti

that you had been in France. (Continued laughter.) Why, sir, the language that I have held in Ireland and country and the Queen. in France to my countrymen has been this, that Irish Sir G. GREY then rose, and was greeted with loud

freedom must be won by Irish courage and Irish firmness. I have no desire to impose upon my country one description of servitude in place of another. (Hear, hear.); I believe that if the liberty of Ireland were to be won, or at least its redemption were to be won by foreign bayonets, it could only be maintained in that position by foreign bayonets, and it is not my desire or intention to place my country under the influence of foreign bayonets. (Hear, hear) The hon, member then proceeded to avow that he went to Paris to congratulate the provisional government, and through them France, on the to the possession of the throne of France. He went there for the purpose of congratulating the French naexample already had not been without its effect-how a nation might eff. ct its deliverance, displaying a spirit of independence which he trusted, would react on his own country. He had no hesitation in arowing that he found on the part of the Prench people a very great amount of intense feeling towards Ireland. He was glad that such a feeling existed, and it would be the business of himself and those with whom he acted to encourage that sympathy, which was not confided to France alone, for he believed that every nation, every enlightened man. and every statesman in the civilised world regarded the condition of England, in reference to Ireland, as entirely analogous to that of Russia in reference to Poland, He did not reject the sympathy of nations so offered. He The Marquis of LANDONDEREY hoped the government was happy to think that there was in this country, among men should acquire the power they sought. Though he did not agree in all the points of the Chart: r. he was happy to say that among the Chartists, the 5,590 000 who signed the petition to the house, there was scarcely an individual who did not sympathise with the cause of the Irish. ('Hear,' from Mr Frargus O'Convor.) He trusted that they would acquire political power for themselves, and they knew perfectly well that they could do so at no time with a greater prospect of success than when England was embarrassed in its relations with Ireland. Therefore he trusted that the Irish

> He arowed the sentiment that he had been instrumental in asking his countrymen to arm themselves. Under the present circumstances of all countries in Europe it was the duty of every person to obtain the possession of arms. There was not a nation in Europe which did not

of arms, and it was the peculiar duty of the Irish people to obtain the possession and the use of arms at the time when the government told them that they were prepared to crush the expression of opinion, not by argument. but by brute force. If this were guilt, he avowed it. He advised this as much for preserving order as for acquiring liberty. ('Oh. oh!') Let him remind hon. gentlemen of what took place in 1782. It was no crime for 2 people to enlist themselves in ormed array in resistance to foreign focs, and in protection of their own liberty. It was by such armed array that the Irish obtwined that legislative independence which England accorded to it, by a compact which England subsequently perfidiously violated. In order to show the feelings and intentions of the body with which he acted, he read a resolution passed at a late meeting of the Irish Confede. ration, which was to the following effect :-- that the Confederation repudiated, as a gross calumny, the imputation thrown on them by Lord John Russell, that the olj et of the Confederation was social disorder, and the

vielent separation from Great Britain ; the aim having always been the legislative independence of Ireland, and thereby the attainment of social order, and that they desired that such independence should be attained, if metropolis of Ireland, a national council, virtually representing the country-he cared not whether by election or by such nomination as would give effect to the sentimants of the people, composed of 300 individuals, they were acting on the suggestion thrown out by the late illustrious leader of the Irish prople, Mr O'Connell, and such a step became necessary, because the Irish members in parliament-he wished to speak with re-pect of them -did not constitute a full and great exponent of the

nation's fealings. They represented only one Irishman in one hundred, and formed, therefore, not a true repreright hon, friend the Secretary for the Home D. part- gentation of the country. Therefore it was proposed to ment, that he would have been in his place at this mo send to the metropolis of Ireland a body to represent the ment but that he has been much occupied by the neces. country, and with that body he would recommend the pose of effecting an amicable settlement of the questions ments on the actual prayer of the petition, he would not now at issue between the two countries. (Laughter.) He wish to appear wanting in respect to this or any other was quite prepared, when he came to that house to-day, petition signed by a large body of his fellow-subjects. to be met by these inculting sneers; but they had no eff.ct on him. He felt that the Irish would eventually The monster petition was then rolled out of the house succeed in their efforts, and that was not a fit subject for ridicu's. The only thing against them was precipita. tion. If any portion of the Irish Repealers should lend themselves to the designs of the government by any overt act of violence, though eventually they would obtain the emancipation of their country, yet that would retard it. On whom did the government rely ? A question had been asked the other night about the manufacture of pikes, and the poble lerd at the head of the government appeared to rely on a detective police, and on men whose principle it was to allure men into crime for Friday next, the day appointed for the discussion of the the purpose of betraying them. The noble lord also petition of the p op's for the Chart'r, he should ask the relied on racked juries. If the noble lord relied on a free jury it would be impossible for him to get a verdice. (Laughter.) The notie lord was running a considerable risk in the prosscutions which the government contemplated. If the noble lord failed, the prestige and influence of the government wire overthrown, and he weuld fall f there should be one independent juror out of the twelve. (Laughter.) But if the moble lord should succeed, what would he off ct? The noble lord knew the

noble lord and his colleagues that were traitors to th

cheers. He said, -After the long absence of the hon. with indignation-(lond cheers)-with the indignation befitting a loyal subject of the Crown-(renewed cheers) -the most foul imputations cast on his loyalty, not in this house, but in every newspaper circulated throughsentiments of disloyalty which have been attributed to Sovereign of this country. (Loud cheers) What, then, was, I will not say my astonis; ment, but my pain and regret-a feeling, I am sure, shared by every other member of the house-(cheers)-to find the hon. mem egainst my noble friend, for defending the constitution of this country, a charge of treason. The hop, gentleman had said, that in his absence, he has been called a sence he can best explain. (Cheers.) I did not call him a traitor ; but I read to the house a pertion of the the announcement made by Mr Duffy that he had rc. ceived a message from the hon, gentleman at Paris, in which he cast to the winds that discouragin; replyhe should be violating the law of nations, and giving a hear.) I ask the hon, gentleman whether he is prepared to disavow the truth of that message which Mr Duffy announced as having been sent from Paris by him ? and which was to be the exponent of the sentiment of the Franch nation, casting aside the language of M. proof of sympathy renders us more able to serve the cause of our country. The satisfaction which we feel arises, above all, from the fact that we have found that there are at Paris Irishmen who are determined to unite their efforts to those of the Irish people is reconquering the national independence. Though we have been in French nation is deeply moved by the indignities and sufferings we have endured. We have seen and heard assistance. France would be ready to send 50,000 of her bravest citizens to fight with her for liberty ?'

Mr S. BRIEN .-- Will the right hon. gentleman read the next passage ?

Sir G. GBSY continued- We offer to the French our sincere thanks for their generous sympathy. That sympathy may be to us, later, a great assistance; but we feel that the liberty of Ireland should be conquered by the energy, the devotion, and the courage of her own children.' The hon, gentleman, knowing the sentiments says in effect- 'We will, if we can, institute a successhave disavowed those attempts elsewhere imputed to him. to seduce the soldiers of this country, the police also, and to insinuate that they were disaffected to the Grown, and

but I deny his right to make himself the expenent of the verted what was intended to be a badge of degradation proposed by the government; the cases were perfectly sary tusiness of his department this morning. I am noble lord to enter into early negotiations for the pur- loyalty of the people of that country. (Cheers.) The distinct. He had felt it necessary thus briefly to explain ite feelings of clause of this bill which proposed to render 'open and that what was meant by (ant) and diseffection to-night by introducing backneyed topier, advised speaking' felonious, no less than nise or ten was language used in the most open manner, with the and has alluded to a bill, tending, as he says, to with- offences were enumerated which were to be rendered view of inciting persons to levy war against her Majesty, and has alluded to a bill, tending, as no says, to many felonies. It was declared to be a felony to meditate the or against Parliament, for the purpose of inducing it to draw a privilege from the bragemen of the Large deprivation of Her Majesty of any of the bonours and alter measures which it believed to be conducive to the pertion of the north of Ireland is inalienably attached to titles she now enjoyed-to wrest nom Her Majesty any welfare of the state.

Their lordships then adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS must at twolve o'clock. or the special purpose of proceeding with the Crown and Government Security Bill.

Previous to proceeding to business, however, Mr S. D'BRIEN wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, whether ho had given directions that the letters of Repealers passing through the Post office should be opened, for he (Mr O'Brien) had that morning received a letter which had evidently been opened ?

Sir G. GREY : I can give the most urgualified contradiction to any such assertion. (Cheers.) No order of the kind has been given or is in contemplation. If the hoa gentleman has received a lotter which has been opeued, I should recommend him to apply to the Postmaster General immediately, and inquiry will be mede into the circumstance.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SPOUBITY BILL, -On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill,

Mr F. O'Connor said, he had already stated his intention, upon the introduction of this bill, to give

(Cheers.)

by the messengers.

Mr BRIGHT prevented a petition sgreed to by the delegates of Manchester, representing 6,000 persons, praying for the sis points of the Charter referred to in the large petition ; also for the abolition of the law of Entail and Primogeniture-(cries of 'Oh." and laughter)-for & limitation of the hours of labour, and for the establishment of local boards for the regulation of the wages of trade. (Hear, hear.)

noble lord the Fist Lord of the Treasury the following questions :-- Whether he could hold out any distinct hope that he would during the present session introduce er Support a mezcure for the Extension of the Suffrage-(cheers and laughter)-for the abridgment of the duration of Patliaments, for the formation of Electoral Districts, and for the Vote by Ballot' (Laughter.)

CROWN AND GOVLENNERT SECCRITT BILL .- The Clark having read the order of the day, Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of this bill.

Hr S. O'BLIEN: I do not rise, sir, for the purpose of entering at any length into the details of this bill. 1 care very little about these details; but I see in this bill B new attempt to meet the claims of Ireland by coercion rather than by concessions-("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) and it is because I regard it in that point of view, and not an account of its technical fermation, that I am here to hon, gentliman has endeavoured to e

the Grown and constitution of this country. (Cheers.) portion of the dependencies of the Grown-to lavy war The hon gentleman may receive such proofs as will con- against the Grown-to overawe the Parliament -- to invincekiel that that portion of the population of Ireland, cite foreigners to make war either upon the united king.

to which he has alluded will one and all indignantly dom or upon any part of Her Majasty's possessions-to deny the right of the hon. gentleman, to be the ex- print, to write, or to speak certain matters, and to do ponent of their felings. (Cheers.) The hon. gentle- any overt act or deid connected with the subjects pre-man has said the Chartists were with him to a man. I viously recited. He approved of this bill so far as it utterly disbelieve that also. (Hear, hear.) Beside the tonded to place in another entegory of crime certain bon. gentloman sits a leader of the Chartists (Mr F. offeress hitherto punished as treason; but he hoped the O'Connor), whe on Friday last expressed fcelings and government would be induced to abandon the clause to opinious very different from those of the hon. gentleman, which he had referred, by which it was proposed to declaring himself a friend of the Monarchy. (Hear, make open and advised speaking a felony. He could not hear.) I believe that if any person cudesvours to get support a measure which would gag the mouths of the foreign assistance and to acduce her Majorry's cubjects people, and prevent them from expressing their views on

from their allegience, he will find himself miserably dis- political questions. He certainly never anticipated that appointed, and there will ariss an indignant spirit of the centlemen who now sat upon the ministerial benches resistance against the hon, gentleman, and against the would have been so recreast to the principles they pro-

state whether open and advised speaking was ever be- he knew very well that if time were afforded to the foremade a felony ?

The Soliciton GENERAL,-Itis treason. Mr HUME .- Treason! What statute makes it so ? The Soliciton GENEBAL .- Open and avowed speaking, Hear.')

The other speakers in favour of the measure, but some alterations of this bid, he looked upon it as so several of them with qualifications as to the alteration unconstitutional in its principle, that he shou'd give or omission in committee of the gagging clause, wer Sir R. Inglia, Mr Anstey, Mr Aglionby, Lord Nugent, the house an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon it in every stage. It was notorious that for Mr P. Wood, Captain Arebdall, Mr H. Drammond, and Mr Horsman ; those against the motion altogether, Mr | many years the principles of the right hon. baronet Osborne, Dr Bowring, Mr Mun'z, Mr Bright, Mr J. (the member for Tamworth (Sir R Pael) had been O'Connell, Mr S. Crawford, and Mr Wakley, the latter acted upon by the present government, v z., that of resistance against the hon. gentleman, and against the would have been to recicate to the primer to the primer be present government, we are the present go the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman has nature. It was said that this measure was rendered ne- notious provisions were removed, to throw every possible mons; and the effect of the centralisation of that misrepresented the intentions of the government towards cessary by the state of Ireland; but he would ask obstruction in the way of the progress of the measure. nower within the House of Commons was to destroy spirit abroad; and, for every person convicted, there Ireland. We have no such feelings as he attributes to whether it was fair that the whole population of Gr. at Lord J. Russent thought that the words objected to the influence of rub'so meetings, public writings, would be found 53, 100, or 1,000, who would consider it us. We desire to see the Irish portion of the kingdom, Beltarn should be gagged in consequence of the in- in the clause about 'epenly and advisedly speaking' and public speaking outside the flouse of Con m as. would be found 53, 100, or 1,000, who would consider it, no disgrace to be so convicted to serve their country. A declaration to the Lord Lieutenant, with 283,000 signa-tures to it, had been spoken of; but the names of the parties signing it were not known; and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to declare an-solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by a large solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was by active solicitation they may had been induced to generally and it was and the solicitation is been to a great extent in France was no doubt which has bill. While herelied generally and advisedly speaking and public speaking of the from the fraction of a few persons in Dabin, or, perhaps, of while indissolubly connected with us, hsppy, and in the enjoyment of that constitutional liberty which is the a few persons in London f solicitation they may had been induced to declare an-solicitation they may had been induced to declare and in France was no doubt which the proper to a second net the solil. While herelied generally and the spirit in France were there solid a construct of the country had been induced to declare which had taken place in France were there solid a count of the spirit. qualifies confidence in the government. If ever there we possess it-in opposing the michievous objects of the government to introduce this measure; and it was inva- of the people to oppose such machinations, he could not in France were the result of a similar cause. (Hear,

should be a conflict in Ireland, the government hon. goald man's associates; and that is the best we's to riably the case that when a government had neglected forget that there was and popular class which was par- bear. Lean a line were consociet, in secret sintar of the secret sin

it all the opposition which the forms of the hous would permit, and, in pursuance of that notice, be now rose to most it in its present stige. He had already presented a patition, signed by thousands of

country at large to express an opinion upon it, the table of the house would be covered with similar potitions. (Hear, hear) And although it had been ollowed by an overt act, is treason. ('On I' and stated by some boy, members that it was their intertion to look for some modifications, and to propose

April 15, 1843.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

apothegm of the Nable Lord at the bead of the Trea. been needlessly wrought up. E repeated his hope that politically. sury and the Secretary of State for the Home De the bill might be postponed will after Easter.

4

belled, and Canada obtained its Parliament. Weil, all olesses. then, when they saw these things-when they saw that, contrary to the promise niede at the time of Attorney General, the judges as dijury of the land, and to heavy penalties every man of capacity and railroad travelling, penny postage, and other improvements, we are enabled to take a stand pre-

house. He meant no insult to the honourable Sir D. L Eress said that having on a former evenhad ample proof that the loval Orangemen of Ire- ministers.

then the government would be able to perpetuate it representative. self in office. He would tell them candidly that he Sir G. GREY said that he had been asked by the hon.

And such must be the state of fulfic opinion was at this the poor man had witnessed before he committed

and that physical force was a substance. America, while it would tend to suppress the open and scanda- to Her Mejesty, praying her to convene the Imporial not venture to carry such a measure as this; he with. the Bacom Bill and that pursual lots that the news which he had lous inculcation, by word or deed, of sedition or treason, Parliament in future force certain number of months drew the obnoxious clause respecting 'open and avowed the Reform Bill was rejected, to invade London with recently received from Canada that country also would not prevent the statement on the part of the sear in Dublin for the despatch of Erich speaking' en the intercession of Lord Grenville. He about the statement of the sear and would be lost unless they consected to yield to the ple of Ireland of the grievances which were felt through - business. Canadians their just political rights. Canada r.- out the width and breath of the country on the part of Mr Maurice O'Connunct exposed the amendment, and that house, respectfully to request the Government to the industry, and the honour of the Chartist body.

the Reform Bill, that this country should be go- sufficiency is and he would go further, urged in favour of Mr Blackall's amendment, applied was impossible to say what proceedings might and he would go further, the Action Dia, that it was not the business of the government de with tanfold force to the total Depend of the Union. and say, that if industry was rewarded, they would brought within the province of this set. In the news. and say, that if industry was rewarded, they would verned by local in the totolos, all poster was being being and the ball her and the ball being and the ball being and the ball being and the ball being being being and the ball being bei measure, which would consider the would entail on G eat Britain and the empire held that the destruction of brothels amounted to mind who should hereafter, by writing or speaking, titution in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He could not have we belonged, it would be still more grievous and fatal to and that excellent and ableman, the right hon. member Bitate for popular right. Was it not notorious that said any such thing; such a proposition would have the best interests of Iseland. But he agreed with the for Harwich (Sir J. Hobhouse), might be sent to Nor. we were progressing in manufacturing and mecha. been tetal y opposed to the whole conduct of her Ka- views which had been expressed in an article in the folk Island. Even Mr Macaulay might now be accused we were progressing in manufacturing and meena. Orea what y opposed to the whole conduct of her has views which had been expressed in an article in the book land, but in a set of feloniously writing and sent out of the country for nical improvements beyond any other country in justy's government. (Hear, hear.) Last year that go he country for the world? By means of the electric telegraph, the world? By means of the electric telegraph, railroad travelling, penny postage, and other im-railroad travelling, penny postage, and other im-railroad travelling, penny postage, and other im-to be the sector of the block. (Alough.) Eminently abive all other nations, and was it right differences to the physical condition of that country. In peat what had procured censure for him b fore in York- shances might arise in this country which would make it. that the new and active genius which those improve- the present year, again, although the peor law had b en shire, that he believed there was to be found a greater the duty of every man to make war on the sovereign ments had created in this country should be op. plac din operation, the government had felt that, at so assence of theft amongst the males, and more chastity (deles of 'ob, ob' from several members, and 'h-ar, posed by retrogressive legislation such as this? Was carly a stage of its proceedings, the attention of the among the females, of Ireland that in this country. it right that the progress out of that house should general government might still be needful, and he had, (Eeer, hear.) There was greater kindness amongst be met by an unconstitutional 'base, brutal, and therefore, transmitted instructions from the Treasury) them one towards the other. But while he paid what speech gave to the people, the tendency of such an un bloody' Bill within f (llear, hear, hear.) He could to Ireland, that in the event of people referring ma- was but a just tribute to their many virtues, he could constitutional measure would be to drive the people to callit by no other name. What was this but a Coer- nifesting itself in any of the unions, whether from not shut his eyes to their failings; and they wanted the cion Bill against the free interchange of mind actual inadequacy of funds, or from the non-payment of patient and persevering industry of the Saxons. (Hear, amongst the people of England? If it passed, then their rates by persons able to pay, but exempted from hear.) He had keard it said in America that an Irishwould that freedom of expression of opinion which payment by the negligence or connivance of the collec | man, when placed between a Scotchman and a Yankee, was the boast of England be changed into slavery, lors a report should be made of the fact, in order that | was the perfection of a settler, because on the one side he and the free voice of England be changed into mute- means of relief might be considered. He repelled. I arned frem the sobriety and industry of the Sc-tchman, that all the liberty of this country is preserved by freeness. We should then he placed under the ban and therefore, the suggestion that the government was in. and on the other side he was incited to activity by the gocontrol of the Attorney-General-then the Attorney. different to the physical condition of Ireland as wholly a headedness of the Yankes. (Lughter.) He believed great barriers of liberty are destroyed, though men may General ought to be Prime Minister in that libellous and calumnious. (Hear, hear.)

and learned geutleman who now filled the office ing claimed on the part of his constituents the protect of Attorney Ganeral, whose talent. sagacity, tion of the government against the violent and tumuland clemency, he might say, entitles him to tu us proceedings which were anticipated from the meet. to the highest admiration. His remarks applied to ing of yesterday, he felt it is his dwy to take the first the office it-elf; for, under the new law, the Attor- opp rtunity that presented itself of thanking minister ney-General would have the power of 2 Prime fr the admirable arrangements which they had made Minister. But he (Mr O'Connor) was not willing against any violation of the public pance. (Hear.) Therto surrender his rights, nor the rights of any class in | nover had been an occasion when greater provocation this country, to the system to be created under such had been offered to the authorities than had been giver a bill as this (Hear, hear) Again, he repeated, by the menaces of those persons who encouraged and that if such a bill as this had been introduced into promoted the proceedings of Monday, and if the whole the house when the noble lord now at the head of city was not now deploring the effects of those proceed the government was on the Opposition side of the ings it was because the government had done its duty. house, the blood of a Russell would have been (Hear.) At the same time he must say that nothing roused into madress to think that the law under could have done the inhabitants of London and West which his ancestors suffered was about to be re- minster greater honour than the conduct of the people enacted in the present age. They had had ample generally during Monday. The meeting was now chaproof from the history of yesterday's proceedings, 2s | ractorised as contemptible. If it was so, the government stated by the right hon. baronet (Sir G. Grey) him . was to be thanked for that fact. Again he bezged, on self, that there was no necessity for this bill. They the part of his constituents, to reiterate his thanks to the

land did not ask for such a bill as this. Above all, Mr MASTERMAN expressed some surprise at the obserthe government to tack itself to the Crown by great pleasure in returning thanks to the government for she would not find a warm welcome at the hands of all bringing in a bill for the botter security of the the exertions made by the authorities to pr. serve the classes. (Hear, hear.) But the government confounded

from that side of the house which he did to indepen-dent members speaking from the Opposition and Ministerial banches. He did not place much cong dence in the fervid eloquence of Ministers, the effict of which they sought to increase by bollly slapping the red bax on the table of the house. He cared very little for the big swelling words in which the mether the meeting had been forcibly dispersed by the persed by the police, but that the police commissioners, acting under the authority of her Majesty's ministers, had notified to the persons composing and heading it that means work work work and the table of the house. they solemnly proclaimed their 'intention and de. that means would be taken to prevent the procession ap. termination to uphold, by all means, the dignity and proaching the House of Commons or any of the public the power of the Crown and their own government, offices, and thereupon the meeting was peaceably dis-The echo to that was 'Quarter day.' ('near,' solved. But, at the same time that he stated this fact, and laughter) That was the only construction be must say that he could not admit the inference which he could put upon it. Provided there was drawn from it by the hon, member for Montrosefree discussion in this country, he had no objection to namely, that the proparations were useless or uncalled a monarchy, elective or hereditary. If they passed for. (Hear.) It was those preparations, and the knowthis bill a man would come under its opera-ledge that they had been made, which gave confidence to tion, not only for advisedly speaking, but the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of the metra-for advisedly thinking or dreaming, as had been pelis, and struck terror into the minds of the disaff etcd said by the honourable gentleman the member for the and promoters of confusion. (Hear, hear.) Nothing city of Oxford. He warned those who now sup-] could be more meritorious then the conduct of the great was 'Bread or blood.' Cordially as no now approved fore, entrety continue in the optimize that has been field, of the monarchial system, set if this bill passed he expressed, that the result would prove most ben field, should declare himself a Republican, at all events, not only in England, but also throughout all Europe, He confested he was astonished by what he had read as it would be manifest that the authorities had not be made the instrument of wide spread operations respecting a nobleman who had speken in another been aided in the performance of their duties by the throughout the country. Let a man be obzoxious to place on the previous evening. The noble lord to | cordial co-operation of the great body of the people

scives called upon to come forward when men. at large; but contended that, disastrous as it might be to treason. If these words had been law in 1830, the hon. sures were required to meet some marked physical des. the unity, tranquillity, and safety of the country to which and gallant member for Westminster (Sir D. L Evans) Ireland-{hear, hear]-a step certainly evincing no in- tractive and brilliant qualities; and he would again re- Ite thought this a slavish bill, (II-ar, hear.) Circumthat much the same thing would take place by a cordial upion between the three countries. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by declaring that the government could not

and would not abandon that union. The debate was then adjourned till Thunsday. The other orders were disposed . f. and the house adourned at a.guarter to one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, APBIL 12.

o'clock, and on the question being repeated that the couse ro into committee on the Grown and Government Security Bill,

Mr G. THOMPSON rose to oppose the motion on the round that the country were in ignorance of the nature of this measure, and had not had time to express its opinion upon it, although it was one of the worst that had been introduced during the present century. He could account for its introduction only on the supposition that Lynn was invoked, while the party by whose support and the government were panic-stricken by recent events on under whose auspices the Whige attained power were the continent, and had come to the conclusion that her Mejesty's throne was in danger from the deep seated disloyalty existing throughout the kingdom. If her Ma jesty had been so instructes, if the royal car had been to abused the ought to know that there was no portion Unless Ministers were prepared to take the initiative in thing must be done for her, and that spe dily. This he protested against the unconstitutional attempt of rations made by the hon, member for Montrose, and had of British territory on which she could put her foot where lines unlike the unconstitutional attempt of bill would not put her down-this bill, which he de-Crown and government. If this bill were passed, peace is the city of which he had the honour to be a loyalt; to the Queen with obdicnce to themselves. (Hear, hear.) bill for the better security of the crown and government. would have emanated from a Whig Ministry. They hear.) He told them that there was not a cabinet in It was with the utmost astonishment he had seen it had now become the most unpopular government Europe which less enj yed the confidence of the people stated that an alien act had been introduced elsewhere. that had ever postessed the reins of power in this self in office. He would teit them candidy that he state had been sale by the had. did not attach that importance to Ministersspeaking member for Montrose a question, to which be felt it bis from that side of the hause which he did to indepen- duly to give a distinct answer. The hon. member asked hear.) They had stated no ground for intreducing the state of the hause which he did to indepen- duly to give a distinct answer. The hon. member asked hear.) They had stated no ground for intreducing the state of the hears as a member of Frenchmen was accessively frightened, and hear.) They had stated no ground for intreducing the state of the hears as a member of Frenchmen was accessively frightened. hear, the hear is the first of the hear is a member of thear is a member of the hear is a member of thear is a hear.) They had stated no ground for intreducing the Strand; Lord Brougham was excessively frightened, and ment had the power of selecting the judge and the mensure. The right honourable baronet had not quoted they were therefore to have an alien bill Mr Pitt's alien jury? What chance, then, was there for the liberty a single article or spe ch delivered in England, Scotland bill was one of the first causes of war with France. The of the subject? He entreated the house-he en or Wales to justify him in applying this measure to Eng. | House of Lords and the panic stricken majority of that | treated the g vernment-to give the people of this or which spore in Ireland he had merely read articles house or bords and the pande-stricker individually of the house were pursuing a course which would very probably house were pursuing a course which would very probably plunge the country into war. ('Oh, oh!') Would not the government of France be likely to say that we had received Louis-Philippe and, his Ministers, but resorted to an alien act in order to keep out those foreigners who had opinions of their own? He appealed to the good would, and whilst they did so eulogis: the middle classes, and try to set one against the other, yet he challenged them to point out one case of the description to which he had alluded. He knew manufacturers who had in their employment hundreds of Chartists ; they were trustworthy, they were men of intelligence, they were loyal men. Her Majesty's government had not made a concession to their just demands, but had met them with an un-English and unconstitutional law, and sought to deprive them of those privileges which all the governments of Europe of that the people would yet stand firmly by those liberal the present day were guaranteeing to their subj ets. He principles which hon, gentlemen below him on the Treacity of Oxford. He wanted those who now sup-ported this bill that they would be the first to smart under its operations. (Hear, hear.) Honourable gentlemen who supported the bill had carried on the Reform and Free Trade agitation, which system of advoracy it would crush. They had not even re-telligence that morning that the great provincial target had brought bin in-telligence that morning that the great provincial target He ther. fused their sanction to demonstrations whose motion to demonstrations whose motion been produced in the great provincial towns. He, there in the teeth of the government; but it only confirmed the be organised throughout the kingdom, which sooner was 'Bread or blood.' Cordially as he now approved fore, entirely coincided in the great provincial towns were used hostile to the opinion he had ever stated of the Irish liberals in or later should result in a storm that would swamp he control to the Parisian journals will communicate to the style and titlo of her Majesty, and the integrity of her that house, and he repeated it now, that bad as even dominions, that there was no guarantee that they would the present government was, it was too good for those in whose neighbourhood he lived ; let him be reported by an illiterate person; he might be instantly Mr House said, that both the hon, and gallant member committed; no bail could be put in; and when he Attorney-General and the government told the house. mob. There could be hoge a state in a synthesis in the performance of had mic-stated his former observation. What he said position than if he had been accused of high treason. Ireland upon a perfect equality, as regards the law his duties, to make such a statement. (Cheers) was, not that the government were wrong in making the This law was either wanted, or it was not. If it were of treason. (Laughter.) Would they put Ireland message from the Home Office. Fraing that the people might molest the policeman, he (Mr O'Con-nor(said that he would knowk down the first man Mr F. O'Conver said that before any communication cant fraction of the Chartists throughout the country. Mr F. O'CONNER said that before any communication | cant fraction of the Chartists throughout the country. and even before the procession started for the place of east, west, north, or south, without finding them. He away the punishment of death for certain acts which meeting, it had been resolved that the assemblage had never taken a Chartiet aside into a room, are now treason, and attaches the penalty of when their conduct was so perfectly peaceable, it would afford them a bad precedent. Ile (Mr O'Con-nor) was not exactly in a state of health to justify Mr S. CRAWP BD wiehed to know whether, as the bon BD wiehed to know whether, as the bon So the state of the community. Who so to the house should be made. Mr S. CRAWP BD wiehed to know whether, as the bon So the state of the community of the solution of this affected of this house what they were — the creators of their So the community of the solution of were the Chartists: The men who made the members of this house what they were — the creators of their luxury—the men without whom the country would be nothing—the men whose value could not be computed with the value of any other class of the country. If he of every day occurrence—(hear, hear)—and offences which do not happen once in a century, and it tion was passed pledging the meeting to pay no more taxes. That resolution was brought ur der the notice of the Attorney-General, who told him that he had acted illegally, and his reply was 'I know'it- try me.'(Hear, hear.) But member for Carlow had stated, there were, in future, | luxury-the men without whom the country would be with the value of any other class of the country. If he of every day occurrence—(hear, hear)—and offences were called on to say which was the most valuable class, which will be constituted a virtue, and become more he should say the working classes. They did not yield On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, in intelligence to any other class of the community. the causes which have led to revolt and triumph in They read the speeches of members in this house with other countries, and see if the disaffection and di-sa-Mr F. O'CONFOR said, that as those who promised to as much attention as any one; they weighed the value of act faithfully with him in opposing the bill, now cried 'no' to the division, on which the gallery was cleared. mechanical arts, and trusted by their employers. This mechanical arts, and trusted by their employers. Thise were the men whom you were branding by the present as it was notorious that the noble lord was taking bill. How would the right henourable gentleman the counsel from the deposed king of the French he Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the would ask him to hear the fact in mind, that the noble lord, and the Attorney-General, whose names cause of his overthrow and expulsion, was the overstood at the back of the bill, answer to the working awing the Chamber of Deputies, oy the voice of classes of the country for this bill! Do not out o Mr placemen, officials, hacks, and pensioners, precisely Pitt in his hostility to the privileges and rights of the people. Do not outdo Lord Castlereagh, who never viency of the same class, to overawe the House of ported to Batany Bay? This bill was a violation of all these words being, that the existing law was found in dreamt in the days of the Marchester massacre of intro-constitutional right—a right to which he attributed efficacious as regarded persons who excited others to ducing such words as were in this bill. All he asked only contended for the nonloc's right to remonstrate tained all the other parts of the bill, he was ready to a great portion of the liberty of England. He also wished to know from the right hon. genetics and presses who had used seditions and treason Grey) whether what had been stated by a cabinet minis. Grey) whether what had been stated by a cabinet minis. The measures which the the stated by a cabinet minis. All he acked only contended for the people's right to remonstrate innorant of its intention. All he acked only contended for the people's right to remonstrate innorant of its intention, a man might be visited by a contended for the open and advised speaking. The measures which the open and advised speaking. The measures which the givernment had introduced under the same, they were, under the existing law, still able to felony; and when he asked how it was to be proved-be constitutional right of the people to overcontinue in the commission of that offence even during answered, proved by an act which the people's awe that house if necessary. That house dispersed of themselves? The house might not be aware the interval of their being accused and held to bail, and representatives in the House of Commons have should be the exponent of the national will. It had of the effect which Monday's meeting would produce on of their being tried. In order, therefore, to put an end passed without giving time to read it. He no constitutional right to usurp a prerogative for of the chect which Montaly's meeting would produce on or their state of things, it was proposed to make cases of said that a more monstrous act was never seven years, playing the tyrant for six, and the peni--of the Dake of Wellington having to be called out, and this description felonious, because in that case, the meditated than a passage of such a bill in so tent for one, leaving its poison upon the Statute offence would not be bailable, and, therefore, the effend- short a period of time. When he heard that the Book, and its antidote on the winds. Look to the Somerset House, and other places occupied with hore, foot, and artificty, in order to suppress the meeting of Monday? He believed that all they did was to create an unnecessary alarm; and that they did much mischief by their unnecessary preparations. He believed that a epaired for any one who looked to the government for the smallest instalment of their political rights. Upon what principle did the American colonies revolt, and justify that revolt in the eyes of the civilised world? On the ground of taxation without representation. On the imposition of the Stamp Act and the duty on the ther col. Signate the right ken, gentleman the Secretary of that the person accused should be brought to trial imposition of the Stamp Act and the duty on tea, they amount of representation in the Senate House than ment and to the right Ken, gentleman the Secretary of that the person accurse should be of ought to that imposition of the simplex and the dependence. The within three months of the time when the deposition fiew to arms, and finally won their independence. The was taken. A similar enactment ministers were ready people who had come to this house, by their petition, in propering this bill. He boped the government would not receive from the principle of making this effence felony. After not alter a word of the measure, and he only regretted with to the principle of making this effence felony. After word of the measure, and he only regretted to the principle of making this effence felony. After word of the government to the government to the some dehate, and a variety of suggestions for alters.

sury and the Secretary of Stave in the finance be proported the bill, as a measure which, O'Connell's motion, that an humble address be presented for source years. (Hear, hear.) Mr Pitt in 2795 did whom would stand prominently the boll, as a measure which, O'Connell's motion, that an humble address be presented for source years. (Hear, hear.) Mr Pitt in 2795 did momber for Wasterington and the bill, as a measure which, O'Connell's motion, that an humble address be presented for source years. wished there was some of the old leaven of Wbiggism in cheers.) He added his testimony to the intelligence, called upon the house not reject lightly the appeal do withdraw these words, which, if carried into law, would for that high and just character so generously and Lord JOHN RUSSELL atterly denied that the govern. favour of Ireland the appeabable his how, relative had assimilate the condition of this country to that of nobly paid to them in the eloquent and manly epeech ment-had manifested any indifference to the physical just made to its jestica, Every reason which could ibe Ruesta. Under the doctrine of constructive treason it of his hon. friend the member for the Tower Hamhear' from Mr Hume). If they shut up the safe y volve, as it had been well called, which freedom of ing classes-(hear, hear, and cheers)-too strong for secret and armed confideracies. He would direct the tyranny to resist, and too powerful for treason to put attention of the gentlemen of the Fox Club to the landown. (Hear, hear.) The Whigs stink in the nosguage which Mr Fox had used when speaking of the trils of every man of common sense in the kingdomfreedom of the press and liberty of speech. He said, 'The power and influence of the Crown are so great dom of speech and likerty of the press; and if those speak less they will feel more, and arms will be the only resource left them, either for redress for them. selves or for vengeance upon their oppressors. If such a bill is passed, if such a line of conduct should be adopted, resistance to it would be a matter of prudence. That was in 1795; but he would not go into any comparison with the man who made those observations and the Whigs of the present day: give them rope enough and that was all they required. (Laughter and cheere.) If hon. and right hon, gentlemen on the Treasury bench disowned these sentiments. let them abandon Brooks's. and immediately become members of the Pitt Club. (A laugh.) He lamented the state of parties in that house. The present was a government of invalids - (a laugh) who were just the sort of people who always lasted longest. At one time they leaned for support on this party, then on that. On one side the right hon, baronet the member for Tamworth served them for a crutch, and on the other the aid of the noble lord the member for

completely thrown overboard. (Hear, hear.) The greatest insult that could be offered to liberty, the greatest dero-gation to the rights of property, would be the conduct of land, unless they could check the old woman in the Cabinet, the government of the country would be in the

and societies, and revolution burst upon the king- usys before one of his children had died of famine, and be previously laid on the table. He proposed that the never more popular than she was at the present moment purpose, yet its at andonment was carried without a and societies, and revolution outer apont the desperation of hunger, the mother had abso-dom before there was any public intimation of it. [that, in the desperation of hunger, the mother had abso-dom before there was any public intimation of it.] It was, therefore, [How here does hunder approval.] dom before there was any public intimation of it. the desperation of number, the mother has an should declare the necessity of such the necessity of such its intervent approximation of number, the hoped, therefore, the necessity of such its intervent approximation of number, the hoped, therefore, the necessity of such its intervent approximation of number, the hoped, therefore, its intervent approximation of number, the hoped, therefore, its intervent approximation of number, the hoped, therefore, its intervent approximately ino try, if the fiestexpression of public opinion was at-the side with which he was charged. The bon member is of lowing clause should enact the integrity of the Queen in the origination of the side with which had the was charged. The bon member is of lowing clause of Lords-and that another clause policy which was unpopular. The Whigs of 1785 resisted made, this armed multitude, without a walk-tem ted to be put down. (lear beact with which he was charged the postponement of any further proceed should recall into existence a House of Commons for the bill of that day is but the government of that day is but the government of that day is but the government of that day is but the bill of that bill of that bill of the bill of that bi tem sted to be put down. (It as, nearly be the system of centralisa-days of the Reform B:ll, the system of centralisa-ing stick, quietly dispersed, and not a pane of glass the bill of that day; but the government of that day in the postponement of any farther proceed. The post of the bill of that day is the bill of the bill of that day is the bill of that day is the bill of days of the Keform Dill, the of our distributed of any faither bill until after Bister. The present were lines of Commons for the ontoi that day; but the government of and the virtual ing with this bill until after Bister. The present were lines of the proceeded argreat did not attempt to thrust their bill upon the house with a start times and the number diverter to band not be length to ellege the the proceeded argreat did not attempt to thrust their bill upon the house with a start times and the number diverter to band or if meaning the start the start to ellege the the start the start the start the start to be length to ellege the the start to ellege the start to ellege the the start to ellege the start to ellege the the start to ellege tion of power within that house, and the intervent of the public voice there, had pro- angry times, and the pupular discontent sheuld not be length to allege that the Union, as it had existed for the out giving the people time to consider it. (Hear, hear) they have discontent the content of the public voice there, had pro- angry times, and the pupular discontent sheuld not be length to allege that the Union, as it had existed for the out giving the people time to consider it. (Hear, hear) they have discontent the content of the public voice there, had if he marded eracumented. Thet discontent the content of the public voice the length to allege that the Union, as it had existed for the length to allege the the to the length to allege that the Union of the public voice there.) suppression of the public voice there, has pro- augus these, and the popular discontent enculd not of length to allege that the Union, as it had existed for the out giving the people time to consider it. (Hear, hear) was intended, or if vergeance was the aim, would gressed at a rapid rate. And if he needed ecasperated. That discontent was now peaceful encych, last forty-reveu years, was unjust, injurious, and unwise the other night, when the hon. member for Notting- --that it had begun in injustice-that it had been main. ber for Montrose alluded to the case of Muir. to hear they have restrained their feelines of disconsistment any illustration of the depicrable effects of it one might judge from the hon. member for Nottingany ministration of the popular voice, he had exhibition of yesterday, which had passed over as trained by injustice—and that it still subsisted in in- him taunted by the hon, member for the University of He would coution hon members in that her anishes a function hon members in tha Oxford, who said he had no sympathy with such a man He would caution hon members in that house against Buch attempts to drown the populat voice, he many symmetric as a galacter's meeting, all the grant preparations in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is for a drown the populat voice, he would caution hon members in that house against is of the word of the word of the populat voice as a gradered members in that house against is of the word of the wor recourse at last to the principle contained in the be could not help thinking that their enthusiasm bad Union would inflict upon Ireland, both socially and the revidence of his servant-maid of having said that he would to large enough to hold the noble lowd and his contained in the real been needlessly wrought up. Foreneated his hone that nollingur Mr BLACKALL moved, as an amendment to Mr fohn this he was sent to the hulks in irons and transported associates-icheers and Haughter)-and amongst

> he the first to punish idleness, and all that they required was a fair day's wage for a fair day's work and in that noble struggle he would go with them to the death, and he told the house that if he and thousands fell in the contest, for every drop of the martyrs' blood would spring 10,000 patriots to avenge the martyrs' death. He (Mr O'Connor) had made an in ff. ctual appeal to the landlord-class, who should be the natural protectors of the people, but who were now the foremost to hound the government on in their acts of treason against the crown ; and seeing that they relied upon such treason for the upholding of their privileges and their power, the country would no longer rest satisfied with that piebald patchwork opposition now sitting upon these benches, an opposition of shreds and patches; but after the country had reflected during the Easter week these benches would present a marshalled opposition of the middle and the work-

(cheers)-and having received credit for some influence with the working classes, he (Mr O Connor) would martial a national mind which would hurl them from those benches in spite of the support of the right hon. member for Tamworth, or of their old opponents, the Tories. What a humiliating position, to see the descendant of Russell relying upon the disciples of Pitt. (Hear, hear) The noble lord the committee divided :might have been a powerful minister if he had acted pon constitutional principles, and the present bill being treason against the Grown-treason against the Constitution-and treason against the people, he (Mr O'Connor) demanded breathing time for the nation, to allow the people an opportunity of declaring their sentiments. Let them pass this bill, and that which was the safety-valve of the constitution would at once explode; there would be no more safety for the expression of public opinion. Vulgar men would be a low d to preach throughout the country what doctrine they desired ; of them no notice would be taken ; but as soon as any man, opposed to | bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the the government, spoke advisedly, they would mark him out their victim. Well ; and if they were to fill the hulks with martyrs, he would tell them that for each one of them ten thousand new men would arise eager and willing to step into their places, and to nounced as treason against the Crown and the pergreatest peril. Then wou'd it be necessary to bring in a son of the sovereign Such a bill he never expected

I the bill which the forms of the house admitted of. ('Oh oh!') He would not sanction such a course ; but still such night be the consequence. He hoped, therefore

Mr MowATT moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to Monday next. ('No, no.') He had no desire whatever to give any factions opposition. ('Oh, ob!') It must be admitted that government, that house, and the country, were under great excitement ('No, no.') One reason why a little more time should be given for the consideration of the bill was, that when it was brought forward on Friday they had before them this mighty ghost, this mighty bugbear of the Chartist meet, ing, but they had succeeded in laying this ghost, and there was now no reason for this indecent haste.

Mr FAGAN seconded the amendment for postponing the bill till Monday, and preceded, amidst constant in-terruption, to address the house. It being now six o'clock the SPEAKER announced that,

according to the standing order, the house must adiourn.

The house adjourned accordingly, the effect of which is, that the further consideration of the bill stands as an order of the day, and will have to take its chance with the other business on the paper.

FRIDAY, APBIL 14. The HCUSE OF COMMONS assombled at noon, and

sat on without interruption to two o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into committee on the Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom, a discussion, with the object of obstruction, took place; this was continued up to four o'clock, when a division was forced---

For going into committee 287 Againstit 33 the question that the words by open and advised speaking' stand part of the bill, was resumed. After a lengthened discussion, the committee divided :--For retaining the words Against it -79 the time in which a prosecution should follow the proof of words spoken, was the subject of another long dehate. On the metion that the Chairman report progress :---For this motion 48 ... 205 Against it Majority against the motion ... ----257 The proviso was postponed.

On the question that clause three, as amended, stand part of the bill :---

It was moved that the chairman report progress, and

| For the motion | ••• | ••• | | 39 | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|---|
| Against it | ••• | ••• | ••• | 279 | |
| Majority aga | inst th | e motio | n | | |
| The committee then d | ivided | on the | ard c | lause— | |
| For the clause | ••• | ••• | | 242 | |
| Against it | ••• | ••• | | 50 | |
| Majority for | the c | lause | ••• | -192 | |
| On the 4th clause and | ther d | livision | w28 ta | ken— | |
| . For the clause | ••• | ••7 | ••• | 221 | |
| Againat it | ••• | ••• | | 33 | |
| Majority for | the cla | use | ••• | 188 | |
| The remaining three | clauses | 5 W(T8 | ngreed | to, and t | h |
| | | | | | |

house on Monday. The ether orders were disposed of, and the house ad-

journed to Monday.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

The Bank will be closed to the public from Thursday, the 20th inst., Four, P.M., until Ten, A.M., on Tuesday the 25th.

All letters reaching the Bank on the Saturday after Good Friday, and on the following Monday, will be answered on the By order, Tuesday.

whom herefered had stated that one policeman dis- themselves.

persed the whole of the meeting on KenningtonCom-

that touched him, and he made them give the po liceman plenty of room. The people obeyed him, and were they, on that account, to be met by a jeer ? He cantioned that house not to laugh at the people his occupying the house any longer in this stage of the bill, and particularly as he had already expressed his views upon it. He pretested against a govern-ment which mocked Ireland by making it equal with England in its participation of punishment, but refused to put her upon the same footing with regard to political rights. After eulogising the speech of the hon, member for Bolton (Dr Bowring), and that of the hon, member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr G Thompson), he concluded by calling upon the Liberal members to oppose every stage of the bill.

Mr HORSMAN gave his modified support to the bill.

Mr Hume said that the present bill was the worst attack made on public liberty since he had a seat in that house. Ils wanted to know w ether the words of the clause objected to would affect members of that house speaking in their places; and whether, for words spoken in that house they would be liable to be transter in another place was true, that the meeting of Monday had been dispersed by a policeman, or whether they continuance in such a system would be productive of of his having uttered treasonable or seditious expressions consequences to the liberties of England.

Col. SIETHORP tendered his best thanks to the govern-

mon. There could be no greater fallacy, ignorance, for Westminster and the right hon, taronet (Sir G. Grey) came to take his trial, he was in an infinitely worse The fact was, that a policeman came to him (Mr preparations they had done - on the contrary, he said wanted, ffor whom was it wanted, and for what parti O'Cornor) at the meeting, and told him that Messrs they were right in so doing; but that he thought them cular ends and purposes ! With regard to the people Rowan and Mayne wished to see him, as they had a wrang in having created a very disproportionate degree of Ireland generally, they were not employing this lan

Lad been received from the commissioners of police, Where were not the Chartists? You could not travel should disperse after they had reached Konnington that he had not found him as decile and teach-

Mr S. CRAWP)BD wished to know whether, as the bon to be no witnesses required to depose as to sedition er treasonable expressions under the bill ?

Sir G. GRET would answer the question when the bill was in committee.

cries of 'divide,' and 'no, no,' were raised.

For going into committee ... 321

Against it ... 19-502 In committee, on its arrival at the third clause, ... 19-302 Sir G. GREY stated, that with the exception of the words now introduced for the first time by 'open and advis d speaking,' the powers given by the bill were precisely the same as these contained in former and ex. isting acts of parliament. The reason for insorting of the time after the expressions were uttered, and also

country breathing time, to give them an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon the bill. He hesought the noble lord not to disgrace the high rame he bore by thus pressing such an unconstitutional measure. He did not mean to taunt the present sense of the country. They were reviving the old Tory policy of 1795. He should look with great suspicion to men in office with the treatment which he had person illy received at their hands. He considered that policy of 1795. He should look with great suspicion to the course pursued by the Foreign Minister. ('Oh, oh!') He remembered the interference of the noble lord in Portugal, and if ke got a good opportunity to medile in the affairs of France, he very much doubted whether there were not certain influences at work that would plunge this country into a continental war. ('Oh, oh!') He hoped the middle classes would not be carried away by a temporary papie, that the shouldeness. it was but right that those who led the people should suffer any penalty which might attach to their position. He protested against a reformed par iament thus stealing a march upon the people; he protested against the bill, because he was a loyal subject, and because he objected to her Majesty's becoming tinged by the disloyalty of her ministry. He could not find language sufficiently s roog to denounce his abhorby a temporary panie : that the shopkeepers wild not take alarm because a few windows had been oroken, and rence of it. If folly or treason were spoken at a public meeting, the good sense of those present would put the surest extinguisher upon it. He had

never allied himself to secret societies, he never would ; but let them pass that law on that day, and on that day week hundreds of secret societies would the government, and shake the empire to its foundations. Let not the noble lord despise his warning -to be forewarned was to be forearmed. such a set. (Hear, hear.) What, was this one of the Mr P. HowARD urged the adoption of the amendment of remedial measures for Ireland that was to have suc-Mr Horsman, giving the court power to mitigate the penalty of transportation to three years. Mr REYNOLDS contended that by a clause in the bill a spy might be hired by a wicked and venal minister to go ceeded the Correion Bill ? and with what pomp the that the object of this bill was to put England and to a meeting and ut mincendiary and treasmable ex-pressions, and the re-ult would be that every person present would be liable to two years' imprisonment and upon a footing with England, bad as that was in all hard labour. Mr Hume's advice to the government was, to stay further proceedings for a week, in order that the country might be made acquained with the provisions other respects? No, it was their Poland. Just at a time when other nations were wringing concesof the bill, and thus avoid the disgrace of precipitation sions from despots, the reforming government was in reference to a measure of such vital importance. He contended that the experience of the past showed that curtailing the little liberty the British subject had. 'Oh,' but says the noble lord, ' it is clemency, it takes prosecutions of that nature had never been attended with any public advantage. The governments of bygone years had not attempted to prevent the assembling of the peeple to petition for the removal of abuses or assertion of rights. He had himself headed a deputation of 100,000 felony to acts which are now sedition ; but see the persons, with an address to the Crown, and no one had dared to opp schim. He well remembered the occasion upon which he had presided at a meeting where a resolunumerous, if the present act should pass. But look to ti-faction was not paralleled in that house. He would not mock even a fallen monarch in his misery ; bu: for opposing them in arms in case seduction and hibery do not succeed. He believed that the general opinion of the country was not that Ministers had interfered interp rately and hastily, but that they had waited too long. p rately and mastily, but that they had waited too long. Considering the designs which traitors had arone i, he should be ashamed of himself if, seeing danger at hand, he had been so awed by the authority of Mr Fox as to for-bear from taking those measures of precaution which he g believed to be necessary. After pointing out the difference between this bill and that under which Muir and Palmer had been for any read that which there which here a as the noble lord is now relying upon the subserlimit the operation of that part of it which related to 'open and advised speaking.' The measures which the government had introduced were introduced under the deep conviction that the peace of this country was worth preserving. The trust of preserving the institutions of this country, its monarchy, and its constitution, were in the hands of the Administration, and it would be its constant endeavour to preserve them. The house then went into committee. Mr Horsman expressed his satisfaction that the obectionable clauses of the bill were to be in operation for limited periodonly.

Mr MARTIN moved that the words in question should be struck out altogether. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL followed against the amenda ment; and after some observations from Sir F. THESIGEE, who expressed his deep regret at the determination of bill should have only a temporary endurance, and from Mr P. WooD, who considered that Chartism might be ex-ploded by extending the franchise, which would super sede the necessity of resorting to such a blister as the present measure applied, and various desultory and time-engrossing observations from other hon. members. He had recently voted against the motion for allowing

T. PRICE, Manager.

FOREIGN INFELLIGENCE:

FRANCE. The members of the Paris Club of Equality and Fraternity have published the following resolution, signed by one of their secretaries (M. Alfred Monbrial):-

On learning that a Chartist manifestation is to take place in London, the Club of Equality and Fraternity de-eided spontaneously that the people of Paris should be invited, through the medium of all she Clubs, to make as soon as possible a calm, imposing, and fraternal manifestation, to prove to the English people that they may count on the good wishes and sympathics of the Frence. nation in the cumbat which they are about to maintain against the feudal system and the government which so audaciouslycontests its rights. The object of the proposed manifestation is to encourage the E glish prople in their be sent to the Parisian journels, will communicate to the British democrats the certainty of a sympathetic support from their brothers in Paris.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN. DEFEAT OF THE TROOPS OF THE DUCHIES. The HAMBURG BORSENHALLE of the 11th inst. con-

tains the intelligence subjoined :--Hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of Scheeswig-Holstein. A very flerce battle has been fought near Plensburg, in which the Danes, having a decided superiority in aumbers, as well as in their cavalry and artill-ry, the Schleswig. Holstein army was defeated and compelled to retreat towards Rendsburg. The loss of life has been very grent on both sides. The Danes entered the city of Schleswig yesterday. The Prussian troops have been ordered to advante in order to support the people of Schleswig, and should the King of Denmark, in rotaliation, stop the passage of the Sound, his territories are to be invaded.

A letter from Altons, of April 10, says :---

The Danes appeared with an overpowering force, and so suddenly and boldly, in the misst of their enemies at Bau and Flensburg, that they took them by surprise, the Attorney-General did not try him. The government of the present day had been raised to power by those very Reform demonstrations and that unrestrained liberty of speech which this bill now sought to check. Lord J. Russell observed that we were living in ex-traordinary times, when persons deem it consistent with their attack on the town. They had landed at Holnis, their duty to call together councils and confederations for the purpose of d claring war against the fourceign, for sed using or bribing the armed forces of the sovereign, and Riengburg which ended in their total defeat and Flensburg, which ended in their total defeat and the destruction of almost all of their 16th battalion. Towards twelys o'clock on the 9th several vessels of war, with three thousand Danes on board, lapeared before Flensburg. The commander of these troops evidently accurately knew the position of the Holateiners, who, from want of artillery, were unable effectually to appose the landing of their enemy. As the Dines now threatened to bombard the town, the Prince of Noer. the Holstein commander, gave orders to the troops to withdraw, which they did, but not until after a sanguinary contest, with great loss of life on both sides.

POLAND.

The Royal Commissioner in the Grand Duchy of Posen, M. Von Willisen, has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of that province. He says that the Polish re-organisation of the grand Duchy, according to his Majesty's promise, is just beginning, and that he is intrusted with powers to carry it our; that the Poles desire a National Government and National (i. e., Polish) Courts of Justice, and that they shall have both, also that the interests of the German inhabitants of the province shall be taken care of. But he makes one condition, viz., order and legal authority must be re-established. The proclamation concludes with the promise of an the government that this most important feature of the amnesty for all those rioters who at once lay down their arms and return to their respective homes.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

| not alter a worl of the measure, and he only regretted from the principle of making this effence felony. After of this country now, as the people of America state | to standard than the fait representation of an other one the une-engrossing observations from other hon. members. | We have reports, for which it is impossible to find |
|---|---|--|
| not alter a word of the measure, and he only regretted from the principle of making this effence felony. After of this country now, as the people of America stood that it was not ten times stronger. With respect to the some debate, and a variety of suggestions for alters, the government of England in 1776, and the pelition question of the hon. member for Montrose, he had no tions, amendments, and omissions, Sir G. Grey said, whose signatures were appended to the pelition | want of which has caused revolution in other onn- ite has recently voted against the motion for allowing | we have reports, for which it is impossible to find |
| | | room, of a great number of public meetings holden |
| The second sheet if sheet has a second sheet and sheet a | (cre) (not in this, (ittat, ittat,) Duy ne would go still for party on some men, but while he joined in the | is all parts of the country in support of the Charter |
| question of the hon. member for Montrose, he had no hesitation in saying that if that hon. gentleman violated that as it appeared that not only the words 'by open more in number than the inhabitants of the No the act in that house he would move that the hon. gen. and advised speaking' were objected to, but also the there are in that house he would move that the hon. gen. | instal instead and he would duce precedent, to prove that sentiments, he must say that he thereful the regulation of their | and the Convention. These meetings have been the |
| the act in that house he would move that the hon. gen. the act in that house he would move that the hon. gen. tlemen be committed to the Tower. Mr AGLIONEY SUPPOrted, and Mr GEATTAN opposed chairman report progress, and that the bill be recom- more in number than the inhabitants of the N American colonies at the time of their declaration of dependence. Whilst the words to which he objected the more in number than the inhabitants of the N and advised speaking' were objected to, but also the Mr Aglioner supported, and Mr GEATTAN opposed chairman report progress, and that the bill be recom- mained in this bill he would obstruct the more supported more in number than the inhabitants of the N American colonies at the time of their declaration of the wording of the clause, he should move that the mained in this bill he would obstruct the more support more in number than the inhabitants of the N American colonies at the time of their declaration of the more support. | the law in England, and tyranny in Ircland, had most unhappily chosen moment for introducing true present a | largest, most numerous, and most enthusiastic ever |
| | | held by the working classes of this country. In |
| the bill. mitted this day at twelve o'clock, which proposition was The house was not the friend of the people in partie | ige. 1839 and 1840, the law had imprisoned him, and Frefer seeing Chartists put an end to by extending the franchise-(cheers)-and giving them an opportunity of franchise-(cheers)-and giving them an opportunity of OCCUVING their time in sending them an opportunity of | many places the middle classes have united with the |
| The transfer to the transfer t | | working men for the Charter. |
| his country, that no man would be safe from govern- The house resumed, and acjourned shortly before Somerset-house; glery in the majestic attitude of | on law and evidence, without leaving the box, and the occupying their time in sending members to parliament | |
| ment persecution if this bill were passed, the more es. four until five o'clock. | HULL ACCOMPTONE WAS INFORMATE DOCTION TO ALL IN THIS FOUND AND THE FOUND AND ALL IN THE STATE AND ALL INTERPOLATION | METROPOLITAN PUBLIC MEETING. |
| At that hour Captain Russour mayed the issuing of | an increased determination to override its injustice is the parameter would never again have occasion to | MERICIOBILIAN I OBLIC MEETING. |
| residution of that appael to the House of Lords which the Bewdley writ in the room of Mr T. J. Ireland, whose We still have judgment here that make the track | Well, in 1842 there was a general rising of the na- | A public meeting will be holden on Tuesday aver- |
| End remedied the injustice done by a packed jury to reference and occurred void. | tion, and he (Mr O'Connor) was tried, with fifty-pine others, at Lancaster, during eight days. They had a | A public meeting will be holden on Tuesday even- |
| The reference of the second state of the Sir J. HANMER moved, as an amendment, that, inas- | others, at Lancaster, during eight days. They had a to sit again. | ing next, at eight o'clock, at the Farringdon Hall, King's Arms yard, Snow-hill, opposite Farringdon- |
| in o contain the house to exempt at all events the la much as the late member had been unseated on the Communda the installants of events it is | " I TRSE IUUEC, AUG A HELIIV CONSTITUTIONOL Jommon and John Stranger | ing's Arms yard, Show-mil, opposite Farringdon- |
| dies from the operation of the measure. As the bill ground of corrupt practices which prevailed in the bo- | I the pench ine explained the law and channel it is a start and only amendment which govern. | street. Several members of the Convention will |
| a set a female too and fract narries so preva 100gh of Dewaldy. 106 will be suspended with a view to They may alignating from the Second and a subject of | | attenu. |
| Bloga Bby of the tenant of the bortereight without of | the ment was imprinted upon the mind of every leader years. That amendment would be in the possession of two years in the country, and, through them are not a period of two years. | |
| if the company happened to turn the conversation upon carried by a majority of 42-the numbers 82 to 38 | and the nouse the neuron the people. I send the neuron, and, therefore, he hoped the nouse | |
| A the company support the fratend carried by a majority of 42-the numbers 89 to 38. | and from that hour to the present, now giv wours would be leady to proceed with the further consideration | |
| | buere has not over the single political (frandam to ind) out the | A meeting, crowded almost to suffication, was |
| | In Ing and, (licar, huar) while if ther manual is the to the to the down at | A meeting, crowded almost to suffication, was holden in the Farringdon Hall on Tuesday evening |
| Dubin which include the state of the state o | Was distributed over too 1000 a neriod for the title the hill that he cannod with the taken | last. Mr John Overton was called to the chair. |
| Deliet nearly mine-numerscenes of the population of Moisster to summary and the sum of the local down with the fight to elect their own summary taken | sin Monday's proceedings of draw their attention to late government in denouncing the vacillation of govern- | T LACUINCHID ANCCONDA WALLA IDAIWATAR INC. ACACAMA – U WALA |
| belief nearly nine-hundrodths of the population of fre- between Great Britain and Ireland, and to enable Her come when they would have that which every man land repudiated the wild and extravagant doctrines of Majesty to summon her parliament of Ireland. He entitled to-a right to elect their own representative these two journals. Cerk was quiet, Limerick was commenced by drawing a wide line of demarcation that house. | | Walter Cooper, Ecnest Jones, Daly, and M'Carthy. |
| | arrive as any other conclusion than this (the see a vicency) | A petition against the gagging bill may adapted |
| quiet, Clonmel, Waterford, Belfast, all the towns of ite- land with Isrge populations were quiet and obcdient to the law. There was, indeed, dissatisfaction, for there then proceeded to declare his conviction that the Repeal ence, that the descendants of those men who resistes | bie who were that meeting went there with the Wallstone have a to contract, | The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Another public |
| the list ge papilations were quite and obtained of an institution the dollars his confidential the list in the course of pointy of 1795, with this difference of the paper of the second declars his confidential the list in the second declars his confidential the second declars his c | fer- express intention of having their procession on the the Mandat algorithm they the borne in mind that on | The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Another public meeting will be held at the same place on Tuesday |
| the law. There was, indeed, dissatisfaction, for there then proceeded to declare his conviction that the Repeal ence, that the descendants of those men who resisted was almost universel misery. In the last eighteen of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland would be Pitt in his policy of 1795 were now installed in of | Mr claimed—and, therefore, if the prevarging of the justice in favour of the second regional regional so large a ma- | evening next. |
| | | |
| months one million of human beings had suck into the grave in Ireland from sheer famine, and hundreds were still dying in the same way every week that passed over our keads. There was but the other day a case in Gal- between the two countries for it, and as the articles of cabinet of the poble lord, and had been to the two countries for it, and as the articles of cabinet of the poble lord, and had been to the two countries for it, and as the articles of cabinet of the poble lord, and had been to the two countries for it, and as the articles of cabinet of the poble lord, and had been to the two countries for it, and as the articles of cabinet of the poble lord, and had been to the two countries for it. | Pitt is, that many of those people would be merence He believed that a majority of the members of the here | |
| grave in Ireland from sheer famine, and hundreds were still dying in the same way every week that passed over our heads. There was but the other day a case in Gal- pray in which a man was charged with theep-stealing, that treaty were subsequently embodied into a separate acts of terror. Nothing could be more deepled | ing armed, and that all would have felt haulted tothe -(great cheering)-had been employed in the conserva | BERMONDERYIt is the unanimous wish of the |
| our heads. There was but the other day a case in Gal- pray in which a man was charged with theep-stcaling, and it was, indeed, proved that he had stolen the animal; cc: of parliament, he thought that the consideration of the manner in which the government part of the manner in which the manne | the suppression of this armed display by the tion of the peace, and were really in a state of consider | Chartists of this locality for Mr Wild, of the Con- |
| stay in which a man was charged mit the the first and the the two contributions for a model did inter a fundation of a contract of the monte ford, and had been exciting him | to to have been a day of reiching. It was rable alarm. (Loud cries of 'No, no.') He was very | vention, to pay them a visit on Tuesday evening |
| and it was, indeed, proved that he had style the strange, that treaty were subsciptently embodied into a separate a star or terror. Nothing could be more despicable the | han umph, and yet, hear the starting and tri- grat to hear it was not so. At all events, when govern- | next, April 18 h. and lecture on any subject he |
| our heads. There was but the other day a case in Gal- pray in which a man was charged with the pestaling, and it was, indeed, proved that he had stolen the animal; but under what circumstance? Why, these: that his family and himself were absolutely starving; that two jured by letting his bill for accomplishing that Repeal of the Repeal | the that whereas not a man in that the build the builds of allege a majority, why | thinks proper. Mr James Bassett of the Metrono- |
| family and himself were absolutely starving : that ins ine ar idles for the lieper or the Union wend hot be in- Queen's name as a cover for their own unconstitution | nal knew of my intention of prohibiting the multitude business of the house he interfaced with the ordinary | llitan Delegato Council, will lecture on Thesday |
| proy in which a man was charged with theep-stalling, and if was, indeed, proved that he had stolen the animal; but under what circumstance? Why, these: that his, family and himself were absolutely starving; that two jured by letting his bill for accomplishing that Repeal | real until they were assembled mon the Grade of the procession now proposed ? Such a step would give assembled with by the course | evening, April 25th, Subject : 'The origin, aim. |
| | i the small man for the small minority to throw every obstacle in the start of the | and end. of monarchy.' |
| | | |

APRIL 15, 1848.

Satuiday, April 15th, will contain the following L Siture Engratings: Splendid Engratings: The Great Chartist Procession and Meeting on Mon-The Great Countriest Floression and Meeting on Mon-day -- Sitting of the National Convention; The Pro-cession; The Meeting on Kennington Common; The Bank of England fortified. Bank of Encland forthed. Bank of Encland forthed. Portrait of Feargus O'Connor, M.P. Election of the National Guard, at Paris. Portrait of the Abbe Lacordaire. Portrait of the Abbe Lacordaire. British Institution Exhibition: Licht of the Cross. British institution in the Captive. By Fisher. Painted by Sant; The Captive. By Fisher. Revolution in Italy : Volunteers Leaving Rome; the Revolution in finity : volume in the second second

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PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

A portrait of the Reforming Pope. Pius IX., has been engraved, and will be issued with an early number of the NORTHERN STAR. It has been copied

THE NORTHERN STAR.

could have adopted. Under pretence of being very lenient, they, in reality, propose a change in the law affecting sedition, which, if it should ever be enforced in this country, would render existence in it intolerable. With one hand they offer a boon of no value whatevernamely, the abolition of Capital Punishments in cases of constructive and other wire-drawn definitions of treason, commuting these into transportation for life. While, with the other, they aim one of the most insidious blows at the heart of British liberty, that ever was attempted by the worst administrations who have preceded them. At present sedition is punishable with fine and imprisonment. One would imagine that these two penalties were hood and slander against the honourable member for quite severe enough for what is, at the best, Nottingham; furthermore, this meeting is of opinion but a very vague, conventional, and cameleonlike offence. The difference between "sedition" and "sound political opinions," we suswitty definition of the terms orthodoxy and heterodoxy. "Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is another man's doxy." Anything the worthy alderman that it is the intention of the which the ruling powers for the time may choose to construe into sedition, is for that time sedition, and at a period of panic. it is wonderful with what unanimity judges, counsels, and jurors, can discern dangerous and wicked meanings in the most innocent words.

of the Press, he can still speak to the minds duly elected. and hearts of his fellow men, and kindle those sentiments of love for liberty which no brute without a single notice being given ; at eight o'clock district. force can subdue or eradicate. Therefore the the room was filled, Mr. Joyce in the chair. Mr. Whigs-the Whigs, be it remembered-the Bezer read Mr. Smith O'Brien's speech in the house. party whose watchword has been, "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world"...." The unanimously adopted :--- That in the opinion of this freedom of the Press, like the air we breathe, if meeting the Whigs are determined to uphold at all we have it not we die"-this very party pro-posed to substitute transportation for the wrong, and it is therefore the duty of all lovers of punishments formerly inflicted for seditious of - liberty to think! think! think! and silently ask fenders. The period of transportation to be at themselves, how long shall such things be?" Mr. the discretion of the Judge, from seven up to M'Carthy, in a very able and eloquent speech adthe whole period of the offender's natural life! dressed the meeting. Mr. Clancy followed. The In short, they wished to declare that what has heretofore been a misdemeanour in law, shall in future be followed in the same advice as the Prince future be felony, and punished as such ! They of Wales gave to his father George III. : 'Sir,' said he, 'I could have saved your American colonies for

shout of execration, if they gave time to the Rangeu Lord Bute and Lord Horn, and Lord Horn, Should in J. Watson, Paternoster row, London; Abel Hey-wood, Manchester; and all Booksellers in Town they most indecently and unconstitutionally jution, which was unanimously adopted :-- 'That suspended the forms of the House, in order to this meeting views with feelings of indignation the hurry it, if possible, through several stages in sagging' bill of the Whig ministry, and solemnly one night, and thus inflict one of the most de- protest against this bill becoming the law in this testable and tyrannical measures it is possible country, to conceive, upon the country, without its being able to resist it. But the ancient spirit of Englishmen-thank God !-- is not dead. The from a wonderfully correct and much-admired sta- men who can boast of being the descendants of tuette, and the engraving has been executed in the those who won the right of free speech and tuette, and the engraving has been executed in the block who won the right of free speech and me block, -naming of a mine bands of the publication by heroic struggles and the shedding water on Monday last, on rather particular cusiness, which was of the greatest importance to me, and not for of the day on which the plate will be issued. remain among us some recollections of John Milton's glorious "Defence of the Liberty of scarcely say that I was autonished to find that even by and unyielding hostility and opposition to it. ter of course, whoever got the weight of one of them, mere fact of its having been proposed, fills up to sixtoen innocent men treated in this way, and the measure of Whig iniquity. It will not only get it, he was lifted up and carried away without his hat. powerfully accelerate their dismissal from I then made my way to the Suspension-bridge, and on power, but, in connexion with other deeds, erriving there, I found another body of police, and stamp them for ever as the most deadly, as where, after considerable difficulty, I, in company with well as dastardly enemies of the rights and others, effected a passage over, and made the best of my

IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

This body has held crowded and enthusiastic meetings on Sunday and every evening during the past week. On Sunday evening the following resolution was adopted :- ' That this meeting consider it the duty of every person to attend the meeting at Kennington Common on Monday; and also recommend all good and true men to do the same for the attainment of their just and inalienable rights.' The following resolution was also unanimously adopted, together with a resolution, that-' The secretary should send a copy of the same to Alderman Thompson.' 'That the speech of Alderman Thompson in the House of Commons, relative to the tea party held in this room on the 10th instant, is a tissue of falsethat the respectable spy, as stated by the worthy alderman, who attended our meeting on Monday, was no less a personage than the worthy alderman honourable and worthy alderman contradicts this statement. This meeting is also anxious to acquaint

would lay it before a proper tribunal. Mr. C. then proceeded at great length to urge the propriety of

On Tuesday night a numerous meeting took place the approaching convention in London, for this

BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

TO THE IDITOL OF THE NOBTHERN STAR. Mr Editor,-Having been on the Lambeth side of the

Chartist Intelligence.

dense mass who congregated. Addresses were delivered by Ernest Jones, J. Savage, R. Drake, and a Grenadier Guardsman, which were cheered. Also on Tuesday afternoon, on Stepney Green, where esteemed in this district. Addresses were delivered Jones and Mr May were cheered as they left the meeting, which quietly separated. There is to be a monster meeting held on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, on Bishop Bonnor's Fields, Victoria Park, which will be addressed by Ernest Jones, G.

committee to apply to him, on a future day, to aid us in procuring the Guildhall, to discuss with the worthy alderman the principles of the People's mination to have the Charter at all hazards. The Charter.' Mr. Clancy, as chairman of the meeting resolutions were supported by Michael Seagrave, adjourned till Monday next. A vote of thanks to on Monday, appealed to the meeting against this vile John Leary, Robert Garbutt, and Bane Gill. John the chairman, and cheers for the Charter, Repeal, attempt at falsehood; he hoped their president in the Convention, should government seize the present delegate.

But the Whigs are not satisfied with mere going to Kennington Common on Monday; and was the Prophets Charter was held recently at this place. for convenient writer or speaker in jail. and keep Sharn Joven for the Sharn Joven f WHAT MAY BE DONE WITK THREE ACRES convenient writer or speaker in jail, and keep Sharp, Joyce, &c. Messrs. Clancy, Williams, and to excess, and the greatest order and attention west him there, but that does not silence 'him or Sharp were then placed in nomination to fill up any paid to the different speakers. The people seemed destroy his influence. Through the medium vacancy that might occur. Mr. Clancy was declared fully impressed with the value and importance of fully impressed with the value and importance of the second state of the secon gaining their rights. The petition was unanimously adopted. Mr Lund was then chosen delegate to

HIGH-WYCOMBE.-On the 5th instant we held a Chartist meeting in the centre of this town-estimated numbers 1.000-which considering the amount of the population was a famous gathering. The meeting was addressed by Mr C. Bolwell, delegate from Bath ; and W. P. Gaskill, Esq , of Lane-end, near Wycombe. After the meeting we adjourned to the Temperance Coff-e-house, and there and then formed a Chartist Association. Chartism is wonderfully spreading in this neighbourhood.

MANIFESTO OF THE LEICESTER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

n necessary things, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.

We, the members of the Association, in public meeting assembled, wish to make known our conviction that the time has now arrived when the real violation of all the fundamental principles of a shilling!' 'How?' said his majesty. 'I would friends of reform of all classes must unite for the polithe Constitution would be met by one universal shout of execution if they gave time to the of reformers having all signally failed to procure that happiness for which they were intended, it now becomes all classes to unite with the millions to obtain the place. enactment of 'the Charter' as the law of the land,

which will secure 'the rights of labour.' and thus render the nation 'happy, prosperous, and free.' We offer no apology for the past, although many

and very grievous epithets have been applied to us such as 'destructives, levellers,' and the like, bu which we throw back with contempt upon those vile slanderers-the Press; whose interest has been to keep their readers in perfect ignorance of the moral worth and virtue which does and has existed among this class of genuine reformers.

But al: hough we offer no apology for the genuine Chartists,' yet we are not ignorant of the enormities some of its professed friends ; and in order to convince the public that we are the real friends of 'peace, law, and order,' and have for our motto and practice, the following beautiful sentiment, ' Liberty, Equality,

carried out by Fcargus O'Connor.

constitution, will be discountenanced.

National Charter Association Room,

Hill-street, Leicester, March 27, 1848.

that any individual or section acting contrary to the

5 h. That we are willing to fraternise with al

classes of the community upon the preceding condi-

tions, on the broad principle of the 'rights of man,'

the true distinctions for public men, without respect

MESSRS MITCHEL, O'BRIEN, AND MEAGHER.

BARNSLEY .- In accordance with a previous an

lace in this toon on Barebones, at two o'clock on

be less than seven thousand persons present. Mr

John Shaw, an English Chartist, was called to pre-

side. He said he felt a degree of satisfaction, which

THOS. BEEDHAM, Chairman.

WM. BRADSWORTH, Secretary.

shown to us.

to grade or station.

of our couniry.

OLDHAM -A public meeting took place on Tuesday evening last in the Workingman's Hall, to hear the report of the proceedings of Monday, the 10th held two monster meetings in furtherance of the instant. Mr. R. Bell was called on to preside. The held two monster meetings in furtherance of the cause, viz., on Sunday afternoon, in Bishop Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park. II. Mander May was called on to preside, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the dense mass who congregated. Addresses were dense mass who congregated. Buddesses were buddesse mass who congregated. Addresses were dense mass who congregated. Buddesses were buddesse mass who congregated buddesses were buddesse buddesses were buddesses were buddesses were buddesses buddesseses buddesses buddesses buddesses buddesses buddesses buddesses b following resolutions were unanimously passed. Pronow pending in Parliament, introduced by Sir George Grey, believing it to be unconstitutional and there could not have been less than 7 000 to 8,000 subversive of the rights and privileges of British persons present. The talented and patriotio II. subjects.' Proposed by Mr Grimshaw, and seconded Mander May presided. This gentleman is highly by Mr. T, Wild, 'That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr O'Connor's conduct on Monday was by Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams and Kirby. Mr truly praiseworthy, in acting with such caution, perseverance, and firmness, and that he is entitled to the best thanks of this meeting.' There could not have been less than 2,500 persons present.

Mr Daly proposed, and Mr Kelly seconded the W. M. Reynolds, and H. Mander May. BARNSLEY, April 10th.-One of the largest meet. and Chartists of Rochdale, are determined never to third resolution :--- 'That we, the United Repealers ings that ever took place in this town was held this rest satisfied until we have gained Ireland for the day, when a resolution was adopted to support the Irish, and England for the English; forty-seven Convention, and condemnatory of government in lyears' experience having convinced us that the act terference with the demonstration which was to ac- called the Act of Union, effected by fraud and Shaw (the chairman,) was elected delegate to serve O'Conror, and Sharman Crawford concluded the proceedings.

ROCHDALE.- A public meeting was held in this place on Monday evening. Mr Thomas Livsey was manimously called to the chair, and delivered an interesting address, which was loudly applauded. Mr Mitchell proposed the first resolution in favour of the Charter, seconded by Mr Doyle, a Confederate, and carried unanimously. Mr Melbourn proposed the second resolution, seconded by Mr Foulds, in favour of memorialising the Qucen in the event of the petition being rejected.

PAISLEY .- A most important meeting of the electors of this town took place on Tuesday last. The committee that got up the meeting consisted of the magistrates and members of the town council, with other electors. They brought forward a resolution approving of an extension of the suffrage. Mr M'Ghee thought it was not definite enough; however, they agreed to put the resolution to the meeting, and it was unanimously carried. They then considered how far the Suffrage should be extended. The Charter was moved by Mr M Ghee ; Mr Brown moved an amendment for Universal Suffrage; on the vote being put the motion was almost unanimously carried. A petition is to be sent to Mr Hastie for presentation, signed by the provost in the name of the meeting. Provost Murray, Baillie Coats, and Nairn, Mr Sterret, J.P., Mr Galloway, J.P., were present; so you will observe that the Charter is all but carried in this

GREENOCK .--- A public meeting was held on Mong day evening in the 'Mechanics' Hall, to 'protest against the tyrannical and outrageous course pursued by her Majesty's Ministers in their attempt by proclamation to prevent the free exercise of public meeting and procession in London on the presentation of the National Petition.' Mr. John Neilson, on taking the chair said, no interruption had ever before been offered in presenting a petition to the House of Commons; it was interfering with their rights; but it was perfectly certain, as Feargus O'Connor said in the House of Commons, that although they should shoot him, it would not prevent the Charter being made the law of the land. (Great applause.) A bill had been brought into the

be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

COLLIVER'S CONMERCIAL COFFEE AND CHOP OLLIVER'S CONMERCIAL COFFEE AND CHOP A H D HOUSE AND READING -ROOMS, 2661, STRAND A H D LONDON

J. COLLIVER returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public at large, for the support he has received at their hands during the last ten years, and hopes, by strict attention and civility, to merit a continuance of their patronage. J. C. also begs to state that having lately made estensive alteratious and im provements in his premises, he is now enabled to afford additional convenience without extra charge. A Con mercial Coffee room upstairs, with every facility

for Truvellers and Visitors from the country. The House is situated in the very heart of the Metro.

polis. In the centre of the Theatres, near the National Land Office, and Public Buildings. Omnibuses pass to and from all the Rallway Stations, to meet the Trains, every five misutes.

Beds, 15. to 15. 6d. per might. All other charges equal y moderate. NO FEES TO SERVANTS

PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS- O'CONNOR, Esc., M.P. IN MARTIN informs his friends and the Chartist body generally, that he has reduced the price of hi lithegraphic full-length portrait of their Illustricus Chief to the following price :- Prints. Is ; coloured ditto, 25.6d. Also, a beautiful lithographic portrait of W. Dizon, ate of Manchester, now one of the Directors, by'T Martin. Price-plain. Is., coloured, 2s. PEOPLE'S EDITION.

To be had at the NORTHEAN STAR office, 16, Great Wind. hill-street, Haymarket: at the Office of the National Land Company, 144, High Holbern; Sweet, Goose Gate Nottingnam; Heywood, Manchester, and all booksellers n the United Kingdom.

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PECPLE'S HALL, LOVEDAY STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

DTICE -At the Adjourned Meeting of Shareholders, held in the Hall, on Wednesday, April 51-, 1848, the following resolution was unanimously passed :-

· Resolved. That the Share Register Book remain open for Paid-up Sharehelders only, to sign, till May the 1(th, so as to give those Shareholders who do not reside in Birmingham an opportunity of securing their Shares, and also those Paid-up Shareholders living in the town, who have not at present come ferward." All Parties not complying by theabove date, will forfeit

their shares. The Committee will sit at the Hall, for issuing Certifi-

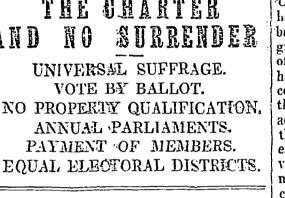
cates, on Tresday, Wednesday, and Thursday even-ings, from Eight till Ten o'Clock. None but Sharcholders will be allowed to take out shares, by paying ±5 Premium to the Society.

By Order of the Committee,

JOEN NEWHOUSE, Sec.

All Communications to be addressed for John Newhouse, 1 &, Court Hospital-street, or Steelhouse-lane, Bir-mingham,

ALVA WEATERS .- On Saturday, the 25th March, Messrs W. and J. Dryzdale, Boll Mills, Alva, gave notice to the weavers employed in their factory that they intended to reduce their wages irom seventeen to forty one per cant. on the various kinds of goods manufactured by them. The weavers, of course, agreed not to submit to any such reduction without a struggle. In order to enable themselves to contend succe-sfully against the proposal of the Messrs W. and J. Drysdale, they resolved to appeal to all engaged in the woellan trade in the district. A public meeting of the operatives of Alve was beld in consequence, and it was unanimously agreed that the weavers employed in the Messry Dryrdale's factory, flould leave the said factory as soon as their webs mereficished; and that all these who were working in the other factories would do all in their power to get support for the e who would be kept out of employment by resisting the proposed seduction of wages. A committee was appointed to wait on the other manufacturers, in order to accertain if they thought such a reduction of wages, as that proposed was called for. The manufacturers in Tilliconling als: expressed themselves against the proposed re-duction of wages, and in preof of their interview decided for the second decided decided for the second decided for the second decided decided for the second decided decided decided decided decided by the Massrs W. and J. Drysdale, was necessary,duction of wages, and in preof of their sincerity drew cluded from drawing rooms, parlours, and up a memorial, which was numerously signed by polite circles. Now it is the theme of every them and other influential men is the district. The tongue, in every class of society ; and though them and other influential men is the district. The tongue, in every class of society ; and though dressed as set forth above. memorial was presented to the Messrs Drysdale, but, at first there may be ruisstatements J. Moornovsz. - Four members holding the sam of shares can avail themselves of one ticket, and mistakes, truth will in the end prevail. Last week it was almost hopeless of shares can avail themselves of one ticket. Wr C. CONNOR, Ludlow, -Received. Mr C. CONNOR, Ludlow, -Received. Mr C. CONNOR, Ludlow, -Received. Mr C. CONNOR, Ludlow, -We will pay carriage, we shall be a structure of the set of th number present at this meeting is estimated at up. in Parliament. Now it has a night-a wowards of three theusand. Among of er resolutions, the following was unanimously agreed to:- That this meeting pledge themselves that they will neither work for Messes Drysdale, nor any other bring forward separate points of the Charter manufacturer in the district, at any reduction of bring forward separate points of the Charter weges, and that they will do all in their power to in detail. What does all this prove? Why, E, upport these who may be kept out of employment that the seeds that have been so long sown and by resisting the reduction of wages proposed by Mi ESTS W. and J. Drysdale, Boll Mills, Alva.' As trave is very dull here at present, and the struggle likely to be a severe one, any person who may feel incliked to aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the aid the oppressed may have an opportu-inclike of the oppressed may have an opportu-square, suddenly shot up into life and strength ; nity of doing so by forwarding subscriptions, which and that, from henceforward, there will be no will be thankfully received. by David Luttitt, rest, no retrogression, until the great princiweaver, secretary for the district, Alva. The libera-lity of the working men of this place in supporting others who have been in circumstances similar to those in wh ich they now End themselves placed, is well known in various parts of the country, and as country, they hope that the appeal will not be in reason and Sedition Bill, which they have in-resolutions in support of the Convention were in your coil units, you will very much oblige the in your coil units, you will very much oblige the a more effectual wid to the work adopted. this is the first time that they have appealed to the mation in every possible shape. The new an audience of from 3,000 to 4,00, 9 people, at which borking men of this district. I am, Sir, yours res. a more effectual aid to the progress of real BILSTON.—Large meetings have be en held here pectfully, R, L'LAOS, local secretary.



THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 18:8.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Ministers and Members have been at last frightened out of their inactivity, but, uniortunately, like all panic-stricken people, they have done exactly what they sught not to have done. Things were bad enough before, well as dastardly energy and they have made them worse. The Pecple of England demanded the practical enjoyment of those Political Bights which the Constitution of this country guarantees, in the -abtract, to all its Inhabitants. Instead of listening to their demands, and showing (if that be possible) where they were unreasonable, or their concession inexpedient or impracticable, the Government took a fit of terror, under the influence of which they did their best to ; prothe Snig's End Estate, which will shortly beready duce a civil war in this country; and if the Location. The above Estate is of the best quality of People and their Locaters had not been much People and their Leaders had not been more enlightened, prudent, and loval than their rulers, they would, undoubtedly, have succeeded. Lord John has been, on several occasions, led into serious scrapes by believing in the "raw head and bloody bones" stories imaginations of the romancists in Printing House Square; but this time he has made the greatest blunder of all. Surely he will in future act like the wise child, and dread the fire which has scorched his finger ends so severely. It may suit the purposes of the Times to deal in unfounded alarms, and to excite a war of classes, but his Lordship may rest assured, that the Minister who can be led by the nose by such councillors, is not far from being ignominiously driven from office, amidst the aniversal execration and contempt of all parties. He and the Times talk as though they

had achieved a victory on Monday. Another such will ruin them both. Their Proclamation was disregarded. Their construction of

the law was despised, and set at naught. The Working Classes asserted their right to meet and hold their Procession, and having done-so, gave to the Upper and Middle Classes a proof of their wisdom, and respect for life and property, which, when the moment of excitement has nassed away, will raise them and their leaders high in the estimation of those classes. Let us hope that it will prove the precursor to. a cordial union between them ! That event seems more likely now than it did last week. The excitement caused by the Times, and the course which the Government, acting as its nuprets, took with reference to the Demonstration of Monday, has caused the other classes to think and enquire. We do not fear the result; a result which will be immensely hastened by the discussions which, in future, will take place on one phase or another of the London." popular demantes, in the House of Commons.

To Readers & Correspondents.

25 Now that Parliament has assembled we must, frighten the others.' Policeman, 'That's what we as a general rule, exclude lengthy communications want, but I am sorry to say we can't get an opportuunless reports (well written) of very important hity-we can't get a plea formaking the attack.' In meetings. Reporters, writers of letters, and Char- this strain they continued, while I remained within tist and Land sub-secretaries will, therefore, oblige their hearing. by making their communications as brief as pos sible. We shall be glad it some of our correspon dents will try to improve their writing ;; and shall thank others, who might do so, to let us have their reports, &c., before Thursday.

PUBLIC MONIES.

We request all Sub-secretaries, and other persens who may have occasion to send public monics which are concocted by the remarkably fertile | to the Metropolis, to pay attention to the following directions :---Monies for the understated purposes must be

addressed as follows ;---Payments for the Northern Star. Mr William i Rider, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

National Land and Labour Bank. "The Manager of the National Land and Mabour

Bank, No. 493, New Oxford Street, London."

National Land Company. ' The Directors of the National Land Company, N 4 4, High Holbern, Londou.'

National Charter Association:

• Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London, Central Registration and Electics: Committee. 'Mr James Grassby, No. 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stan

gate, Lambeth, London.' National Victim, and Widows and (Crphans Fund.

Mr John Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, London."

For Mrs W. Jones. 'Mr John Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street Camberwell, London

Metropolitan Chartist Hall,

' Mr - Tapp. No. 52, Finsbury Market, London.' Defence of Mr. O'Connor's Seat in Parliament. " Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holberg, London

Prosecution of the Manchester Ezzminer. - Mr Themas Clark, No. 144, High Helborn, Loudon.

The Sleaford Case. " Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London.

The Fraternal Democrats.

"G. Julian Harney, No. 16, Great Windmill-street Haymarket, London.

United Trades' Association.

'Mr Barratt, No. 11, Tottenham Court Road,

m Monies sent contrary to the above directions

sent to this office, must be marked 'Frivate.

Unlicensed Printing;" and the consequence remonstrance, and giving a knowledge of my business. being found ready to back the Minister in this gross and unwarrantable attack on the liberties of the number of the utmost consequence. All this was to no par-pose. One pelicemen said, 'Go to the other bridges,' of the people, a small but determined minority I replied, I am given to understand they are all have so far prevented its becoming flaw, and stopped,' He replied - 'Go about your business, compelled Lord John to give way to the extent you cannot pass hire, and that's enough.' Besides all that the obnoxious clauses, as to "open and this, being pushed and shoved from one to the other. advised speaking," shall only be temporary-that is, for three years. This success should is most providing to a citizen to be interfered with by encourage the opponents of the Bill to perse- these mon-men whom we have to pay out of our hard vere. The disgrace of such a measure being | earnings. Well, when I was about to leave this formid made a law, should not be inflicted on the able array, what did I see? One of them whom I country for a day or an hour. It is, as we took to be a sergeant, gave the word of commend to know by sad experience, much easier to get a bat a great collection of people, in consequence of the bad law passed, than to get rid of it afterwards, stoppage of the bridge. Well, I say, these men ran and therefore we counsel the most determined forward and made use of their weapone, and, as a mat-

Meanwhile, whether it passes or not, the went down. There could not be less than from twelve

way home. But, sir, this is not all ; in the svening I

went out to look around m-, and going down Charing. cross, I overheard a 'gentleman,' who, from his ap. pearance, I took to be one of 'the commissioners -at al. events, an officer of some rank, say-"It's a great pity you can't get hold of a dezen of the leaders of this rabble, and split their heads open, and that would

I have the honour to remsin, sir, Your very obedient humble servant.

JOHN STUBBEON dress to the above distinguished patriots, whom the 52, Devoushire-street, Qucen-equare, April 12, 2848, Whig government are about to prosecute. A lew minut s after the appointed time there could not

he never experienced on any former occasion, to see SIB,-I have been, like many others for a long time, before him such a mass of Englishmen and Irishmen labouring under a great mistake as to the real demands determined to battle against their common enemiesof the Chartisty. I have been led-to-understand that the the Whig government- who trampled on the sacred rights and privileges of the people of England, Ire Chartists generally consisted of men who were too idle to work, and therefore undecerving-ignorant, and not land, and Scotland. He never entertained any of worth listening to-and delighting in the disturbing of those national or religious prejudices against his the peace of well-disposed persons. These exparts statefellow-man, which had up to the present time miliments, ercated; prejudices, and being supported by the | tated against the interest of the people; his opinion uress, induced one to conceive a bad opinion of them; | was, that when an injury was done to any person, bet of late more-notice than usual having been taken of the whole people should consider themselves injured, their proceedings, I resolved upon attending a meeting, and act accordingly .- Mr F. Mirfield, an English at the National Hall, where I heard Mr Skelton and Chartist, proposed the first resolution, as follows :others speak to an assembly, widely differing from the That this meeting hail with delight, the fraternisadescriptions I had before received ; and having perused tion of the democracy of this country with the Irish -several numbers of the NORTHERN STAR, my eyes were people, who have for centuries been kept divided by opened still wider as to what the Chartists really were; cratty tyrants and hypocritical knaves, in order to nd now it is that I see the justice of their demands, forward their own base purpose; that we believe the and the error that. I. as well as others, have been in only effectual means to accomplish the liberties of in neither looking at, or thinking of, the identical source Great Britain and Ireland, is by a determined effort from whence the calamitous state in which the working on the part of the people of these countries, whose classes of Great Britain are, arises; being a misrepresentation of the people in Parliament, owing to the can. their affairs into their own hands. This meeting didates and electors coming under the head of 'Protherefore pledges itself to use its utmost enperty Qualification,' and consequently the government of deavours to create a friendly feeling between this realm being confined to them alone. And while the piople (I mean the working classes) have no representative in Parliament, it is clearly evident that their national wants and privileges will be unattended to, and their whole interest and benefit passed over in profound silence. I subscribe myself to be, one who will

Jarrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon. N.B .- The then invaded Ireland, which they likwise pillaged. | were many of them reduced to the miserable pittance secretary begs to apologise for the error in last It was they who had sown the seed of discord, and of one penny a day-that in other places men with week's STAR, on the above matter, but begs testate created prejudices in the minds of Englishmen and a ge families could only obtain four or five shillings that he cannot properly account how the error oc- Irishmen against each other, by adopting the tyrant's a week-I came to this conclusion, that in times of

and Fraternity,' we deem it right to make known House of Commons to prevent their meetings; and has been, that in spite of a slavish majority when I endeavoured to urgo the necessity of my passing, the line of policy by which we shall in future be it now seemed a crime worthy of death to speak of governed.

anything like the Charter. Mr. George Miller moved 1st. We sre determined to agitate by all legal the first resolution, expressive of their indignation means to make the Charter the law of the land. at and contempt of the conduct of the government, 2nd. That we will not be deterred from this righteous in attempting to suppress the free declaration of pursuit by any grade of reformers, unless they are public opinion : their undoubted right of meeting apable of convincing us that some addition can be and walking in procession : and their conviction that made to our Charter by the adoption of a Land or this was an unconstitutional aggression on their Labour scheme, superior to the one propounded and right, as it had never hitherto been acted on. Mr. 3rd. That we cannot afford to part with our leaders John Harris seconded, and Mr. Burrell supported -Dancombe, O'Connor, and others, un'ess men the resolution. Mr. Peacock moved that the meetbetter qualified for such an important trust can be ing express their entire approval of the policy pursued by the Convention since its sittings commenced. 4th. That we are quite sure the 'nation's weal' has and their earnest desire that the same course might been deferred by all grades of politicians in their seche continued; also that they pledge themselves to tional and desultory novements; and we now derender all the support in their power for the conclare, that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the acts of individuals, or sections of individuals, who summation of their long desired object - the

go contrary to the rules of the Chartist body; and Pcople's Charter. Mr. George Deanston seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Alexander M.Phedran and carried unanimously. Three cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor, the chairman, &c., and the meeting broke up. The hall was quite crowded, and the proceedings were conducted in a recognising only intellectual skill and moral worth as very orderly way .- Greenock poper.

BERRY-EDGE. - FRATEBNISATION. - The usual weekly meeting of this branch of the National 6th. That shou'd an union take place on the above conditions, we will at once admit in our councils an Charter Association, was held at the house of Mr quitable number of the property classes to share James Reid, painter and clazier, Berry-Edge, on with the industrious in the regulation of our future Sunday atternoon last. Mr Reid introduced a de movements for the political and social emancipation putation from the United Repeal and Young Ireland Association. The deputation intimated that they had been instructed by their association to offer their adhesion to the cause of democracy : and also, that the two associations (Repealers and Chartists), might henceforth be considered as one fraternity. Mr T. Carr in reply, bailed this event with pleasure, and nouncement by placard, a public camp meeting took hoped that it was but the precursor of a pappier epoch in the history of both countries. The deputafunday week, for the purpose of adopting an adtion was received with three hearty rounds of applause. A tea festival will shortly be held to celebrate the above event. Out door meetings will be held in this locality every Saturday evening, during the summer season. The first meeting being held this (Saturday) evening. The members of the Asso-ciation are requested to be present at the usual meeting, on Sunday affernoon, at two o'clock.

MEETING AT LAMBETH.

RESIGNATION OF BRONTERRE O'BRIEN. On Sunday an aggregate meeting of Chartists was held at the South Chartist Hall, Lambeth, to consider the necessary arrangements for the demonstration. Mr Small took the chair. Mr O'BRIEN said -Gentlemen, I was told that I ought not to come here to night, and was strongly urged to remain away, but I disregarded those persuasions. and refused to act upon that advice, for I was fully determined that what I had always been I would ever remain-that I would never desert the people and that I would never fail to act up to principles which I had publicly avowed, and to which I considered myself unalterably pledged. I have come down to-night for an important purpose-for the purpose of resigning a trust. (Here the speaker was soluted by a volley of groans, which prevented him for a considerable time from continuing his address.) I have to night to resign the trust which I am not in a condition to carry out. I never the people of England, Ireland, and Scot- decrived the people. I never made professions which land, with a view to obtain England for were not sincere. I never undertoek duties which I the English, Scotland for the Scotch, and was either unwilling or unable to perform, and I will Ireland for the Irish.' He delivered an ex- not deceive them now by retaining a trust to which I cellent address. in the course of which he stated | cannot give my undivided adherence and support. To that if the Whig government tried to carry their | the National Convention, now sitting. I was elected threats into operation, the Charti ts would oppose a delegate, but I have not, during the last three them to a man.-Mr M. Segrave, an Irish Chartist, | days, attended the deliberations of that Convention, seconded the resolution. In the course of his speech | Seeing that the Convention was composed for he proved that the people of both countries had one the most part of men from dietricts in which common enemy to contend with-namely, the de the people were in a most dreadful condition scendasts of the Norman brigands, who plundered the | - many actually starving-hearing from one delegate Saxons of their natural inheritance-the land ; and | that the people who had sent him to represent them motto of- Divide and Conquer.' At this stage of stirring excitement as the present, a Convention

Archdeacon, an Irish Confederate, will lecture in the with occasional flashes of lightning and loud bursts of fast—to be hurried beyond the proper line of pru-Working Man's Hall. Subject: 'The best means' thunder. It was accordingly suggested that the dence, and thus to come into collision with the govern-

TO THEIEDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR.

THE LION'S WHELP.

support their cause to the very death. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.-A district delegato meet-

interests are identical to combine together, and take

ing of the National Charter Association will be held on Sunday, April 16th, at the Patent Slip House,

OLDUAM .- On Sunday (to morrow), Mr George the proceedings the rain began to fall in torrents, elected under such circumstances was likely to go too

THE CHARTISTS.

Ministers are helping forward this consum-

O'Connor with letters, reports, &c., intended for the STAR; nor with any letters that should be ad-

J. MOORHOUSE. - Four members holding the same number of shares can avail themselves of one ticket. Family

W. CROW .- Not room.

-My explanation to your question in the Northerre-ceived nor heard of your secretary's letter until Suntended at Manchester. I am, yours truly, 45, Ad. laide.street Bradford. Gro. White. E. K., Derby, - We know nothing of the report you speak

HOLBROOK MOOR, DEBBYSHIRF .-- A camp meeting was held, at which: Mr George Harrison de- adopted. livered an address to 4,0, 90 people there assembled. On Monday, the 10th, a weeting by adjournment was held in Belper Marke t-place, at which Mr Harrison addressed the middle and working classes on the present and future prospe, it of the people, to

Herwood.—A district delegate meeting will be held should fall, they would not separate until the proceed. (they had been sent up to the Convention to exert in the Chartist room, Hartley-street, on Sunday lings were finished.'—Mr B. Gill, an English Chartist, their best endeavours to obtain the Charter for (to-morrow), at eleven o'clock, A M, when the follow- | delivered a very eloquent address in support of the | which the working classes of this country had long ing localities are requested to send delegates :- Bury, resolution, which was carried by acclamation.- MrT. been struggling, and that they would not return to Bacup, Rossendale, Rochdale, and Radcliffe.

MACOLESFIELD.—'Li berty, Equality, and Frater-nity.'—An important demonstration took place on the Parsonage-green, on Saturday evening the lat of April. About ten thousand persons were present. the growing spirit of liberty, by arresting the princi- down any demonstration that the Chartists may of April. About ten thousand persons were present. The growing spirit of neerly, by arresting the princi-Resolutions for the combination of Englishmen and Irishmen to obtain Repeal, and the Charter were carried amidst the utmost enthusiasm. An address of congratulation was adopted to the French people, buyye patriots in order to tastify to them that and constrained and put forth by the resolution of congratulation was adopted to the French people, buyye patriots in order to tastify to them that and the convention, and said to be unanimous^a day last. It appears that your secretary's letter initia Sun. and a delegate appointed to the French people, to the care of Mr Wm. Brook, Leeds, according to my regut 'st, but it did not reach me or I should have at the tot of Meret and West, of Macclesfield. Treanor, and West, of Macclesfield.

PRESTON.—One of the most enthusiastic meetings possible means in our power, to accomplish their inde-that was ever held in this town, took place in the pendence, and at the same time effect our own liberty.' agree to any of their propositions I would not be a Temperance Hall, on Monday night last, April 10th. The above resolution was seconed by Mr R. Garbutt, Mr Livendlehurst in the chair. Resolutions in sup-and ably supported by Mr P. Mooney, an ex-Repeal I believe the delegates in that Convention are port of the Convention, and denouncing the tyranni- Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic actuated by the best motives, they are actuated by

LEICESTER.-All shareholders of the No. 1 branch nine, every night.

LEEDS .- In conformity with the recommendation of the Convention sitting in London, a meeting of several thousands was held at noon on Monday, in journed till next Sunday at two o'clock, as the times | lasted till past eleven e'cl.ck, terminated with a vote the Baziar. l are so eventful.

of obtaining political freedom for the people of both meeting adjourn, when more than a thousand voices ment. Great interruption having taken place, Mr England and Ireland. Thought thundered forth- 'That if all the rain in the Heavens O'BRIER resumed. Many of the delegates said that Bates, an English Chartist, proposed the second reso. their constituents until they had succeeded in ob-

pledge ourselves to assist our Irish brethren by every deemed to be advisable that all their proceedings Port of the Convention, and denouncing the tyranni-cal conduct of the government, were unanimously adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic adopted.
Warden, but now a member of the Irish Democratic carried unanimously.—The address was read by Mr
So help me God that is my belief. But their con-victions are different from mine, and have been so supported by Mr P. Heey, all Irish Democrats, and carried by acclamation.—Each speaker addressed the the meeting in the most determined manner provision

LEICESTER, - All shareholders of the No. 1 branch meeting at considerable length, and was loudly the meeting in the most determined manner refusing are requested to pay their local and general expenses. cheered. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which to hear from Mr O'Brien any further explanation. The secretaries will sit next week, from seven till lasted two hours and twenty minutes, every one pre- - Mr WATKINS moved that Mr O'Brien's resignation sent was drenched to the skin. Never was there such should be accepted. This resolution having been sea spirit of determination manifested in Barnsley | conded was carried without any dissent. Several before. It was agreed that the meeting stand ad- speeches were delivered, and the meeting, which

thanks to the chairman,

Des Carros

Freland.

(From the Times.)

THE CRIPIS.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

tions before the police magistrates, proceeds :---

warded without losing a post.

Diation.

enemies.

armed han is.

Whig that you are, even understand ma.

island of Ireland with rods of steel.

rolled themselves in a defensive corps.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

LONDON REPEALERS.

The meetings are crowded nightly, and the greatest nterest prevails, as the time for the trial of Messrs

O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel draws near. It is A telegraphic despatch was received at Liverpool in contemplation to hold an acgregate meeting of OB Thursday, conveying orders to have steamers in he Irishmen of London and the friends of Ireland, on readiness on Friday morning to transport the 31st Kennington Common, on an early day-and they Regiment, now in Manchester, from that pers to will be able to show their class legislators that if they Diblin, where they will arrive on Friday evening. were able to muster, on Monday last, 20 000 of Char-The 71st Highland Infantry, from Glasgow, were also tist Repealers on the common, in support of the expected in Dublin on Friday night, and will Charter, what can they not do for their own 'green

form part of that garrison. 300 stand of arms were, land ?' on Friday, by an order from government, deposited CURRAN CLUB.-The usual weekly meeting of this in Trinity College, for the use of that corporation. club was held on Sunday evening, at the Green Vast numbers of the students and graduates have en-Man, Berwick-street, and the large room was crowded to suffication, and numbers went away that could The proceedings in the House of Commans on called to the chair .- Mr A. W. Hyde dwelt at great length on the glorious union of the English and Irish Thursday evening, with reference to the suppression people .- Mr T. M. Wheeler (of the Chartist Execuof the Chartist meeting, followed by the ominous tive), addressed the meeting, and was loudly eheered. notice of motion by the Home Secretary, have but -Mr T. Reynolds denounced the conduct of the helped to fan the flame of excitement in Dablin, and, middle class to the working millions. He said, they if possible, to increase the fears of a precipitate possessed, to a great extent, a power over the miniscrisis. Mr John Mitchel, in a familiar epistle, addressed to 'His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, ters, by having the franchise, the jury box, the admi-Her M josty's D-tective General, High-Commis- nistration of the poor law fund, and they regulated, sioner of Seies, and General Suborner in Ireland, also, their own parochical taxes-the whole of which commencing with a reference to the recent revela-

In the first letter which I did myself the honour to ad- trust they had reposed in them .- Mr R. Crowe said, Gress to you in the UNITED ISISHIAN-you remember it the Whigs were pursuing the same course in Ireland well-I told you plainly that spice and informers would that made the Beresfords so nolori.us-and that be of no use to you; that we meant to abolish their Ireland had sufficient power in herself to regain her the worse than the worst, every Saturday, regularly, in eneers.) There was a great cry in Ireland for re- at the gates, two sentries doing duty. the papers; and that I had no objection to your opening publicanism, and the only way to stop the onward all my letters in the post office, provided they were for progress of ultra independence was, for the English covernment to grant them parliamentary independence. Lord Byron had truly said, that the union of Well, you did not believe me; you did not, unbappy the two Parliaments looked something like the shark

to tell you all that is going on, and all that is in contem-

fast as their means and opportunities enable them, with take care that disunion did not destroy it. But it must tection, as well as a troop of artillery, and a good Tas: as their means and opportunities endors their by funderous groups of working, weapond of various kinds, for which they have concided a be preserved in its entirety. He was a Chartist, supply of provisions. A wast number of sand bags men, it having been thought necessary to send a desort of divine passion; no bolier fervour since the crusades knowing that it would tend to establish the rights of were deposited on the roof, and the open space befire haspossessed any vation of men-not tarob houses, as yon, labour. He was glad to see that there was only one it was crowded with spectators for the greater part of has possessed any tation of men-not tation houses, as join, in our in the grant of the day. Similar measures were adopted at the shortly before nine o'clock, the deputation returned, or property,' as your Queen's Prime Minister darcs to fraternisation with his brother Englishmen. They have a function of music, preceded by the flag of 'The or property, as your greens ringe subset dates to must learn to under tand one an ther better, and Two thousand stand of arms were sent from the Stepney Society of Cordwainers,' and attended by a or savings of industry, as your rascal press prints twelve then they would find that the prosperity of one was the Tower packed in boxes to the General Post-office, or savings of industry, as your rascal press prints twelve including induction of preparative, and officers of that establish-times a week. No, my Lord; the young men of Ireland happiness of the other. (Loud cheering.)-Mr for the use of the clerks and officers of that establish-were there joined by vast numbers of the Chartists of arm for a nohler enterprise; they arm to defend p rion Glass then stated that a subscription list had been ment, all of whom were sworn in as special constables. arm for a nother enterprise; they arm to defend prises of opened, to defray the expenses of the State prosecu-and property against brigands of the 'law' and harples of opened, to defray the expenses of the State prosecu-A large quantity of ball cartridges were supplied, inscriptions of 'The People's Charter and No Surrenthe 'gor ramest;'-ihey arm to make social order tien in Dublin.-Messrs Duan and O'Mahoney then At the Mant and Custom house every precaution was dor,' 'The Chartist Land Company of Whitechape! possible, and to secure to industry its just reward ;- they addr ssed the meeting, which was adjourned to Sun- taken ; over the gates of the latter a chevaux-de frise &c. The procession then formed and defiled up the arm to scourge you and your commissioners, detectives, day evening next.

aides-de-camp, butchers, and stranglers, forth from the stand of Ireland with roas of steel. ing Man's Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westmin- constables, provided with staves, and with more de-street, to Finsbury-square. Every court and alley Second, -- I ne trisn people are only organising their ster. The Hall was crowded, and considerable structive weapons for offence or defence. On Satur. contributed its quota to swell the numbers of the officers, so that each man may know his left hand and anxiety was displayed as to the progress of the gohis right-hand comrade, and the man whose word he will vernment Coercion Bill, for the better security and the other departments 500 mm-kets and havonets, Several speeches of the Confederates at their late | ridges. Third .- The Irish people, or a competent number of them, will simply continue so to a m, and so to organize, meeting in Dublin having been read, the chairman

blessed hour when that organisation may find itself pressed on them the necessity of renewed exer- required. tion. - Mr Geoghegan on being loudly called I'w. field batteries left Woolwich on Saturday ranked in battle array, and when those arms may wreak

Fourth .- The Irish people will, by their mildnsss, gave out that 'social order' was in danger, and that unless he comes forth to maintain that government with shrink frem his duty to his fatherland. It was ridi- had been to alled from leave of absence to take the culous to suppose that Ireland could regenerate her- command of the batteries. One thousand of the

ople of Ircland will continue to cult

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

GREAT CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

We shall commence our account of the ever-memorable proceedings of Monday, April 10th, by giving from the daily papers a statement of the PRODIGIOUS PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT

In addition to the regular troops doing duty in the metropolis, the following on Saturday received marching orders and were commanded to proceed to London-viz the Horse Guards Blue, from Windsor: the 12 h Lan ers, from Ilounslow; the Grenadier the command of captains and sergeants of their own to suffications, and numbers went away tout could the 12 n Landers, from Hounslow; the Grenadier the community of a by mounted not gain admission. Mr Bayly (Englishman), was Guards, from Chichester; the Coldstream Guards sta from Windsor; the 634, from Chatham; the 62nd the whole. At eleven c'clock the police and special no tyrannical faction withhold them from the from Winchester ; the 17th from Dover. The yeomanry and militia staff of the surrounding counties manry and militia staff of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station dictor in minimum of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station dictor in minimum of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station dictor in minimum of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station dictor in minimum of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station dictor in minimum of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station dictor in minimum of the surrounding counties bridges, and took op their station on station on station with the metropolitan constables, who ampton street, Holborn, Farringdon-street, Black- different aspect, nearly all being closed. The prowere all under arms and in readiness for action at a communication with the interoportal control of the pro-moment's notice. The marines and all the sailors attended at each in great numbers. As, from previous friars-bridge, Blackfriars-read, and thence on by the cession proceeded on its course by the London-read of the royal navy at Sheerness, Chatham, Birken. communications, it was inferred that the Chartists head, Spithead, and other naval stations, together would proceed with their petition from Kennington with the dockyard men, were kept under arms from Common to the House of Commons over Blackfriars an early hour ; and the Thames police, in addition to their other duties, were directed to keep close watch power they exercised against the sons of toil. A day over the mercantile marine, lest any of them should rally believed in the City that the government had of retribution would come. They had betrayed the be induced to fraternise with the Chartists. The determined, at the latest Council, to offer no obstacle heavy gun batteries were ordered to be brought up whatever to the assembling of the people at Kenning from Woelwich, and posted at the points where ton Common, or to their progress from thence with dauger was apprehended. The other disposable mi- the petition to which ever bridge their movements litary force, cavalry and infantry, were dispersed | might indicate their intention to pass over, but that os or no use to you; cant no momente, intionality without resorting to foreign aid. Ire- throughout the metropolis, but their stations were it was resolved that every resistance should be offered should be, in all parts, open, public, and aboveboard; land, from her present position, would soon be able to kept a secret. On Saturday the marines took up to any greater number than ten of the petitioning body that you would be told the very worst of it, if not write the opitaph over Emmett's grave. (Loud their quarters in the Admiralty, and mounted guard going over any bridge, such resistance to be left in the

Similar active measures were pursued in organis. the military to be called upon in the event of the ining the police. The mounted detachments were adequacy of that power, for which purpose mest forarmed with broadswords and pistols.

defence. Somerset-house had over each of its gates sight of the people, under the special command of Gen. Will you give ear to me, then, at length ? I am about swallowing its prey. Englishmen could now see a formidable revolving cheveaux de frise. The most that while Ireland got nothing by the Union, they active exertions were made at the Bank of England. were losing by it. He was proud to see the union In addition to those connected with the establishment First,-The Irish are providing themselves, just as between the people of the two countries, and let them six hundred of the pensioners were sent for its prowas erected. The entire establishment of the Admi. THE HONEST JACK LAWLESS CLUB.-A meeting of ralty at Charing-cross, from the first Lord of the Ad- which it proceeded to Commercial-street, through this elub was held on Monday evening, at the Work- miral'y downwards, had been sworn in as special Spitalfields. Church street, Sun-street, and Crown-

day there were received there for distribution among protection of the crown. Mr O'Farrell in the chair. 500 cutlasses, and some 2,000 rounds of ball cart-All the steam vessels complete at the ports were

openly, my lord, fearlessly, zanlously, with passionate proceeded to address the meeting. He called their ordered to be held in readings for service at a ardoar, with fervent prayer, morning and evening, for the attention to the present state of Ireland, and im- moment's notice, to convey troops to any quarter

the wrongs of Ireland in the dearest hearts' bleed of her for, came forward, and in an able and eloquent morning, at eleven o'clock, for London. The three speech, dwelt at great length upon the evils that troops. including the rocket service, left the garrison arose generally from monarchial institutions, and on Monday morning for the met opolis, under the their moderation, their leve of order and respect for pointed to the state of Ireland, and said, that under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bill, and the other property, convince those who live in good houses and a proper form of government, such a state of things two field batteries also proceeded to London on Monwear good clothes that the armament is not against could not exist. Agitation until of late had been of day. The four field batteries had be n taken from them-thet your Lordship, and the Prime Minister, and no avail, but if their object was repeal, they must the grand dep it, and each battery consisted of three the deter ives, have foully belied this nation, when you assist their brethren on the other side of the channel, nina-pounde's and one twenty four roundet howitzer, where it would soon te obtained; the Irish people with their intrenching tools to cut down palines or pillage and massacre were intended ;-that, in fine, the were determined to obtain it. He (Mr Geoghegan), barrier and level ditches, and were supplied with an sole enemy segainst whom we arm is the government of adopted the prosecuted opinions of Messrs O'Brien, ample a'lowance of every kind of field ammunition. Meagher, and Mitchel, and he, for one, would not | Colorel Cleveland, commanding the field hatteries,

self by moral force alone. The government were by Fost Artillery, were kept in readiness to act as in-

were occupied at the several stations in preparations, the motio 'Divided we fall.' The 'Emmett Bri is in proceeded by Juhn street, Geodge street, Tothe were occupied at the several stations in preparations the notice Divided we have a silk banner of crimson, white, and ham-court-road, High-street, St Giles, and Broad, to carry their instructions into effect. Apart from gade' displayed a silk banner of crimson, white, and ham-court-road, High-street, St Giles, and Broad, to carry their instructions into effect. Apart from gade displayed a six banner of thinks in the without street, into Holborn, where it stopped for a few mit the inscription, What is Life without street, into Holborn, where it stopped for a few mit the various wards, under the Aldermen, and the Liberty? The banner of the Confederates was to take up the National Land Association. the various wards, under the Alderhein, and the liberty f. The control of green silk, fringed, with erange. An an- to take up the National Petition, which consisted of green silk, fringed, with erange. In an- to take up the National Petition, which consisted of armlets, upwards of 2 000 of the younger and more cient Irish harp was emblezened in gold, and under five large rolls of paper of nine or ten firet in circum armicts, upwards of 2,000 of the younger and more cient Irish narp was empiricance in good, and analy service each. The petition being lashed on to the placed in direct communication with the City police country.' This section of the procession was loudly car, the procession proceeded on its way through placed in direct communication. Farringdon-street, and New Bridge at under the Commissioner. This latter body had re cheered as it emerged into Holborn. Banners and Holborn, Farringdon-street, and New Bridge street ceived instructions to take up position at the Cross Keys in Gracechurch street, the Royal Exchange, and Bridewell Hospital, which were placed at the attracted the most attention, and elicited a cheer complete disposal of Mr Harvey, and as they every now and then from the more enthusiastic por mustered at the several places of appointment they were immediately marshalled into bodies of 100 each, and again subdivided into twenties, and placed under 'Every man is born free, and God has given men the carriage crossing the bridge into the Blackfriary the whole. At eleven o'clock the points and spont in people.' The line of route taken was Southampton- friars-road, we observed that nine-tenths of the shops the north side of Bloomshows Southampton- friars-road, we observed that nine-tenths of the shops bridges, and took up their station there in immediate row, the north side of Bloomsbury-square, South- were opened, but from that point they assumed a Elephant and Castle to Kennington Common. Bridge, that station was the point at which the most amounting to 6,000, and the latter to 8,000, were so formidable resistance was contemplated. It was gene distributed and located, that while ample and speedy protection could at any time be afforded where it was of meeting. We were given to understand that the Horns Tavern, Kennington Church, Surrey Gardens, and the gardens of the Philanthropic Institution were contents at Kennington Cross. first instance to the management of the civil force,

midable bodies of cavalry and infantry were stationed The various public buildings were put in a state of in the neighbourhood of the bridges, but out of the Brotherton.

STEPNEY-GREEN.

The pre-concerted hour of assemb'age at this point was eight clock, but up to nearly nine the Green was occupied only by numerous groups of working. putation to the Convestion to inquire whether any charge in the arrangements had taken place. large body of persons, made their appearance, and that neighbourhood, bearing other banners with the lane, from the Green to the Whitechap 1-road, along procession as it passed. On reaching Finsburysquare, the Chartists from Clerkenwell-green, Russell-square, and the other points, came up; and, forming one vast procession, headed by the Stepney band, the whole returned by Crown-street to Bi-hopsgate-street, and from thence through Fenchurch-

street and King William street, over London it was possible to obtain the most remote view. Bridge, to the Elephant and Castle. At this print crowded to excess ; the windows of every house overanother body joined the procession, and the whole looking the common were crowded, with elegantly then proceeded to Kennington Common. The bandressed females, who appeared to be anxious specta ners of the Irish party were the newest and handtors of the scene. Eleven o'clock had now arrived, somest. A flag in another part of the procession ex and the processions from the various parts of town hibited the following :- 'Guizot laughed immodehegan to arrive. The first we observed was that of rately. the Tower Hamlets, a magnificent cortége complis-

Th : persons forming this procession seemed anxious o tehave themselves in a most orderly manner; no peaceable demeanour and firmness, that a police inweapons of offence and not more than two or three spector complimented them thereon. Next came wasking sticks bein; perceptible. Not a single policeman or soldier was to be seen throughout the whole of the route from Stepney-green to Finsburysquare, and from thence to Kennington Common. A number of women, wearing the tricolour, walked in the precession.

FINSBURY-SQUARE.

APRIL 15, 1848.

streamers with various inscriptions suitable to the (in which the first policeman was seen), to Black occasion were borne by the crowd. That which friars-bridge. On crossing the bridge, we observed a body of two or three hundred pensioners down on every now and then from the more enthusiastic por the steambout-pier, who were loudly cheered by the tion of the spectators, was a square binner with the people. An equal number of police (not one display. tion of the spectators, was a square billiner with the poople, and equilated a line, immediately on following inscription in black, on a white ground, ing his staff), were stationed in line, immediately on equal rights and liberties. May it please God to road. A little further on, a body of fity mounted tioned by the side of the road. Up to the Black, and Kennington-road, to the Common. the multitude

being much increased at the Elephant and Castle by large bodies of men, who appeared to be waiting for its arrival in the various points of which that well. known hostelry forms a distinguishing centre, and at the time of its arrival at the Common this portion of the meeting could not have been less than thirteen required, none of those forces were seen at the place thousand or fourteen thousand strong. On the car turning into the Common, a most imposing sight met the eyes of its occupants, large bodies of men, variously estimated at from eighty thousand to one bundred fifty thousand, were wheeling and march. wich and other neighb-uring towns deposited their ing about in all directions, and the colours of the va. rious trades' unions flaating in the breeze, a brilliant sun adding to the coup d' oil. On the cars entering the Common, about twelve o'clock, they were im. mediately surrounded by 1. r. e masses of the people who most vociferously cheered Mr O'Connor and the

> At the Elephant and Castle a cheer was given, and from this point along the Kennington-road to the

moving mass of upwards of 10,000 persons. It proceeded in silence until the cars arrived within eight rected and controlled by leaders who ranged them six of the congregated thousands already assembled upon the common. The delegates were now surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, and received with deafening and prolonged cheers, which Mr O'Connor and his brother delegates acknowle lged by waving their

hats. The scene which burst upon the view of the delegates at this point was certainly grand and im. posing. The procession of the various trades and ocieties which had already arrived were drawn up in military array at the outskirts of the common, with their several flags and banners, and also formed a I ne, through which the ears advanced to the place of meeting. The centre of the common was occupied by a vast assemblage, many of whom were soon seen Surrey side, guarded by a strong detachment of hurrying in rapid motion to welcome the Chartist leaders. As the cars advanced into the centre of the ing the inscription, 'No procession will be allowed to common they were surrounded by a crowd, which every minute became more dense and who rent the stable-yard or other commodious place en route to the air with their shouts. The Irish Confederates and many of the trades processions remained in file where they were drawn up, either as if expecting the carsto proceed to some other position than that which they took up about the centre of the common, or deepairing in so large an assemblage of hearing the

Mr O'Connor with a message from Mr Mayne, one of the Commissioners of Police, requesting to have an in erview with him hefore the commencement of the proceedings. Mr O'Connor and Mr M'Grath imme. diately alighted from the car and accompanied the bearer of the message to the Horns Tavern, which was or cupied and exclusively engaged during Monday by the police authorities, military officers, and others interested in the priceedings of the day. The rumour immediately spread like wildfire that Mr O'Connor had been arrested, and this report spread throughout Men's Men alone exceeding 800 persons; they were the metropolis in an incredibly short space of time. We believe that Mr Mayne announced to Mr O'Conlads in the trade, made of silk, inscribed, 'Cord- nor that the autharities would not object to the wainers, Liberty, Equality. Fraternity.' The glc- meeting taking place, but that the procession would not be permitted to pass over the bridges, that the government were prepared with means of preventing it from taking place, and were fully determined to use them if necessary. Finally, that if the procession was persevered in, he (Mr O'Connor) must take the responsibility of the consequences, whatever they might be. Mr O'Consor at once consented to abandon the procession. Mr O'Connor and Mr M'Grath hereupon returned to the delegates' car which they had left, amid great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, and, a considerable concourse of persons having assembled around this car, although forming a small proportion of the entire number up in the c.mmon, the proceedings of the day com-

severally occupied by military, and that upwards of twenty omnibuses laden with policemen from Green-At nine o'clock the crowd began to collect in the precincts of the common, and about an hour afterwards the surrounding thoroughfares were densely petition.-(From the Post.) Shortly after, the different Chartist associations (From the Times) began to assemble, accompanied by bands, flags, and banners. They were loudly cheered as they entered An ong the flags we observed the American and a great number and variety of tricolouis. The procession was divided into thirty sections, each di-

common the crowd presented the appearance of a

voices of the speakers. llere a person approached the car and addressed

vate friendly relations with the people of Eogland, who the destruction and dismemberment of this thrice-acits own 1 cople, with all their wealth and resources, ma. for ever.

As for me, my Lord, your Lordship's humble correspondest,-you have been told that I am mad-a dangerous lunatic, labouring under cacoethes scribendi. Do not believe it; I am merely possessed with a rebellious spirit; and think I have a mission-to hear a hand in the final destruction of the bloody old 'British empire ;' the greesy, carnivorous eld monster, that has lain from the LABJURER :solong, like a load, upon the heart and limbs of England. and drenk the blood and sucked the marrow from the benes of Ireland. Against that Empire of Hell a thousend thousand ghosts of my slaughtered constrymen shrick nightly for vengeance; their blood cries contimeally from the ground for vengeance ! vengeance ! ! And Heaven has heard it, That bucaniering flag, that has braved so long the battle and the breeze, flies now from a ship in distress; the Charybdis of Chartism roars They had been awfully deceived by the new fledged under her lec-ine breakers of R peal are a head, and repealer, who obtained seats on the strength of their the curses of the world swell the hurricane that rages five pound qualification, it was time this system round her, pirate and blood-stained slaver that she is, was put an end to. In conclusion, he would beg of filled with dead men's boues, and with all uncleanness. | those present, not to debase themselves with drink, | Her timbers are shivering at last-

' Quamvis Pontica pinus, Sylræ filia notilis;---

chears.

To help this grand work of necessity and mercy is my | with respect to the batter security of the crown, and highest embition upon earth, and I know no better way that the people's petition had been presented and reto do it than to make Ireland arm for battle. To me it ceived by Lord Morpeth. Mr Reading then went is a grateful and blessed sound, this cry, 'The people are arming.³ Thank God they are arming. Young m. a security of the Crown, showing its deadly effects on everywhere in Ireland begin to love the clear glancing of the liberty of the subject .- Messrs Needham, Campthe steel, and to cherish their dainty rifles as the very bell, and Spiller, having addressed the meeting, apple of their eyes. They walk more proudis-they several persons were enrolled, and the meeting adfeel themselves more and more of men. Like the Prus- journed.

sian students (when this work had to be done for Prus-Eis,) they take the brightest weapon to their hearts, and clasp their virgin swords like virgin brides. How long will your detectives, your swearers, your

villanous back-stair panderers to the hangman, cherk this noble passion-this most holy crusade? Thick of it well.

I remain, my Lord, with profoundest contempt, Your very obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL, P.S.-I had some thought of addressing to you an exposinistion about the packing of our jurics next term. I fancied some feeling of decency, or even of justice, might induce you to give orders that the ordinary but disgraceful practice of the Crown-office should be reversed. I have changed my mind. He who employs a spy will pack a jury, and I, for one, scorn to appeal for Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster. anything to a man who lays a plot for massacre. Pack away, then, if you dare. I expect no justice, no courtesy, no indulgence from you; and if you get me within your power, I entreat you to show me no mercy, as I, so help me God, would show none to you. J. M.

Irish deputation, he observes :-

Well, we trust the idea of foreign aid, until after we last. have begun to do our own business, is at an end. We were sorry to see the Irish Confederates, the other night, eaught in a mere clap-trap. We are not g ing to evening last, a public meeting was held in the Ne'sonfacts under them, it behoves us now.

A correspondent of the UNITED IRISHMAN COMplains that the movement is too democratic, and by the multitude with applause, especially when the that thousands are thereby deterred from joining in the fight. Mr Mitchel replies :--

Have we not waited for the aristocracy long enough ? They are still on England's side, and we can wait no Ionger, moving dishes of skimmed milk. The revolution must be a democratic one, merely because your gentry, instead of taking a part in it, are resisting, and will be shattered to pieces with the first crash of it. As for the Confederation 'leaders,' they must take their chance; but we had rather upturn the present order ! of things by the hilp of the able bodied paspers alone than leave it as it stands. Who so desires a share in the new nation, let bim speak.

A correspondent of the NATION asks :---

Who are the stoutest men in Dablin ! The draymen. Who are the brivest ?

this time fully aware that there would be no mistake | fautry with their rifles, in case their services shou'd are as deeply sworn to abolish that 'empire' of fraud on the part of the Irish people. He thought before be required. The 62nd Regiment of Foo; arrived in and blood as we are. And we and they together, by long that Dublin Castle would be too warm to con- London on Friday, and the 63 d Regiment arrived tain Lord Clarendon. (Loud cheers.)-Mr Walford by railway on Sunday afternoon. Two regiments cursed 'empire,' will give the 'three kingdoms' each to said that Ireland had lest her manufactures through arrived from Chatham on Saturday by tam, the Union, and instead of Irishmen being engaged

nor had said, there were five million acres of unculti-

'Then Erin take courage, the day is at hand, When thy ruler's oppression shall tremble and fall, When Erin's own sons shall possess their own land; And shall make her own laws, still better than all, Yes. Erin's dark night of oppression shall flar. Like a vapour dispell'd by the sun's genial⁴ ray, And then, sweetest Isle of the ocean theu'lt be First flower of the carth, and first gem of the sea, but send the price of their debasement to their own green land, to assist their relatives .- Mr M'Sweeney

then explained the principles of the Confederation .she will never flust in harbour more. On the day she Mr T. R. Reading infermed the meeting amidst loud

goes to pieces all the ends of the earth will give three cheers, that Mr W. S. O'Brien was in his place that committee, a list of names and addresses of the evening, opposing the measure of the government,

DAVIS CLUB,-A meeting of this club was also held

nsed. Meetings for the ensuing week :-SUNDAY EVENING .- 'Green Man,' Berwick-street,

Oxford-street; 'Druid's Arms,' Greenwich; Temperance Hall, Wapping; 'Victory' Newenham-street, Edgeware-road. MONDAY EVENING.-Assembly Rooms, 83, Dan

street, Soho; Working Man's Temperance Hall,

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,-Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho. REPEAL OF THE UNION .- The adjourned debate

on this question will be resumed on Sunday merning next, at the Working Man's Temper-Speaking of the answer of M. Lamartine to the azc. Hall, Carteret street, Broadway, Westminster. More than one hundred persons attended on Sunday

> REPEAL. - NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - On Friday of the most stirring character, and were received

wrongs of Ireland were pointed cut; which was dene in strong, glowing, and forcible language. A memorial to the Queen, demanding immediate Repeal of the Union, was carried unanimously, there not being a dissentient voice in the large assembly, to either the resolution or memorial :- 'That the present frightfal condition of Ireland, which in times past has been the theatre of aristocratic tyranny, and which is at this moment on the verge of a mostsanguinary civil war, the inevitable result of a people being goaded to ma lness by the oppression of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world that ignorance and crime, misery and degradation, are the necessary consequences of class legislation.'

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE POLICE .- From a Correspondent.—On the return of the ne the Common over Westminster Bridge, the police London was as follows :- Royal horse guards : 1st rendezyous for the advocates of the Charter, resi- About five minutes to ten, the Convention started the Common over Westminster Bridge, the police and 2ad life guards; 12th lancers; 7 battalions derived in that neighbourhood. In the programme of from the hall, the procession being led by a car, the day's proceedings issued by the delegates in Con-liament street, and they were only compelled to de-sist from their brutal conduct by their superiors. Several of them were the worse for liquor, especially men. those of the N. division, and used their staves most unmercifully ; and the shopkeepers were compelled to cry out 'shame.' On several occasions the enjeriors were compelled to let passengers pass over the bridge on business, and the next moment they were stopped ; in fact, there appeared to be but one opinion-that the police were anything but disci- | ferent stations appointed to be most strictly attended plined on this occasion, they were more like overgrown boys than men. In Bridge-street, they pulled which to some were matters of curiosity, to others of shopkeepers and special constables from their doors, "A Clerie' informs us that the hordes of British sol. and beat them, till they were comp. lled to pull out very numerous through the day. A breastwirk of diers in our metropolis have increased the open, public their staves to defend themselves from the attacks of

At the Tower on Saturday a large number of workterial and moral, to hold, enjoy, and govern the same profitably at hame, they were sompelled to come to men we e ergaged in making preparations and addi England to work at a starvation price. Mr F. O'Con- | tional arrangements. At the several arrisons rout d the Tower, the guns were examined and placed ready vated land in Ireland, which if put into cultivation, for instant service, and barricades and strong timber would have preserved the lives of all those who had work were put up behind the battlements for the perished the last two years from famine. He hoped | purpose of strengthening the stone work. The while the day; was not far distant when Ireland would be of the troops in the Tower were to hold themselves in able to regulate her own affairs, he would read a vorse | constant readiness for marchine, at a moment's notice, with their respective officers.

The several docks-St Katharine's, London, East and West India-were closed, all the labourers having, for several days past, been sworn in as constables. The City prisors were guarded by the military, as also the county gools. The churches were converted into temperary barracks. The elce'ric telegraph station in Lothbury, behind the Bank, was delivered over to the s le charge of the covernment. The stations in all parts of England and Scotland were also be under the superintendence of government officials.

The omnibuses and cabs were generally withdrawn from the streets. Not the least important regulation adopted was one for the organisation of special constables. The c mmissioners in that regulation recommended the asthorities to have a place for assembling in each parish, and on the meeting of the constables to be called over, and the parish to be divided into divisions. Different members of the committee to take charge each of a division list. The committee were then to appoint one of their own into a long explanation of the measure for the better | body to take charge of each of the several divisions. They were then to divide themselves into parties of ten or twelve to act together, one to have the direction of each party, but if sufficiently Lumerous, there might also be a leader for each party of thirty or forty, comprised of the smaller parties.

The special constables in the parish of St George's, on Monday evening, and we regret that our reporter | Hanover-square, which, including the out-ward of could not gain admittance from its crowded state. | Pimlico, is, after Marylel one, the largest in London, It is most cheering to know that at no period were assembled on Saturday in the yard attached to the the Irishman more keen to their interests than they | w rkhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, for are at the present time ; nor will Englishmen forget | the purpose of making arrangements for the preser their conduct in fraternising with them in time of | vation of the public peace on Monday. The specia constables of the parish, which amount to about

3,000 persons of all ranks, were then separated into three divisions, the colonel-in chief was Field Marshal Lord Strafford. The Earl of Delawarr was appointed captain of the 1st division; Admiral Bowles of the 2nd; and General Doyle of the 3rd, or outward division of Pimlico. It was next decided that each of these divisions should be divided into eight sub-divisions, headed by captains. The captains of

Duke of Leeds, General Rotins, Viscount Cantilupe, Earl of Harrowby, Mr Stokes, Lord Ashley, Lord Cawdor, Sir E. Cust, General Fox, the Hon. Captain Stepford, Captain Ingle, Colonel Ingle, the Ilon. Captain Rous, Sir W. Burgoyne, and the Hon. Captain Duncombe. These subdivisions were then divided into sections of twenty-five men, to have a was perceived that they were crowded with troops,

sergeant at the head of each. The arrangements having been completed, Lord Strafford advanced in front of the assemblage, and addressed them upon the importance of the occasion which had called get 50,000 Prenchmen, nor one Frenchman ; and Mr street Lecture-room, to take into consideration the them together, expressing the pride he felt at being Smith O'Brien, to do him justice, never said we were. duties which devolve upon the working classes, at appointed colonel of the large force of loyal citizens, We fear much that 'King Rigmarol' is not yet deal, as the present most important crisis, and to accelerate | called from their homes to protect life and property our poet siegs. But surely, if ever it behaved men to the triumph of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' from the attacks of wanton disturbers of the public Look facts in the fice, and neglect words which have no The meeting was one of the most important that has peace. Three most hearty cheers were given for the ever taken place in Newcastle. The speeches were Queen, the constitution, and their colonel, after which the assemblage dispersed.

> the commissioners of police and the other civic au- mense number of persons were scattered ab ut. thorities having been sent for. The result of the Even of the bridges was strongly defended by an deliberations was not allowed to transpire, but it was immense mass of police and special constables, and at understood that the most decisive measures were Westminster (down to which there was one uninadopted.

> The royal carriages and horses, and other valua-bles were removed from the palace. The whole of the Queen Dowager's carriages, horses, & were the Queen Dowager's carriages, horses, &co, were hand. removed to Bushey.

The military force (ezclusive of the artillery and Chelses and enrolled out-pensioners)

This was the rallying point for the district of Finsbury. Nine o'clock in the morning was the time fixed by the Convention for the gathering together of the Chartists of this locality.

The Sappers and Miners, at the Tower, were busily employed during the d-y in throwing sand bag- upon that part of the fortress near the western entrance, and along the whole of the lower ramparts facing the river. The gates were kept closed throughout the day, and no person was allowed to enter excet those who had business to transact within the fortress. Double sentries were also placed throughout the entire building.

At ten, sounds of music were found to proceed from a small band which marched into the square, ollowed by many thousands walking four abreast, the majority of whom were journeymen shoemakers. ered throughout the procession were men kearing mall banners, on which were inscribed various

devices and mottoes; amongst the latter were, 'The Charter and No Surrender,' 'The National Land Association,' &c. There were also caps of liberty, fastened to the ends of bundles of twigs. The procession moved in the most regular and orderly manher from the square through Crown-street, Snnstreet, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, to London Bridge, where, contrary to the fears and expectations of many, not the slightest resistance was offered to their passage over the bridge. Indeed there was neither there, nor in any other part of the whole route from Finsbury-square to Kenningtoncommon, the appearance of a soldier or policeman. In Bishopsgate-street there certainly was a small knot of special constables lodged in front of a large building, but as s on as the Chartists observed them through the railings which intervened between the constables and the street, they raised a cheer, and continued to proceed rapidly on their way to the meeting. The shopkeepers on this side of the water appeared to have great faith in the peaceable and rderly conduct of the procession, for, with the exception of two or three in Gracechurch-street, not a shop window was closed during the whole of their progress from Finsbury-square to London Bridge By the time the procession reached Newinston Causeway, the number of those who accompanied it on each side was as great as the procession itself. At twelve o'clock the procession reached the common, and mingled with the gatherings from the other

districts of the metropolis. THE WESTERN DISTRICTS, &c.

The whole of these districts, from the earliest hour of the morning of Monday, exhibited considerable excitement; owing not only to the passing of numerous groups of those who were gathering together for the purpose of proceeding to the meeting, but also to the assembling of the masses of policemen and special the sublivisions of the 1st and 2nd divisions were the constables, the latter of whom had begun to take night, and were in the morning universally substituted for them.

The Knightsbridge Barracks, were kept cloved, the regiments usually stationed at Hounslow and Windsor having been brought up. On reaching llyde Park Corner it was found that the gates were arch, under the Duke's statue, was stationed a guard of Grenadiers. From that place to Trafalgar-square, the passing to and fro of the special constables and the absence of police displayed the precautions which were taken and the apprehensions which induced them. In Trafalga- square it was that the police first appeared, and thence down to Palace yard the bady of the force were chiefly concentrated. Along In the city upwards of 70,000 parsons were sworn the Strand, a'so, there were strong bodies of them

special constables. The Lord Mayor proceeded to with horse patrols; and, as they kept constantly the Home Office, where he had an interview with Sir moving, and compelling the crowd to move, the George Grey ; the result was, that the aldermen of streets wore kept clear, and there was nothing that | the different wards met at the Mansion House, - could be called a mob anywhere although an im-

> terrusted array of police), there were upwards of 600, with a regiment of cavalry, and six pieces

> > RUSSELL-SQUARE.

Russell equare, the centre of the north-western

rious bands of Irish Confederates and Repealers, who had turned out to exhibit their fraternisation with the English Chartists, had a splendid banner, a rich green silk one, with an orange border, sur mounted with the harp of Erin, and inscribed,

KENNINGTON COMMON.

men deep round the greater part of the common, thus

protecting those inside from any sudden incursion on

the part of the police, if such should be attempted.

(From our own Correspondent)

falgar square entirely filled with police, the people

irom the steps of St Martin's Church, National Gal

lery, &c., being quiet spectators ; vast numbers of

special constables were patrolling Cecksfur street.

Charing-cross. do., with white bands round their

arms and staff in hand. At a quarter to eleven

we found the approaches to Westminster bridge,

volice, the bridge being placarded with papers bear-

accompany the petition to the house,' and every

common, appeared to be filled with either specials,

APPEARANCE OF THE COMMON.

ing some 30 000 persons, and such was their conduct,

the great western body, which started from Russell-

square, a most magnificent body, amongst whom

marched the body of shoemakers, the West End

prec ded by a banner, purchased by the apprentice

On our arrival here, we found every height, whence

police, military, or artillery.

At twenty minutes to e'even o'clock we found Tra-

crowded.

on the common.

The police and special constables, the former

Ireland for the Irish.' PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. At nine o'clock Mr Reynolds was voted to the chair, the usual chairman, Mr M'Grath being engaged on business relative to the petition. On the name of Mr Bronterre O'Brien being called.

Mr M'CARTHY said that he understood Mr O'Brien had resigned, and he wished to know when he attended menced. last.

The Secretary (Mr Dorls) said that they had no notice of his resignation officially, and he had not at-They bere no weapons of effence or defence. Scat- tended since the day before the proclamation was issued from the government.

Mr Doyle then rose and announced that he had this morning received an official communication from Scotland yard, in reply to one which had been forwarded to the Commissioners of the Police on the preceding night, announcing a change in the route of

their procession. This communication, after acknow ledging the receipt of the letter alluded to, stated that the contemplated procession would on no account be allowed to take place. The petition, it was added, might be presented in the usual way, but no procession through the streets would be allowed.

Mr West said he had expected some communication of the kind. He was glad to see that the Commissioners had not endeavoured to put a stop to the meeting. At Kennington Common they would give such instructions to the people as would prevent them coming into collision with the police.

Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR said he was labouring under severe illness, but should consider himself a most improper leader, it he shrunk from his duty at such a moment, or if he had said anything which he had oo easion to retract. Had it not been for the felly of some persons cut of the Convention-and a few in it -there never would have been any opposition to their demonstration, and it would have been the grandest thing of the kind ever seen in England. Now, he would wish the Convention to put themselves into the place of the government, and say whether if they had heard that an armed demonstration was to take place, they would not have felt it their duty to meet it, and endeavonr to prevent the peace being destroyed? He had told them all along that he would attend the procession, and he would do so with the

intention of endeavouring to preserve order-and it was his intention, if any attempt at physical force was made, to stop the procession by physical force. He would take upon himself to implore the people to take that course, so as not to bring them into collision with the authoritics, and he would afterwards impeach the Ministers for having stopped it. If the governduty in relief of the former even on the preceding ment had forbade the procession, he would ask the people not to hold it. He would ask them not to sully their cause, by taking one great step in a wrong

direction. They could not expect to get the Charter but, on the occasional opening of the gates, it that day, but he did anticipate that the Ministers woull be compelled to grant it if they proceeded in a right course. Suppose there was another Convention -simultaneous meetings throughout the countryand he stopped the business in the House of Commons shut on both sides of the road, and at the triumphal by questions relative to the Charter, such a party would be raised as ultimately to compel the govern ment to give the Charter. After repeating the diffi culties he had gone through for the people, Mr O'Connor said he was prepared to ask the meeting, in the name of courage, the name of justice, in the name of God, not to hold the meeting, and thus throw their great cause into the hands of pickpockets and preparations had been made for shooting from certain windows on the leaders of the movement. He was told this by Mr Alderman Humphrey in the House of tion enough among them to act temperately, and not O'Connor's) advocacy in the House of Cummons, they might not easily obtain another one to take up his position. More than that, if they got into collision with the authorities, it would cause the Treason Bill to be passed that evening, without discussion, and for ever.

The meeting then broke up, and proceeded to form THE PROCESSION OF THE DELEGATES.

Ilaving quoted from the TIMES and the Post, we may now state for ourselves that the assemblage was a grand and imposing sight, we heard the numbers variously estimated at from two hundred to five hundred thousand souls, from our experience of huge as emblies, we should say there could not be less than a quarter of a million persons present, on and around the common alone, whilst all the streets and avenues leading thereto were one dense mass of

human toings. THE MEETING.

On the motion of Mr CLARK, seconded by Mr Adam[.]

Mr Doyle was appointed president of the meeting amidst very vociferous cheering. He said,-Men of London, this is one of the most glorious sights that ever had the pleasure of witnessing. (Cheers.) This is such a sight as must make the heart of every true domocrat beat with joy and exultation-which at once proves to demonstration that the people of this great metropolis are in favour of the common rights of humanity. (Loud cheers.) This is a sight such as was never witnessed in this vast metropolis

before. Friends, you have elected me to preside over you this afternoon as chairman. I can only say simply as a Chartist, that I thank you for the confidence which you have reposed in our command; I am thankful for more reasons than one; but, especially, 1 am thankful that the working classes begin to see that they can do their own work themselves. (Cheers.) Friends, I need not ask you to be peaceful in your conduct this day. I need not ask you to conduct yourselves with the greatest propriety; for, recollect that on your good conduct this day, on your peaceful but firm demeanour, depends the success of one of the most glorious causes over agitated by man. (Cheers.) Mr O'Connor and the ather gentlemen in this magnificent van have come here fer the purpose of doing their duty to the people who have sent

them. The men in this van represent the people over a great extent of the united kingdom. In that van before you there lies a petition signed by nearly 6,000.000 of people, proving beyond the possibility of successful refutation that we represent the working men at least. The delegates of the people will do their duty, but they will expect you to do yours. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'We wil.') Mr O'Connor will first address you. He will give you not only his own opinion and advice, but the opinion and advice of the gentlemen composing the National Convention, and, without taking up any more of your time, I beg leave to introduce to your notice your true friend and champion-the champion of the rights of humanity-Mr Feargus O'Connor. (Loud cheers.)

Mr F. O'CONNOR, M.P., then came forward amid deafening cheers, which were taken up from those immediately around the car and re-echoed by the crowds in the outer circles over the whole common. He bowed repeated acknowledgments, each courtescoundrels, and give the government an opportunity ous gesture being the signal for a new effort of upof attacking them. He then proceeded to state that | roarious enthusiasm .- My children (he said), you were industriously told that I would not be amongst you to-day. Well, I am here. (Great cheering.) Commons, and he had also received it from the police I sat, on my way here, on the front seat of this and others. He hoped there was firmless and resoluter, and although my life was threatened if I apjeopardise their cause-for if they lost his (Mr peared as I now appear, my hand does not tremble. (Cheers.) You all know that for a quarter of a century I have been mixed up with this democratic agitation; in Ireland since the year '22, in England since the year '33; and, as you also know, I have the Charter would be lost for an indefinite time, if not never shrunk from taking my share of all the responsibility. (Loud cheers.) When I was asked in he House of Commons on Friday, whether or no L would attend this meeting to-day ? I replied, that as I had always sought the lion's portion of the popularity, I would not shrink from encountering now the lion's share of the danger. (Great applause.) wainers, bricklayers, and others favourable to the profusely decorated with tri coloured Aigs, of red. I have always contended for your rights, in and out of parliament, and to frighten me I have received at least 100 letters, telling me not to come here today, for that, if I did, my own life would be the sacrifice. My answer was this-' I would rather be s abbed to the heart than resign my proper place at the head of my children.' (Shouts of ' Bravo !') Yes, you are my children; these are your horses, not mine; this car is yours-made of your timber ; I am only your father and your bailiff, but your: honest father and your unpaid bailiff. (Cheers.) And if ever our cause was prosperous, if it he mot injured by your indisorction, it is at this moment. through. At half-past nine o'clock loud cheers an-nounced that the Irish Confederates had arrived. Musket.' The Voice of the People is the Voice of They marched down Montygue place, carrying orange and green banners, and many of them dis-playing temperance medals. The word having been given to fail in. the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, and worth dying for, 'Who world in the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world in the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world in the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and worth living for, 'Who world is the body was marshalled tank and world world by the body was marshalled tank and world world is the body was marshalled tank and world world world is the body was marshalled tank and world world world is the body was marshalled tank and world world world is the body was marshalled tank and world world world world is the body was marshalled tank and world wo

we me, the draymen. They fear nothing, and one of them would make a whole Confederate club of your young fellows. They live in the open air, and thrive on it. Look at their broad shoulders and brawny limbs. Look at their great drays and dray horses. Can you possibly have overlooked a nower like this in your preparations ? I'll go bail for it, a line of their drays will break any other line you drive them against. Give me the draymen for cavalry, and the coal porters, with C. lonel Brown's favourite pikes 'in good repair,' as the song says, and I'll show you a new tactic that will open the eyes of your martinets. Let the Students' Club look to this. I consign my hint to them to work it out,

In the same pap 'r there appears the following :immorality, to a frightful degree. And he adds, that drunken policemen. Prince George of Cambridge and his suite delaged Limerick with vice during their residence there. Ay, that is one of the secondary curses of for ign dominion, of which the name is Legion. A citizen army, which please Gol, Indend will soon possess, is the contro of no vicious system of corruption ; and 'A Claric' must bear, with whatever patience he can muster, an infliction which we have 59,000 reasons for believing is near Its last day. and the second se

RULOUR.-It is said that the Conciliation Hai renti-men are going to 'depose' Mr J. O'Connell. This is obsering; although it is far from right to de-pose anything that is false.

How seldom do we feel, perceive, or think of the small beginnings of disease which surround and operate upon us in our enjoyments and intercourse with the world. 'The young disease, which must subdue at length, Grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength.'

An improper regimen acting upon a particular kind of in the morning, lay the foundation of intestinal as well with Sir Gauge Grey and the Commissioner of the City as skin diseases. To all such we would recommend, first, a change of system. and, secondly, as a powerful assistant for the recovery of health, that efficacious Family Medi- made as to the course to be adopted and placed in the cine, Frampton's Pill of Health, which has procured the | hands of the authorities, and throughout the wholeo! approbation of persons in every station in society.

THE CITY. At a very early hour there presented in the City vidences of the interest taken in the intended meeting having formed in procession, move on masse to the 'Vote by Ballot,' 'Equal Bleetoral Districts,' 'Ne evidences of the interest taken in the intended meeting at Kennington Common. Hundreds were observed place of meeting. At nine o'clock punctually the Property Qualification.' 'Payment of Members,' at Kennington Common. Hundreds were observed place of mounds. At mine o check punctually the Property Quantourism. Layment of memories, passing on to the immediate scene of the meeting, and cordwainers were observed marching down Keppel-hundreds were likewise to be observed at the dif- street, carrying banners and wearing resettes. The with the Voice-not with the Musket, &c., &c. body filed into the square in excellent order, and To this followed a second car, drawn by six horses took up a position close to the rails, extending from centaining the principal members of the Convention, to, attracted, no doubt, by the military arrangements. Keppel-street to Montague-place. Shortly after- and the reporters of the press to whom every so wards they were followed by the men of the West- commodation was given by the delegates ; the tronalarm. The spectators of the Bank fortifications were minster district, many of them tailors and artisans. | seat was occupied by Messrs Feargus O'Connor, Doylet sand bags, with loopholes for muskots and small guns,

The spectators who now poured in from the New- M'Grath, Ernest Jones, Wheeler, and Julian Bar., road, Hulbern, Tottenham court road, and Gray's. noy. This car was similarly decorated to the prehad been thrown up along the parapet wall of this es ian-lane, almost filled the west side of the square, vious one with tri-coloured flags; and in addition to tablishment. In addition to this, at each corner of the building, musket batteries, build-proof, were and rendered it a matter of some difficulty to pass 'The Charter,' and its six cardinal points, which we Never was man so badgered as I have been in the raised, having hop-holes for small carronades. In the through. At half-past nine o'clock loud cheers an- have above enumerated, were mostlees, 'No Vete, no IL use of Commons, and, entitled, as I am, to raised, having loop-holes for small carronades. In the sworn in as special constables, every one of whom was provided with a brace of istols. a musket and a catlass there was a strong detachment of Foot Guards.

playing temperance medals. The word having been fall, 'The Charter and No Surrender,' Liberty is given to fall in. the body was marshalled rank and file, and the people preceded arm in arm, eight be a Slave that could be free, &c. On the cars bue silk banner insoribed with the words 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The Charter and No Surrender.' Next came a flag staff, surmounted a-breast; in addition to which vast numbers occu-surrender. The volume of the foot pavement on either side. The procest is the volume of the whole word to here the volume surrender. The volume of the surrender of the volume of the The Lord Mayor and the Commissioner of the City with Sir George Grey and the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, when final regulations were Sanday night the principal officers of the City forse 1 with the cap of liberly, made of crimson cloth, with pied the foot pavement on either side. The process i men. They, I, and the whole worl d, look to you

APRIL 15, 1848.

NORTH'ERN STAR.

for food and orderly and citizen-like conduct on less to attempt, peaceable men as we are, a collision found themselves trapped on this side of the water, ocedings. But how were these proceedings met ? By his opinion that the principal difference between he took the Town-hall of Birmingham, or any other and other and other and the principal difference between he took the Town-hall of Birmingham, or any other and other and the proceedings met? By his opinion that the principal difference between he took the Town-hall of Birmingham, or any other and the time of a library were the tim for food and orderly and childrance conduct on rest is accompt peaceable men as we are, a confision. found themselves trapped on this side of the water, oceanings. But how were these proceedings met ? By his opinion that the principal difference between he took the Town-hall of Birmingham, or any other for food and prevented from returning with the procession, the revival of an act passed in the time of a libidinous which he could ascertain the number is in the form returning with the armed tyrant, Caarles the Second, an act 200 years old long the unen enemies but the were known to be building of which he could ascertain the number is in the armed tyrant, Caarles the Second, an act 200 years old long the unen enemies but the libre with the long the unen enemies but the libre with the libre were known to be building of which he could ascertain the number is in the unen enemies but the libre were known to be building of which he could ascertain the number is in the unen enemies but the unen enemies but the libre were known to be building of which he could ascertain the number is in the unen enemies but the unenemies to receive in the procession in the procession of the bridges. (Licar, hear, bear, bear of the procession of the bridges, the procession of the bridges. (Licar, hear, bear, bear of the bridges, the procession of the bridges. (Licar, hear, bear, bear of the bridges. (Licar, hear, bear of the bridges.)) this it told the Ministers inat they need not be on income, for an act 200 years old, long buse, do my counsels, and that they need apprehend folly. I trust you will listen to the advice of Mr free was not a possibility of doing that with suc-Bull of Rights! Vainly did we remenstrate; the governstraid of my counsert. Well, they have not, though o'Connor, and disperse quietly, not to give up the cess unarmed. Never again would be consent that most persisted in its arbitrary, despote, and unconstit. no folly on your parts interfered with this meeting on agitation-(cheers)-but, on the contrary, to await the threatened of the contrary, to await they threater a , ... (Cheers.) That is one the result of presenting the petition and the debate hennington common. If they over met again it should tacle of an unarmed and peaceable people, peoembled to hennington common. If they over met again it should tacle of an unarmed and peaceable people, peoembled to stat and slow us step achieved, and, as I have al- thereon on Friday next, and that you won't spend the not be on that side of the bridges the government exercise the right of carrying a petition to Parliament, stat you chartism, when struck down by ty- intervening time in apathy, but that our meetings should for the government more passing a bring of the provide the period. rest and gloricus surp activities, and, as I have all function on prices people, peopl ^{NAU} renov, rises only 10 march onwards with renewed day. We must have numerous meetings, between this such is the fact ! On Mon-such is the fact ! On Mon-and Friday. (Cheers.) We must show our force that was dratined for Mitchel that should be his fate to be liable to be transported. If that were the fate; Yes, fellow countrymen, such is the fact ! On Mon-and Friday. (Cheers.) We must show our force that was dratined for Mitchel that should be his fate to a variant of a million vo-to b in the artificial labour market, to obtain (Cheers.) We will have a contraction was the will have a contraction was the set figure for the four station was the set figure for market, to obtain (Cheers.) We will have a contraction was the set figure for the four station was a station was the set figure for the four station was the set for the four station wa Eren's regeneration, the artificial labour market, to obtain (Cheers.) We will have another gathering larger to work in the another he may struggle for kimself, than even this-(cheers) and our prayers shall be land of this owner, and where there are none to carried respectfully to the foot of the throne. (Great end not to carried resp step between him and the fruits of his industry, is cheering.)

step between und the worth contending for than Mr O'Connor here gave instructions that the warunt Charnism berter work concerning out that and Connor nere gave instructions that the wag-erer ? (Cries of 'Yes. yes,' and cheers.) Then, gons should remain in the neighbourhood until they erer : the results I have in store for you, viewing were again wanted, and that the horses should be seting the results a line houst inevitably follow from taken to the same stables at which they were put i the consequences at which they were put such a demonstration as this, let me, with the confi- up last night. He then said, -I now go as your dence that I have preserved order, go down to the ambassador to Sir G. Grey at the Home-office, to dence that to oppose Sir George Grey's treason- tell him that you were determined not to come into house into a which I have declared, if no other collision with the armed force this day. I call upon able puil, to forward, I will impeach the go. all those of the same opinion to hold up their hands. remment. (Great cheering.) You, my friends, will (The show of hands was given accordingly.) them we are Chartists, not pickpockets, But, my friends, there is to be a retition against the show mean and inch jeopardise our cause by a bloody-minded bill which has been brought into the ingle act of wickedness or folly. (Cheers.) We, House of Commons by Sir G. Grey, and some of the single act or meeting. (Cheers.) The gentlemen around me will address you on that bill gevernment have taken possession of all the bridges. (A voice.-' No more petitioning.') You will pe- Committee accompanied the petition to the House an armed infringement of the British constitution. Fortematical have all my life been a man of thion against that bill, and enableme, in presenting it of Commons, and the cabs drove off at a rapid pace, 100 know that a set of firmness, and of resolution; but how to use the strongest language I can command against no attempt being made to follow them. should I rest in my bed this night if I were con- it. (Cheers.) And while you are doing your own scious that there were widows awake mourning for work, den't forget poor Paddy. (Loud cheers.) My scious that stain? (Hear.) How should I feel if I family has suffered enough in this cause. My father thought that by any act of mine I had jeopardised was tried for high treason five or six times, and was the lives of thousands, and thus paralyse dour cause? in prison for seven years of his life. My uncle is now (Hear, hear.) How, I ask, would you feel if you in the 50th year of his banishment, and is about to were conscious that you had been parties to my be made the first President of the Republic in France. death? What would be our trouble and cur sor- My brother is Prime Minister and Commander-inrow, how great would be our loss ! These are the Chief of a Republic in South America, and I think sentiments which actuate us all, and, as the Conven- that I have not disgraced my name. (Cheers.) I not effected without some blows. The people did we shall conquer. Notan kour, not a day, must our tion have received an intimation that the police will have never, for fifteen years, spent a day on my own not appear to understand why they were prevented energy abate. We colemnly pledge ourselves to the great not let the procession pass the bridges, where account, but all for yours. (Cheers.) You have from passing the bridge, and frequent collisions be- work, and we devote ourselves heart and soul to the ther guard the ground, the Executive have decided more than repaid me for the sacrifices which I that you shall not be brought into collision with an have made on your behalf, and, by heavens, my armed force. These cars will not be allowed to children, I love you, if possible, more than I ever as were within arm's length. Great numbers of the resolve of that-the people's parliament. We protest pass, the flags will not be allowed to be displayed. did before. [Great cheering followed the close of crowd were driven down Holland-street and Stam- against the illegal tyranny of the government. We dearmed force. These cars will not be allowed to children, I love you, if possible, more than I ever The Executive, therefore, will, as a deputation, take this speech. Mr O'Connor then descended from the petition. I will go to the house to remonstrate the van, and, having made his way through the arainst this hinderance. I will present your petition, crowd, left the common.]

and I will make your voice heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheering.) I sek you, under these circumstances, through good the infamous bill which Sir G. Grey has introduced the infamous bill which Sir G. Grey has introduced and evil report, to stand by me to-day. (Cries of for the better protection, as he terms it, of the Crown We will.') Will you obey my counsel, and follow and Government of the united kingdom. This mea-my advice? ('Yes, yes.') I will remain among sure comes perhaps naturally from a Russell admiyou as a hostage, for, so help me God, I will not nistration, but it is an insult to every liberal and desert your cause until life deserts me. (Loud and intelligent Englishman. We propose to effer this desert your cause until life deserts me. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) You must, however, bear in mind the great responsibility you impose upon a stranger in your country. (A Voice.—'You are one sing ?) You must not forget the abarga devaluing of us.") You must not forget the charge devolving and for these declarations, coupled with the direct upon me. I have spent, in your service, six sleep- (intimation that England had governed Ireland less nights ; my breast, at this moment, is like a coal hitherto with brute force, Sir G. Grey is going to do office, and I could produce a certificate from a physi- justice to the sister country. He is going to assimician to certify that it would be better for me if I late the law of treason in England and Ireland; that were at this instant in bed. But I knew where my is to say, when a man is hung in this country there place was, and I am here; and now let thuse who shall be power given to hang another man in Ire vill take my advice, and act like prudent and sen-sihe mon, yet determined to have their liberties and to see the Charter the law of the land, hold up to see the Charter the law of the land, hold up Ireland. I doubt very much whether the little man, their hands. [The appeal was readily obeyed, and who is not strong enough for his place, will 2'monster'show of hands on all sides of the speaker strengthen his position by passing this bill. It is followed.] The petition, be assured, shall be taken one of the foulest, most unjust, and most disgrace down, though not with the procession; for, if we fol messeres over proposed to parliament. (Cheers) resisted the government, we should only afford them cause for censuring us; and, so help me God, I will supported by Mr REYNOLDS, and after a futile atdie upen the floor of the house or get your rights tempt on the part of a person named Spurr to for you. (Great applause.) I will strive for your mously. liberites and for the proper privileges of the people; but I will maintain the peace. Large as my family dressed au liences from other parts of the common, is-and you are all my children-I do not wish to amidst great applause. miss one from the human feast. (Checrs.) I love vou better than I love my own life. I have given you proof upon proof of this. I give you my days and my nights; last week the cause was threatened with poverty, and I proffered to the Convention all a view of addressing the Irish Confederates and Da the profits of the Northern STAR to carry out the mocrats who were drawn up at the south-eastern movement. (Cheers.) Will you, then, hazard the life of an individual, and so ruin your hones? Will you not rather arm me by your conduct with country.' An audience, which at one time numbered strength to resist the government plan to shed hu- many thousands assembled here, and were not the man blood ? Will you, when I have such kindness | least enthusiastic portion of the erowds upon the in store for you, be untrue to yourselves? You common. Permission having been obtained for the see (said Mr O'Connor, calling attention to the deputation to speak from the balcony of a window car) how labour feeds its horses. ('Hear, hear,' overlooking the common, and laughter.) Capitalists ought to feed their labourers-they are fat enough, and they are fed with the blood that is in little children's hodies. (Cheers.) I had some fears this morning that you to bring the Irish flag to that meeting, because it might be led astray, but now your voices re-assure me; had been taken down from the mast at Liverpool; this pain has gove from my breast. I breathe freely but they were determined to stand by their Charagain, because I am confident in your sense and in tist friends in the assertion of the great constitu your wisdom, and in your resolution to carry this | tional right now at stake. (Cheers.) The governcontest to an early issue. (Cheers) Good God, ment must recognise the rights of the working my friends, how great will be my power when I rise classes in England, as they had been compelled to in the house to ask, 'Where is the shop-lifting?' recognise them in France and elsewhere. He berged (Applause and laughter.) 'Where has been the who formed the deputation. danger to life and property?' I will say there rever was so peaceful a demonstration in any country Chartists of England fraternising with the Irish deunder such circumstances. (Loud cheers.) I have received letters innumerable from all parts of the coun- and had borne it with exemplary patience. They tryentreating menot to allow the safety of the move- had been crushed down, and had shown a majesty of ment to be risked by any folly in the metropolis. If spirit not surpassed by any nation on the face of the you want to kill me, my life is at your command, earth. A great agitation was going on in Ireland, but to others I will not surrende: it without a struggle. (Great applause.) Then there is another thing ple, the movement was right, whatever the end I wish you to remember-I don't think you could did not know how much be admired Mr Smith well spare me just now. (Cheers and laughter.) I O'Brien, Mr Meagher, and Mr Mitchel, for their will go on with you, steadily and peacefully, but | gallant conduct, (Great cheering.) For, although resolutely. I will present your petition to-night; he, as an Englishman, looking at the aspect of poon Friday there will be a debate upon it; and no- litical affairs, would be sorry to see Ireland separathing can prevent our success if the people do not ted from this country, which would then fall down to destroy themselves by intemperance and folly. the position of a second or third-rate power, yet, if (Cheers.) You may well imagine that I, who have (Oncers.) 100 may well imagine that 1, who have a rationality of their own, they were right in ob-suffered so much for you—that I, who, if beggared taining it. (Cheers) Had Irish ambition ever had a in my eld age will be content to go from door to fair chance? Had not the best and brightest spirits door among my children, established on their own of that country been kept down and deprived of adland, will not shrink now from rendering you further | vancement by the determination of the English arisservice. The whole of my day, the half of my night, is sacrificed to you, and it gladdens my heart, makes Decide ? A better behaved class than Irishmen in Decide ? A better behaved class than Irishmen in my blood bubble, and swells my veins, to find so England did not exist, and it was therefore madness glorious a response as you now give me in your obedience and your confidence. (Prolonged applause.) Let those of you who think that the Convention | large numbers. Their cause was benefited by numbave acted wisely in preventing the flow of blood-, bers, but would be injured by the least outrage : and shed among the people hold up both hands. [The he exhorted them to consider themselves as special saggestion was promptly and enthusiastically res- constables for the preservation of order, and to disponded to.] I am glad to see this display. I am perse after the meeting in a peaceable manner. That glad that you need no fugleman, and that you are so was the way to show that they were a quiet and or-well disciplined. Hear your leader hear your derly people, and that they could be trusted with well disciplined. Hear your leader-hear your father :--- If you see a man breaking into a shop, do in the case, and I come now to disperse you. You

Mr T. CLARE then presented himself, and said. I have a petition in my hand which I call on you all to

the people should be braught out of London to Ken- tutional course. England than has to mourn the spec-

was not far distant when France and the United then conveyed to us that no procession could be allowed States would for ever overwhelm this country. If to re-cross the river. We found that we were caught in the sower of Eugland were to continue to be based 'a trap, that the bridges were closed against us, and that upon injustice, the so ner it perished the better. He ; the vila proclamation of the government had been backed loved England, and would have her to be the home by warlike preparations on a scale so vast, that it an.

of the happy and the free. After exhorting the people peared as if a hostile armament of 200,000 men ware about to return home peaceably, Mr Harney proposed three to besiege the metropolis. theers for Ireland and Repeal, three cheers for Smith Under these circumstances we felt ourselves con-O'Brien. Mitchel. and Meagher, three cheers for strained to embrace one of these two alternatives: either the Charter and No Surrender, three cheers for the to bring an unarmed people into collision with an armed frateraisation of the English Chartists and Irish Re- anthority, in which they would have had to pass the pealers, and three cheers for the glorious French bridges, manned by armed and mounted colic men.

nation. All these demands were responded to by guarded by troops, commanded by riflimen concealed in tremendous cheering, and the meeting quietly dis- the adjoining houses, and backed by artillery; or to persed. About a quarter to two o'clock, (the delegates by a sanginuary prohibition, the exercise of an un-

having previously separated,) three cabs were drawn doubted right. up on the common, and the baies of the National Petition placed within and upon them, properly se- country to judge of the relative position of the Convencured. The members of the Chartist Executive tion, and a government that can only uphold itself be TREACHEROUS CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

So soon as it became known that the meeting on Kennington Common had separated, strong bodies of they unanimously seconded the resolves of the Convenpolice were drawn up in three divisions across the tion, and not one act of violence or insult on their part road, at the Surrey end of the bridge, and in advance | bad sullied the bonour of that glorious day. of them another division and the mounted police This has been the first step ; let the country prepare were employed to clear the street as far down as for the nort. The duty of this Convention will be, as Stamford-street, all approach to the bridge being for long as it lasts, to organise the people for the second and upwards of an hour entirely prohibited. This was more decisive effort Courage and perseverance, and tween them and the police followed. Occasionally interests of those who have placed their confidence in us. the police constables used their truncheons with The National Assembly will meet on the 24th of the mur:'erous effect upon the heads and bodies of suen month. The country must be prepared to support the ford-street, and by degrees the bridge and a consi- clare our determination to resist by every honourable derable portion of Blackfriars-road were completely means at our disposal the slightest isfring ment on our cleared. Similar collisions took place at Westmins- rights and privileges; and we proclaim our firm resolve ter and other bridges, the police acting with their to devote our lives, if necessary, to the glorious aim of usual brutality.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 11th.

The Convention met at nine o'clock pursuant to adjournment, at their hall, John-street, Fitzroyousre

Mr M'GRATH filled the chair.

Mr E. Joxes moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a report of the proceedings on the previons day, at Kennington Common, with a view to present to the public a correct and faithful state. received a letter from Mr Feargus O'Connor. which ment. This should not only be placarded over the it was important that he should lay before them metropolis, but be sent to every district throughout without delay. The letter was in the following the country.

Mr Ashton, Mr Adams, Mr Reynolds, Mr Fussell, Mr Kydd, and Mr Tanner, supported the motion, which was opposed by

pense which would be incurred to carry it out.

the motion was carried, the vast majority of the de- it. We had, I think, five divisions. I moved the second legates declaring in favour of the prudential proceed. | reading that day six months, and we meet at twelve tos of the previous day. Mr] Ernest Jones and two other delegates were appointed a committee to pro- s'st it to the utmost. Last night till near two o'clock, pare the address, and withdrew for that purpose. IMPFACEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Mr CLARK moved that this Convention forthwith the government by which he says the Convention is ilappoint a committee of three of its members to prc- legal, and may at once be laid by the heels. I have read pare a petition to parliament praying for the impeachment of her Majesty's ministers for their fit. people's lives at Kennington Common, yesterday, with grant violation of the constitution in employing an inconstitutional armed force to aid them in prevent- I am not only prepared, but I should feel proud, to take ing the people from proceeding orderly and peacen. all the responsibility of securing the Charter and the bly through the streets of the metropolis with their people's lives. If a policeman in disguiss or a footpad netition, and by the disposition and array of their had caused a single row, the dogs of war would have brute force provoking a collision between the peo- been let loose, and this morning our cause would have ple and the military, and thereby risking the proba- been a laughing stock; and as we cannot spare any of bility of plunging the nation into a civil war. In the Convention, ask them to allow me to speak their supporting his motion, Mr Clark observed that if minds boldly in the House of Commons till they know the procession had proceeded as had been originally the worst. Don't be foolish, for God's sake .- FEARQUE intended, the bloud of the people would have been O'CONFOR. shed by those who battened, and fattened upon the people's hard earnings; and it was clear that the tion adjourned at the usual hour. foul and infamous government that now ruled the realm intended yesterday; on the slightest pretext, to have shed the blood of an unoffending people. (Hear, hear.) It was stated by a base and calum- tend a meeting of Messrs Maudsley's mon, who, a nious press that the Convention had acted a cow- few days since, had refused to be sworn in as special ardly part, because they had not given the govern- constables. with a view of coming to a resolution ment an opportunity of mowing them down, and not to deal with those tradesmen who had acted in this calumny was set forth in a leading article of the that capacity. cracy. (Cheers.) His friends had advised him not MORNING CHRONICLE of that day, in a spirit which neither reflected credit upon its author nor on the noble lord who was said to be the proprietor of that journal. The article stated an untruth when it al. leged that the Convention proposed to proceed armed those places, resolutions were unanimously passed. through the streets of the metropolis. On the contrary, the fact had been that fifty-two unarmed delegates had put themselves at the head of an un. armed people. (Applause.) The course they had ter to a similar effect from his constituents. (Loud taken had disappointed the government, because it cheers.) had deprived them of their anticipated pleasure of shedding the people's blood. For their conduct he held that the government deserved impeachment. and it was the duty of the Convention to call for it. presenting what took place yesterday, in saying that fence of their rights. (Cheers.) With these views he submitted his motion.

Mr LUND proposed to withdraw his amendment. but Mr CurFAT, the seconder, objected.

Mr Lowey and Mr M'CARTHY supported the monington Common. If they over met again it should tacle of an unarmed and peaceable paople, useombled to tion, the latter speaker contending that it would present. (Cheers.) And what could they think of o were determined to have their liberties. (Cheers.)

Mr WALTER supported the motion of Mr Clark: for, however contemptible they might appear to the government, or however Mr Hume might talk of putting down their Convention, they were determined to have their rights. (llear.)

Mr GLENNISTON supported the motion because their ple, and followed up by hundreds of petitions from that day he was going down again to oppose their all parts of the country.

ing of that assembly, (the National Convention) had ! won the respect and approbation of nine-tenths of

the thinking population of England. If he had attached no more importance to the petition than was house would cause their (pinion to be heard all over | down the constitutional right of meeting, in which h the kingdom. (Applause.) leave the odium on the government of having prevented,

from the 'Washington Brigade' of ladies' shoemakers, expressing their confidence in the Conven-We chose the latter course, and we now leave the tion.

The amendment was negatived, and the original esolution carried with few dissentients.

Fellow-Countrymen! The first victory is gained ! The courage of the men of London has been testedmeeting on Monday, which was carried unanidespite the government prohibition, they came together mously. in such numbers as the metropolis has never before wit-

STATE OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

nessed. Their devotion has been proved by the fact that Mr Kypp. in bringing up a report for an address to the people of England, stated that they were in leep distress. oving to the commercial policy at present adopted in England by which foreign manufactured articles were brought in at reduced duties, sugar, tea, coffee. de., the rich had cheap musical boxes, cheap work boxes, cheap mahogany tables, &c., to the astriment of the home manufacturer, Whother they ever obtained the People's Charter or not, this was a subject that deserved the serious attention of the working classes, to endeavour to obtain a proper system for protection of labour. They had a board of Trade, and they had a Beard of Control, the question of in-ports and exports, they never looked into the condition of the lubourer, who was ground to the soil by the operation of the commercial policy of the country. establishing the People's Charter.

Onwards and we corquer-backwards and we fall! The vile calumnies of the press and the tongues of prejudice, impute to us evil designs against life and property. We repel the foul charge. We rebut the atrocieus accusation. We will protect life and property to the utmost of our power, and while we assert the rights of the industrious classes, we will not infrirge those of

any other section of the community.

On the motion of Mr E. JONES, the address was adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated. the only dissentient delegate being Mr CUFFAY. Mr Doyls acquainted the Convention that he had terms :---

Tuesday .- My dear M Grath .- I can just find time enough to write a few lines, as my chest is in great pain. Of all the bills ever proposed that of Sir G. Grey's Mr CUFFAT, on the ground of the unnecessary ex. is the most damnable. Transportation for speaking what a middle-class jury may consider injurious to the A considerable discussion followed, but eventually eause of speculation and labour !-- rest assured that is

The report, which called upon the working classes then adopted, and a report brought by Mr Clark, relative to the election of the proposed National Assembly, being postponed for consideration until tomorrow, the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND. On the sitting of this body this morning, Mr CLARK called attention to a conversation that

had taken place in the House of Lords last night, reative to its not being the intention of the government to interfere with the National Convention ; and to a Bill proposed to be introduced to give the government power, where it might be deemed necessary, to exclude aliens from this country.

Some conversation then took place relative to the proper means of supplying the various localities with opies of the address of the Convention agreed to resterday, which resulted in a resolution being carried to send a conv to cach town from whence delegates were sent, in order that the local councils might distribute them in the way they thought best.

THE NORTHERN STAR. Mr Fussell moved a resolution to declin

and the irrefutable conclusion he arrived at wasas that there were between 400,000 and 500,000 peoplele now be impossible to create disunion between the a military man who could estimate the meeting ala working classes of England and Ireland. The people not more that dealle what the hall they were therein assembled in could contain? Now he would speakak to them of the nature of the Act of Sir George Grey,y,

which they had been told would go through com-amittee on Monday last, and become law on Tues-sday. He went down to the house, and moved thatat it be read a second time that day six months, and resolution of impeachment would be seen by the pape, at last they divided whilst he was asleep; and

bill, and, if he stood alone, it should never becomere Mr CLARK replied, and stated that the manly bear- the law of the land if he could possibly help it.t. Now, he would tell the meeting what was the na-iture of the bill. It was this, that if he spoke ad-lvisedly, or published anything which could be conto be effected by its presentation to the House of nected with any subsequent act of other parties, he e Commons, he would never have wasted the paper on would be liable to transportation. (Oh, ob.) That the which it was written; but its presentation to the was the way a Whig government wished to put t

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the motion, read a letter mons. He was one of those who were guilty of f they were supported by a corrupt House of Com-speaking bolder in his character of a member off parliament than he was in his capacity of a demagogue-(Cheers)-and he had declared to the house a that, if ever this bill became law, he would imme-Mr GRANAM moved the thanks of the Convention diately declare himself a Republican. (Cheers.) He to the Executive Council, for having dispersed the believed there was a constitutional principle that t would enable him to bring forward a measure once : in every year, and he would do so, if this bill was a

passed, for a Republic. He saw by some of the newspapers that that sentiment was met by 'Oh ! oh !' and a laugh, but he did not hear them himself. and other papers said it was met by 'Hear, hear.' Now he had always contended for a monarchy, subwhile the raw material had a heavy duty. Thus, ject to that power behind the Throne-the people, while the poor man had to pay a high price for and he maintained that the Throne ought to be hased on the affections of the people, and not on the support of a corrupt nobility. He was now again going to the House of Commons to oppose Sir George Grey's bill, which he would to the death, and he said it advisedly, for after twelve hours in the House of Commons yesterday, and ten hours the day before, his physician had recommended him to have but strange to say, while they busied themselves with a blister on his chest, to be blooded, and keep his bed, but he would not do so while he had strength to oppose that bill. (Cheers.) Now, then, he declared, that if the bill did become law, he would to-morrow impeach the ministers, notwithstanding all the 'Oh I

to unite for the purposes mentioned by Mr Kvdd, was oh's ! and laughter' with which perhaps that impeachment might be received. The ministers supposed they had achieved a triumph over the people on Monday, but if they had it would prove only evanescent, and he should not be astonished if, ere long, they found the Queen, in imitation of a King of old, exclaiming 'A special! my kingdom for a special!' (Cheers and laughter.) It was the folly of their own people (the Chartists) that had led to the chance of a collision on Monday, for if strong language had not been used on the part of some of those connected with them, there would have been no resistance to the

procession. But out of cvil sometimes came good. They had had their meeting, he (Mr O'Connor) had sat in the front seat, though he had received hundreds of letters stating that his life was endangered. (Cheers.) And he now could see his way clearly before him. Ile would never advise them to bluster, threaten, or deal in moonshine, but he would tell them they must be wily as sernents, cunning as foxes, mild as lambs, ffer of Mr O'Connor, to give up the prefits of the mined as lions. (Cheers.) Though he was thankful NORTHERN STAR for the support of the Convention, that they had had no hostile collision on Monday, leaving it to the various localities to support their de- he was determined that the foily of other men sbould the purposes of the Convention. He considered that not again place him in a position with the they ought not to impose on the generosity of Mr people whereby their lives might be endangered. He said, that the Irish people Convention properly, they were not worthy of the had gained a greater triumph by the moderation of the Chartists on Monday, than if 200 or 300 of them had been sacrificed through the conduct of pickpockets, and by which their cause would have accepted for three weeks, in order to put them in been damaged, if not irretrievably ruined. He (Mr O'Connor) had twice saved the cause by his conduct :

it will be impossible to withhold from Irishmen (Loud cheers.) their just rights, justly demanded. (Loud cheers.) law. (Cheers.) The police, I am now confident, will be unable to take you at a dicadvantage. Do not, I say in conclusion, dishonour the Charter, and Charter has gleriously become the law of the land. Thir O Connor closed his address amidst most enexhausted with the effort of speaking.]

Mr Kypp seconded the motion, which was also interfere with the proceedings, it was carried unani-

Messra M'GRATH, WILD, and EDMUND JONES, ad

THE IRISH CONFEDERATES.

During the delivery of Mr O'Connor's speech. deputation of the delegates, consisting of Messre Reynolds, G. J. Harney, and West, left the car with boundary of the common, headed by a handsome green flag, containing a harp and the words 'Irish Confederation.' 'Let every man have his own

Mr DALY Said, he was glad the Irishmen in the metropolis had taken this first great step of identifying themselves with the body of the English demothey would give a warm reception to their friends

Mr REYNOLDS said, he was delighted to see the mourats. Irishmen had suffered from long misrule. the will of the Irich nation was that they would have to say there was something inherent in the Irish disposition which prevented them from being good citizezs. He was delighted they were there in such self-government. (Cheers.)

Mr WEST congratulated the Irish Confederates on not stop to hand him over to the police, but knock the display they had made and on their determina-him down at once. (Cries of 'We will.') Do not tion that both England and Ireland must and should they got rid of their Church preperty, there never IMPEACHMENT CF let it be said that one wrongful act was the act of be free. The government had taken possession of would be found a patriot among them. He was not a Chartist. (Hear, hear.) Odillon Barrot was at- the bridges-but the people would not give them a tacked for not having dispersed the meetings he chance. Their friends on the other side of the water | and they now found Lord John making use of an act called, and I myself blamed Mr Cochrane lately, had acted the same wise and patriotic course in of parliament. passed to put down his own ancestor that, having led the people into danger, he failed to Dablin on St Patrick's day. Whether Protestants for taking up opinions which perhaps he had not liberty, to the people into danger, he failed to Dablin on St Patrick's day. Whether Protestants for taking up opinions which perhaps he had not liberty, to the people into danger, he failed to Dablin on St Patrick's day. get them out of it. There is, therefore, a precedent or not, their oppressors had had to keep Lent, for honestly adopted, to put down those who, honestly to be speedily brought to justice. they had had n : fl sh to feed on. (Lunghter.) Let maintaining them, were determined to carry them them to day have the same dish. If Lord John out. He thought the resolution proposed by Mr Clark will not walk in procession. You must go praceably Russell or Sir George Grey would not take this ought to be adopted, but, before sitting down, he to your homes, and to show that I am careful of the lines, God knew what would be their would tell the government, through their reporters, lidle, useless braggadocio, as their demand that Milives of all here, as these horses will not be allowed next determination. (Cheers.) The members of although they had for a time been suffered to coerce, to cross the bridges, I will give them a gala day, the Convention would take their stand boldly and yet they had lost the hearts of the people; and when by a sneer. He fels they would only be laughed at Attorney-General having told Mr Aglionby that and let them sleep to-night at Greenwich. (Cheers fearlessly upon the constitution so long as a shred of the time came that they found themselves opposed to if they carried such a motion as that of Mr Clark. and laughter.) I will not forget Ireland in the con- it remained, and let the ulterior results rest not the governments of Europe and America, who were Dr Huntus supported the original motion, in op. words, as they must be judged of by illustration. Eiderations of to-day. I look upon Ireland and the upon the heads of those who violated prepared to attack them, and they called upon the bad only a few minutes to address them; and, Itish cause as I view England and the English cause; and I hold, after the demonstration of to-day, and the petition which is to be presented, that ask for the Charter would reply, 'No; defend it yourselves. You re-Mr G. J. HARNEY, editor of the NORTHERN STAR, I now breathe freely again, and may God desert me said the Irish Confederates had presented to the men as he thought the adoption of the motion could would be followed by hundrods and thousands of but I will read the government a lesson in citing of England an admirable example of discipline and lead to no practical result, he felt it his duty to others on the same subject. Your courage and your resolution, but in telling them order, which they would carry into any other stragyour courage and your resolution, but in telling them order, which they would earry into any other stragalso of your love for order, and your respect for the gle. The corrupt daily press would say, that in abandoning the procession they had retreated : but they only retreated, as the ablest generals had done, to come again, perhaps, in another shape and another form. This he said, that he would never again be though I be stretched on the rack I will, if nec.'s- a party to calling upon the people to come to any sary, smile terror out of countenance. (Cheers.) G'o meeting unarmed, to be put down by brute force. on, conquering and to conquer, until the People's (Cheers.) The government had taken military preministry. cautions against their own people, for proposing to hold a public meeting and procession, of so murderthusiastic applause. The hon. gentleman seemed suffering from severe bodily pain, and was evidently objusted with the effort of our and was evidently thus could not have been more extensive or complete. they could not have been more extensive or complete. (Ch vers.) Sermons were preached in the chapels Mr E. Jones, having been introduced by the chair-man said, Mr Chairman and respected friends, in ministers of peace called upon the soldiers to rememthat car (pointing to the magnificent van opposite) — ber the words of Wellington at Waterloo, 'Up, in that car are the voices of more than 6 000,000 Guards, and at them,' and telling them that ther people. There will be more than 6,000,000 signaing day. tures to your petition when Mr Feargus O'Connor the reign of Charles II., whose act of parliament the arrives at the House of Commons. (Cheers.) You present mini try had disinterred, Lord W. Russell have the honour of Great Britain in your hands this was sent to the scaffold, and lost his head for the day, and you must not soil that honcur or injure principles they had metto-day to uphold. Now Lord J. that cause by a foolish collision or by bloodshed. Russell, who prided himself upon his descent from Luar cauce of a monistic of a monistic of a monistic of a minister of the first and that is called this ancestor of his, endeavoured to put down the opi-(liest, hear.) Recelled, that I am what is called this ancestor of his, endeavoured to put down the opi-a way shall is the impeachment of the Ministers in that opinions from parties all equally capable of forming and then they been sent to a way shall is the impeachment of the Ministers in that opinions from parties all equally capable of forming a unmain upon and that no such committee be this ancestor of his, endeavoured to put down the opi-a judgment on the matter, it was difficult to arrive at a judgment on

Mr W. DIXON seconded the motion, and remarked he would never be a party to lead an unarmed peo- from the high character of the noble marquis, ho ple into a collision with an armed military or police

at the manner in which the mandates of the Exeentive Committee had been obeyed yesterday by the stated that the petition had been allowed to be taken immense masses of the people which were congregated | down to the house without interruption. Now that together.

Mr HARNEY rose to support the motion that he Lord Chancellor might know, through the medium might record his satisfaction of the manner in which of the government reporters, the sort of people they the Executive had carried out, by their discretion, had in the commission of the peace. The petition the proceedings of yesterday. When they proceeded it will be recollected, left the Common in three cabs; to Kennington Common yesterday they were totally the first cab, with Mr Doyle, and a portion of the nnarmed. Ile would never consent again to leave petition inside, was allowed to pass Vauxhall Bridge London to hold a meeting, and though he would not without interruption, but the other portions, being say that he would ever be a party to holding an armed | too large to go inside of the cabs, were strapped outmeeting, he certainly would not go to one without side. He accompanied one, and Mr M. Grath the being properly prepared to defend bimself. (Cheers.) other, and on arriving at the bridge they were The press, which was formerly the palladium of stopped by the police, and two persons, with white liberty, had become influenced by gold, and there was ribbon hung at the button hole, calling themselves manot one of the dastardly scribblers who maligned them | gistrates, whose conduct was most unbecoming and who had not been heavily paid to write down the ungentlemanly. He (Mr Clark) told them that he working classes. (Cheers.) Unless the venal press claimed the right to pass, as he was conveying the had by its writings prompted the government to form | petition to the House of Commons, when one of the these preparations-unless they had played upon the magistrates not only asked him who he was to talk fears of the shopkcepers, the people would have held of having a right to do a thing, but told him, firstly. their procession unopposed ye terday. (Cheers.) It was that he should not pass at all, and secondly, that he a curious fact that the act which Lord John Russell was a d-d ass. He did not think that the Lord was now using against them was an act passed to put Chancellor would tolerate such language in a magisdown his own ancestor, Lord William Russell. (Hear.) trate, therefore, he called attention to it. The re-

convinced that Lord William Russell was a patriot, people for support in defence of the government,

day, when, overpowered as I am with and from twelve to-day perhaps until two to-morrow morning-fourteen hours. Hume pointed out an act to the speeches of all who spoke for the preservation of the delight. The disappointed may mourn over our resolve

After some further routine business, the Conven-

AFTEROON SITTING

On the business heing recommenced, a deputation was appointed, on the motion of Mr CUFFAY, to at-

The CHAIRMAN read communications from Kingston, Hythe (with £10.), Hulme, Reading, Manchester (with £7.). Bradford, Sheffield, and a number of other places, stating that at public meetings held at

pledging themselves to abide by the proceedings of the Convention. Mr F. MIRFIELD stated that he had received a let-

THE PRTITION Mr CLARK complained of the speech of Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords last night, as misra-

the people had been dispersed by the police alone. and that the re-organisation of a similar movement was in the highest degree improbable. He was sure

would not have made such a statement if he had not believed it to be true, though the fact was they Mr Ep. Jones expressed the satisfaction he felt dispersed the meeting themselves without any interference from the police. The noble marquis also was not true ; but he only mentioned it that the

hear.) Lord John Russell boasted that he belonged sult of the interview was, that he was compelled to to a house of patriots, but he (Mr Harney) considered | make a detour of upwards of two miles, and go round

> IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTERS. - ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr ADAMS begged to support the motion of Mr Clark, as the ministers, by their Bill of Sir G.

Grey, had proved themselves traitors to the cause of

Mr FRANCIS supported the motion,

Mr CUMMING WAS in favour of the amendment of Mr_Lund, considering the motion of Mr Clarke as nisters should be impeached would only be received

legates and find them necessary funds for carrying on O'Connor ; and if the localities could not support the iberties which they were seeking to obtain. Mr MIRPIN seconded the motion.

Mr CUFFAY proposed that the offer should be funds.

After a short conversation, in the course of which it was stated that the Convention would have no obection to receive a donation from Mr O'Connor to. varias its general expenses, the motion was carried Minister laughed, but Guizot laughed when he was unanimously, Mr Cuffay's amendment not being se- told he would be impeached, that minister was condéd.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES AND THE NEWSPAPERS. Mr STEVENS made a report from a meeting held n Lambeth last night, at which it was resolved not

to deal with parties who had been sworn in as special constables, and to withdraw support from all houses taking in the WEEKLY DIPPATCH and the TIMES.

IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTERS. Mr WILKINSON reported from the committee ap. of Ministers that they had not yet done so, wishing

to have the opinion of Mr O'Connor as to its legality. EXCLUSIVE DEALING.

Mr TATTERSALL having drawn attention to this subject,

The CHAIRMAN said, that their policy ought net to be aggressive, but conciliatory, and he should oppose any resolutions relative to exclusive dealing.

Mr ERNEST JONES begged to say that it was not intended to apply to parties who were sworn in to deend their own property, but against parties who voluntarily took upon themselves the office of constables to make a slaughter on the people assembled in de-

Mr Shaw said, they had been careful to draw the government.

Mr CUFFAY thought that they ought not to be queamish on the matter. The shopocracy carried out exclusive dealing, and a tailor in St James's. meeting on Monday. Ilis wife was asked if the Cuffay who attended the meeting at Konnington was her husband, and on her replying in the affirmative, she was told that her services would be no longer re quired : therefore, they ought not to complain of the resolution come to by the meeting for exclusive dealing.

Mr ERNEST JONES suggested that such questions he got upon this strain his feelings carried him ought to be left to the sense of the people of the districts, and not be agitated in the Convention.

WAYS AND MEAKS.

Mr Lund moved :- ' That a committee of seven be appointed to manage the financial affairs of the Convention.' The expense of attending meetings had hitherto been paid by the delegates deputed to attend them, which he considered was not justice. He also thought that the expenses of the delegates for travelling to and fro between London and the places they represented should be equalised from the

funds of the Convention for the future. He had no personal interest in the matter, as he considered his time of attending the Convention, according to the instructions he had received from his constituents. was at a close when the Petition was presented, and, at all events, he would not be able to remain in London after this week.

Mr GRANAM seconded the motion, which, after a few observations, was unanimously carried, and the committee appointed. -

SIR GEORGE GREY'S BILL AND THE CHARTER, Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR here entered the room.

sion of which he rose and said he would address them for a few moments, as he was going to attend his place in the House of Commons to oppose the Illustrated Whig Treason Bill-(Laughter)-for that was the name he had given it in consequence of the by 14 to 12.

there was no necessity for the insertion of certain in the first instance, he begged to congratulate the vention. (Cheers.) He had received letters from all parts of Office who refused to take blunderbusses into their hands, had been deprived of their situations, and that a great number of other persons throughout England expressing the gratification felt at the conduct of the Convention, and the Executive Council, London had been sworn in as special constables only in not having brought the people into collision with

once in 1839, and now again ! (Cheers.) When Mr Smith O'Brien opposed the Treason Bill, the not indeed impeached, for when he was wanted

he was not to be found. He was non est inventus. (Laughter.) By their conduct on Monday last they had greatly strengthened their cause, and therenever had been heard such a debate since there had been a House of Commons as would be heard on Friday night upon their petition, and he was happy to say that several honourable members had told pointed to draw up the petition for the impeachment him, that in consequence of the conduct of the prople on Monday they should vote for the Charter. Loud cheers.) He had looked with great anxiety on the result of that day, and no one could guess what his feelings would have been had he missed one of his children from the feast the following

morning. He had always said that he could reform the drunkard, that he could reform the liar, by kindness, but he never could reform the cruel man, and he thanked God that he had never in his life inflicted punishment even upon a dumb animal. (Cheers.) And it would be his great boast when the Charter became the law of the land, to say that they had gained a bloodless victory. (Cheers.)

Then would his head be crowned with laurel, and ine between those who defended their own property every one would be living in his own cottage, tilling and those who put themselves forward to support the his own field, and enjoying the fruits of his industry without diminution, while every idler would be whipped through the streets with a fool's cap on his

head, they would come forward with greater alacrity than now to defend the state. In the present street had discharged two men who attended the state of society, every man who was idle ought to be as well fed as the man who was at work-(cheers)-because they were not able to obtain employment though willing to work. But, when the Charter became law, every man would be employed who chose to work, and therefore the idler should be punished. He would not go further, for when

away to think of the women and the children, and, if he became too excited, he should be unfitted for the discharge of his duties in another though not

more important place. (Loud cheers.)

Mr ERNEST JONES wished to inform the hon. member for Nottingham that he had received a letter, stating that he ought to have received on Thursday last the national petition from Halifax with 47,000 signatures, but from some cause it had never yet come to hand.

Mr O'Connor then refired amidst loud cheering IMPEACUMENT OF MINISTERS.

Mr WILKINSON stated that he had consulted Mr O'Connor on this subject, and that that gentleman said, 'Leave it in my banda.' At the same time it would not, he believed, be illegal for this meeting to present a petition on the subject.

A motion being made that the report be received. Mr WHEELER moved that the committee should draw up the proposed petition, that the country might see the arguments for the impeachment, and that they report to-morrow morning.

Mr FUSSELL suggested that public meetings should be held for the purpose.

Mr ADAMS seconded the amendment.

Mr CUFFAY moved that the vote of yesterday be rescinded.

The amendment having been seconded, the vote was put, when Mr Wheeler's motion was carried

MERTINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr HARNEY and other gentlemen reported from Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Darfield (near Carlisle), and Oldham, stating that meetings had been held and resolutions carried to support the Con-

THE SIMULTANEOUS MERTINGS.

Mr HARNEr stated that many persons in the Post

longer preserve you in your position.' (Cheers.) Mr LUND said, that though he agreed in the senti- peachment would have this effect, it would give a ments expressed by these who had preceded him, yet tone to the opinions of the people, and their petition

sued, in the course of which the original motion was the appeals of Smith O'Brien were treated with supported by Messrs Baldwin, Wild, Donovan, and scorn. He implored them never to allow any diviwilkinson. The debate, however, was interrupted sion between the English and Irish people, or their not by hundreds, not by thousands, but by hundreds be sent. by the return of the committee appointed to prepare cause would be delayed, if not lost for ever. It was of thousands. (Cheers.) The STANDARD - the a report of the proceedings in reference to the clear that there must be a revolution in Ireland, but organ of Louis-Philippe, the parsons, and the semp-Kennington Common demonstration on the preced- whether it would be a bloody one he did not know. stresses-had estimated their numbers as never ex-

following draft of the address :---

policy of Guizet and Duchatel is transferred to England. would look to the example of France, and that the We announced a p actfal unarmed demonstration, and same result might be attained as followed the labghwe adopted every menture which prudence could suggest ing at the impeachment of the Ministers in that opinions from parties all equally capable of forming

Mr STEVENSON followed on the same side, impeach- country and the people at large on their noble, courafused the rights of the people-the people will no ment being a constitutional method of hurling from geous, and prudent conduct on Monday last, office men who had broken every pledge. The im-

ead to no practical result, he felt it his daty to nove, as an amendment, the previous question. Mr CUFFAT seconded the amendment. Mr KTDD supported the original motion. He con. Mr KTDD supported the original motion. He con. Mr Krpp supported the original motion. He con-tended that that which had been held to be good in France ought to be held good in England, and the manifesto proposed by this resolution would assert to see that the government must either give way or to see that the government must either give way or folly of theirs bringing them into collision with the that delegates be sent to various parts of the coun-texcept when they thought they could do any good by the protocol do any that principle. He cordially supported the motion put down the rising spirit of the people; and he armed soldiery; for had the sword been once fleshed. for the impeachment of the present unconstitutional thought it was also equally clear that that spirit could and they had tasted the blood of the people, the

He cordially supported the resolution, though he ceeding 10,000; one military man had told them, Mr ERNEST JONES reported to the Convention the knew it would be laughed at in the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

to save their situations for fear of starvation—though their hearts were with the Chartists ; and if it had been intended to have a revolution on that day (which try to prepare the people for the simultaneons meetings to be held on Good Friday for the election of A long discussion, of a very warm character, enthe National Assembly, which would be called to-gether if the prayer of the National Petition was not until there would have been a perfect reign of terrors granted, a committee being appointed to select

The people had thronged that meeting, not by tens, the delegates and the districts to which they should

through the press, there were 15,000; Sir De Lacy THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE. Fellow Countrymen—The legal and constitutional the feelings of five million inhabitants of the country that the number was 35,000; the TIMES stated the feelings of five million inhabitants of the country that there was 35,000; the TIMES stated

that there were from 20,000 to 50,000; and the Fellow Countrymen-The legal and constitutional the lectures of new minimum minimum matchines of the protest rights of Englishmen have been interfered with! The was laughed at or treated with contempt, that the Monning Posr estimated them at from 80,000 to against such language of bravado, as uncalled for and 150,000. Now, where there was such a variety of unnecessary.

Mr M'CARTHY seconded the motion. Several delegates having spoken in favour of the motion, in the course of which

Mr ADAMS said that it was clear, from what the Marquis of Landsdowno said, that the government did not intend to put down the Convention; that they dare not, though they had declared it to be illegal.

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3056.

Mr Belwell said, Lord Duncan said Sir George

Grey wished it to be understood that the reason he

did not see the deputation yesterday, was solely

Mr G. J. HARNEY wished each delegate to com.

Mr ERNEST JONES rose to second the motion, and

Mr Donovan said, he should move an amendment.

as he thought it was nothing more nor less than det.

potism, and he would not think of doing anything of

the sort, and hence he would move that in the event

of either of the contingencies happening, the people

tion of Mr Harney; no vacancy should be left for a

Mr JOHN WEST said he would support the motion of

Mr llarney. It was our duty to show the govern-

ment that, were they to take the whole of the present

members, there would be a similar number to take

their places-sy, or others should it be required. He

could not, for the sake of humanity, believe that the

reports spread, that the government intended to en-

single moment, in the event of a contingency arising :

it would not be a despotism, because it would be

Mr WATSON cordially supported the motion.

pared with successors.

polition-and had not got funds for any otier pur-The motion was curried with one dissentient, and

th : committee appointed. THE CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Mr CUFFAT rose to move that a delogate be apsolnted to sit up stairs daily, to enrol members of the National Charter Association, there being many persons who did not know where to get enrolled. Mr Cnilds seconded the motion, knowing that Mr Onicos seconder the motion, and the second to be a second with the bend with the bend dole of the middle classes were willing to join the gates to the National Assembly. After some dismovement, seeing that they were endeavouring to cussion. Mr Cuffay's motion was carried. obtain the rights of the people peaceably. Mr WHELLER thought that it would be better to

entrust some other person than a delegate with the duty.

After a short conversation the word ' person' was substituted for ' delegate,' and the motion for providing for the enrolling of the members of the Charter Association, and to receive denations in support of the cause, was carried.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A repart of the committee for dividing the country into electoral districts was read, by which it was proposed, that the delegates to the As-embly should sociation was in communication, there being 100 members.

Mir ADAMS contended, that in order to have a fair to disunite us. (Loud cheers.) representation in the National Assembly, it must be based upon the number of the population of the va-riong places, and he therefore proposed, that it bean Mr WHEELER moved :- 'That the two delegates rious places, and he therefore proposed, that it be an instruction to the committee appointed to divide the to Ireland, should be Messrs Leach and Kydd. conntry into electoral districts upon the basis he had mentioned only.

Mr CocHRANE seconded the motion.

given to the committee.

Mr ED. Junes seconded the amendment. Mr CUMMING opposed the motion of Mr Adams, on the ground that many places with large populations cortained comparatively few of the working

classes. One or two other speakers having expressed their opinions in favour of the resolution, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The CHAIRMAN announced that he had received communications frem Allos, Leigh, Macclesfield, Liverpool, Bingley, North Shields, Stalybridge, Southampion, Carlisle, Exeter, Clitheroe, and other places, at which resolutions were carried in support of the views of the Convention.

they unanimously resolved to support the goverayard at Deptford had refused to do so, and expected port the motion. men in such a position as to have a least every day, motion. and thetat their own expense. He hoped if the loyal nen of Wujiwich dockyard was invited to the Easter baving heard that a considerable portion of the needed with signatures to the petition, it was morally feast that the brave men of Deptford would also be | middle classes are desirous of joining the Chartist | impossible he could do so ; and it was morally out of

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

invited.

The adjourned debate on this subject, and the subdivision of the country into electoral districts, then took place; and various delegates baving spoken for and against the amendment of Mr Adams.

Mr GRAHAM moved that the Convention do name certain towns to send delegates to the National Assemply, and that any other town containing a certain number of inhabitants be at liberty to send a delegate. Eo as to make the Assembly the representatives of the country at large.

Mr MIRFIELD seconded the amendment. Atter some further discussion, it was resolved that

each county should have a proportionate number of aree majority.

as recommended in the report. . Mr CLARE said, he did not think a case had been

tion of the report relative to Ireland should be (Cheers.) struck out, and that the Confederate body be written to, to know if the Irish would wish to send dele-Mr WHERLER moved, 'That a deputation be sent

to the Confederates in Dublin.' Mr M'CARTER seconded the motion.

Mr Kypp moved ;- ' That the citizens of Ireland Mr WHEELER withdrew his motion in favour of

Mr Kydd's. Mr LEACH had much pleasure in supporting the

motion now before the house. He had been in TIMES. Dablin for a short time as a Chartist-a proclaimed people of the two nations were now firmly united, and that it was out of the power of the government Commons, the motion was withdrawn.

The motion of Mr Krpp was then put and carried

Mr M'CARTHY seconded the motion.

Mr Kypp consented.

Mr CLARK suggested that Mr M'Grath should be and an Irishman.

Mr WHEELER consented, and the motion was carricd with acclamation.

were enthusiastically in favour of the Convention.

sumed

Mr Reynolds supported the motion. The governminds At three immense establishments-Messrs of the Duke of Wellington, the Queen, and other statute book, while the repentance of the seventh Clowes's, Maudsley's, and Rennie's, the men persons of rank; that obscene and other improper was blown to the winds. (Cheers.) had refused to act against the people. There were observations were inscribed in the place of signa-

wished it to be understood that if the Chartists ub- ming. Shirron, Francis, and Graham took part that it was not unlikely that those who placed them tained their object they intended to put the working The majority of the speakers supported Mr Leach's there knew where to find them. (Hear.) He also

> Mr CUFFAY moved :- "That this Convention | tary practice, he was supposed to know the facts conmovement. hereby realize to receive them with his power to examine it, not having seen it before to the petition in his district. great cordiality ' Mr Cuffay showed several indica | the day on which it was taken down to the house. tions of the midile class coming round to the great (Cheers.) He knew when similar charges had been principles of demosracy.

Mr Child seconded the amendment.

pleased at the opinion that prevailed in its favour. any res Intion that had ever been passed, as regards properly seen into, and that the committee had been (p edging themselves to constitute themselves into a the mildle classes by the Chartists? Mr. LEACH thought this not the time to rake up

Dast differences. Mr Leach's motion was then put, and carried by a

itained leave of absence Mr W

Mr Krop said, he would rather not go to Ireland burden to bear, and had the cries of the starving a conjoint one, between the working and middle only to her councils men pledged to make the children continually ringing in their ears; and when classes to destroy the influence of that aristooracy. Peeple's Charter a cabinet measure, and to dissolve the women of England were petitioning against (Cheers.) He had said in the House of Commone her parliament, as not representing the feelings and made out for delegates going to Ireland, he would negro slavery, it was urged by the parties who now that the people must look to the landlords for support, enlightenment of the people; that such memorial caused by his being engaged from early in the morn in the morn is the people in appealing be adopted at sinultaneous meetings in Grat Bri- ing until late in the atternoon. manity and best feelings of the nation were mar- either to the landl rds or to the House of Commons, | tain and Ireland on Good Friday next, and entrusted | Mr CUFFAY said, he would move that that por- shalled on behalf of our suffering negro brethren. but they must be destroyed. (Cheers.) Another to the National Assembly for presentation, and for

Mr Currar did not consider that it mattered much what was the real number of the signatures attached strength the press would oppose them (Hear.) The upon them to act in accordance with previous resofrom an y government.

In a very bunging manner if they resolved upon any sheald be respectfully requested to send delegates to the National Assembly. Mr Cochrash seconded the amendment. Mr Cochrash seconded the amendment. they ought to remain in London until it was ob- bilities Bill, though he had done so from principle, mons again. (Hear) The House of Commons might tained.

Chartist, and never did he see principles received | no course should be taken with regard to future pro- prepared to support the people, he had determined, | were, therefore, justified in coming to the conclusion be elected from places with which the Charter As with greater enthusiasm. He believed that the ceedings until they had heard explanations from Mr as soon after Easter as possible, to e tablish a daily hit they ought to memorialise her Majesty. (Loud O'Connor relative to whattook place in the House of paper for the working classes. (Ilear, and cheers.) cheers.)

> O'Connor to attend the Convention, or give some kome to shoot him with on Saturday.' (Laughter.) So explanation of what he intended to do with regard it was with the Press: it was no use for the Nurrhto the Charter in the House of Commons. The de-putation had scarcely left the room, when the hen, lies of the Monday, the Tu-sday, or the Wednesday; gentleman entered, and was received with loud but when they had a rifle brigade in their daily abeers.

Mr O'CONNOR then proceeded to address the morning in the evening, in addition to the support Mr-Donoven moved that no such instruction be added, thus sending an Englishman, a Scotchman, meeting by stating, that of course they had seen which they would receive from the heavy ar illery of in the newspapers a report of the proceedings in the NORTHERN STAR. (Cheers.) The principles of the House of Commons the previous night, but he that paper would be most democratic, and not a wished to lay before them a true narrative of what single line would be published in it except in support A letter was read from Merthyr. stating that the had occurred. (Hear.) After the usual business of of the Charter, even if they gave the managers a the way for the National Assembly, and leave of snow fell like a January day, but that, botwithstand- presenting petitions had been gone through, a ques million of money. (Loud Chevrs.) They had now ing, a large meeting had been held, and that they tion was mooted relative to a report made by the got 260 new members in the House of Commons, committee on petitions relative to the signatures who had never voted on the subject of the Charter The further consideration of the report was post- attached to the national petition. (Ilear, hear.) it being truly stated that of the seven years for which poned, and the discussion on Mr Leach's motion re | That committee reported that having employed thir- they were elected Members of Parliament they were teen stationers' clerks for seventeen hours, they had six) cars doing mischief, and in the seventh year come to the conclusion that the petition was only they were sitting on the stool of repentance, and ment had alarmed the middle classes, but the peace. (signed by 1,900 000 individuals-(hear, hear,)-that | saying they were sorry for what they had done; but ful disposition of the people had disabused their' the petition was signed several times with the name | the fact was, the acts of the six years stood on the

men ef wealth amongst the Chartists-he had a large, tures; and on some of the sheets was written 'No | take part in another farce like that of Monday : and Mr HARNEY stated that it had been reported by the newspapers that on Mr Ward and other gentlemen waiting on the working men at Woolwich dockyard

Mr LIGHIOWLER said, from letters he received from wards insulted in such a manner as no man of honour did not wish further to refer to it. He stated. in his with him in the treatment he had received. stated that though, according to general parliamen-

made against other petitions they had been met with last night, it was evident that the usual mode of the sneers; for instance, when Mr Newdegate stated in | people expressing their sentiments was perfectly use-Mr LEACH in reply said, he had put his motion on the house that he could prove that the signatures to less. He believed that the signatures sent from ligh ground, the equal right of all, and he was the petitions in favour of the Jewish Disab lities Bill Nottingham were genuine, but to prove their had been paid for, he was laughed at. He (Mc O'Con genuineness, he would suggest that the men of Not-Mr Mangden asked, did Mr Leach disapprove of also said that it was impossible the petition had been tin bam should put their names to a document, imposed upon. An angry debate ensued, and expres- | National Guard, as the most convincing answer they sions of insult having been used against him, he could give to those who denied the numbers. (Cheers.) stated that he had three duties to perform-to the Until that was done he would never risk his life. It house, to the committee, and to himself as a gentle- that was done, and done to the extent of the alleged man-and, having discharged the two former duties, [ignatures to the National Petition, then we might

thing that the people had to grapple with was a mer- | giving effect to the cause."

seeing the course taken by a Jew newspaper with pass the worst act it pleased, but if ever the Char-

It was no use when a man placed a pistol to your

parer, they would be able to answer the lies of the

given to Mr Feargus O'Counor for his noble and dig ment, as special constables, against the Chartists, but they had forgotten to say that the men in the dock-they had forgotten to say that the men in the dock-to Chart sm, and hence he would sup-wards apologised for his language he (Mr O'Connor) and that Convention declared its warmest sympathy

The motion was carried unanimously, and briefly acknowledged by the hon. gentleman.

Mr O'Connor then retired amdst loud cheers. and The CHAIRMAN suggested that the discussion on the motion of Mr Ernest Jones should be proceeded with It. however, appearing that Mr Jones had only given notice of motion, the subject stood over.

THE NATIONAL PETITION. Mr Kypp moved that a return should be made from every delegate of the number of signatures obtained

The motion having been seconded, Mr HARNEY slid, that after what had occurred

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Mr G. J. HARNEL MIGHER CHOR ACTIGNTO to COM. municate with his constituency to name some person to fill his place, should they be absent against their to fill his place, should they be absent against their wills on Tuesday morning, their credentials to be

the handwriging of the delegate now sitting, backed by the Chartist Council of the place for which the to the petition. If they took the medium, they MORNING CHRONICLE had lately been the most rabid lutions which they had come to, determining that if to the petition. It they took the medium, they MORNING CHRONICLE had latery been the most radio intrins which they had come to, determining that if by the Chartest. They would meet and proceed to the would find there were sufficient to demand attention of the daily papers against the Chartists. (Hear, the National Petition were rejected there should be delegate sat. They would meet and proceed to the hear.) Now, that paper was the property of a Jew no more petitions to parliament, but that they should preventation of the Petitien-peaceably and legally Some further conversation ensued, in which it was (Baron Rothschild), who was seeking to obtain a address the Queen as the last authority to which place in the House of C mmons, and yet, notwith- they could appeal. They would be doing their work -simply desiring to show that the men of the provinces sympathised with the men of the metropolis mons last night had altered circumstances, so as to standing he had been backed by the people, his pa in a very bungling manner if they resolved upon any in their desire for the People's Charter; their desire being simply to obtain justice for themselves, and to do injustice to none. said, it was the duty of this Convention to be pre-

Mr LUND replied, and made a severe attack on the Thas. The CHAIRMAN baving expressed his opinion that the most important, and, in order t, be better their petition had been virtually rejected, and they the most important, and, in order t, be better their petition had been virtually rejected, and they Mr WALTER seconded the motion, and observed

should have the opportunity of electing our successors. A deputation was then appointed, requesting Mr breast, for you to tell him that you had a cannon at that, if ever the monarchy were put an end to in The amendment being seconded. this country, such a result would not be promoted Mr T. CLARK moved, ' That the simultaneous meet. so much by the proceedings of the Convention as by ings have the election of successors in the event of the advisers of the Sovereign, who prevented her listening to the opinions and adv.ce of the people. the contingency alluded to. Mr CUFFAY seconded it. (flear.)

Mr T. M. WHEELER supported the motion of After some discussion, the motion was unani-Mr flarney ; these were extraordinary times and de. mously carried, and a committee appointed to draw manded extraordinary means. up a memorial to the Queen ; the committee to con-Mr REYNOLDS said, be would also support the mo.

sist of Messes Ernest Jones, Walter, and Harney. It having been resolved that Mr Ernest Jones should be sent on a mission to Scotland, to prepare absence having been given to various delegates, the liable to the confirmation of the people.

Convention adjourned. (From our Fourth Edition of last week.)

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8. The body resumed its sittings to-day, Mr M'Grath

again presiding. THE MINISTERIAL MEASURE FOR PROTECTING THE CROWN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

gage men to go into the ranks of the procession, on Monday, to create a riot that the government might The names of the members having been read over and the minutes of yesterday confirmed. have an opportunity to mow us down-he repeated,

Mr WEST said that a deputation had been yester-

point out to him the real state of the working classes

after retired to wait upon his lordship.

A letter having been drawn up to send in to Lord

Mr Raynolds wished to know whether Mr O'Con-

he did not Lelieve any such assertions, but that the Mr FEARgus O'CONNOR spoke of the new measure procession would go off quietly and peaceably. for the protection of the Crown and the Government, which it was most important should be duly con-Mr KYDD offered an addendum to the motion. sidered, for a more monstrous measure had never Mr JONES, on behalf of Mr Harney, accepted it.

been proposed by any Tory Government since the Mr ADAMs did not see the slightest necessity for any bravado : they were pursuing a penceful-a legal -and constitutional course. He thought they were days of George III. It professed to be a measure of leniency, for it proposed to relax the law in those wrong in ant cipating an onelaught; such discussion cases of treason which were difficult of proof, and was calculated to provoke feelings of hostility. What make them felony, liable to the punishment of transportation for life; and they also proposed to make right had the government to make an onslaught ? The question had yet to be decided in a court of law, whether we had or had not the right, he, therefore, words advisedly spoken and wri ten felony, and liable to the same punishment. Lord John Russell exmoved as an amendment, ' That this Convention has plained that to mean any act that would be compassno right to anticipate an onslaught or the arrest of ing the death of the Queen. Now, he (Mr O'Connor) contended that no prosecution could be maintained the members on Monday next.

Mr COCHRANE seconded the amendment. He befor such a crime until the act occurred; and if such a thing should take place six or eight months after a lieved, were the government to attack and slaughter the people, so much sympathy would be evinced. speech was delivered, some astute lawyer might find sufficient in a speech reported by a policeman or re- that they would not continue their governmental functions an hour afterwards. Mr CHARLES M'CARTHY should support the propospectable solicitor, upon which to hang an indictment

and there would be no possibility of answering it. In other countries they were extending the liberty of sition of Mr Harney.

Mr WILD said, a court of law had been mentioned. the press, while here they were about to circumscribe Ministers told them it was a most mild law, and but he believed the only court of law the government that its object was to protect the peaceably disposed would try would be Konnington-common-the solcitizens against the attempts of the evil-disposed, diers, police, and specials.

Mr WM Dixon rose to support the motion of Mr who created confusion and alarm. The real object of the bill, he believed, was to apply it as a Coercion | Clark, and said, he always considered it was well fir Bill to Ireland, and meet the cases of Meusrs us to act consistently, and hence, he said, let the dis-Mitchell. Meagher, and others. The Government trict have the power to send a man, should a continwere asked if these were the remedial measures gency arise; but, with Mr Adams, he did not which they promised Ireland ? to which they replied anticipa e any apposition to our peaceful meeting. that they wou'd give equal measures to both countries. | Ile had done nothing worthy of either bonds or death If he thought it was the intention of one of the Char. | yet. He had simply said, openly, that he intended tist body to do anything that could bring about a to do his duty.

delegates, according to the number of its indaoitants, the Executive having the power of fixing the election Disces,

ALIENS IN ENGLAND. Mr Krop gave notice of a motion to the effect that, having witnessed with feelings of admiration the growing spirit of fraternity, and that the recognition of the great truth that all men are brethren must ever be conducive to the permanent peace of England, this | duty. Convention protest against the bill proposed to be introduced into par.iament by Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, for expelling foreigners from the shores of this country for political motives, as despotic in principle, and in opposition to a wise, enlightened, and statesmanlike international policy. UNITY OF ACTION.

Mr Dixon proposed a resolution, to the effect that some steps should be taken to bring about a unity of action among all the parties deputed from this Convention to advocate the cause of the Charter at public meetings. He believed that a great deal of into the country, and they should have a unity of would strike terror into the hearts of tyrants. action among them, by keeping out of view both phyformer, if it should ever be necessary, to chance.

cause would be damaged.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr LEACH moved that the Convention disapward.

Mr EDMUND JONES supported the motion, contending that without the assistance of the middle classes they could never attain their rights. The working Kydd, Linney, Walter, Jones, Cochrane, Ashton, men could not obtain their rights without that as- and Donovan took part. sistance. ('We can, we can.') Then why had they not done it? They had been trying for twenty years, but they had always reviled too much the middle classes to bring about a union between the two mously. classes, and they ought now to endeavour to bring about conciliation.

Mr Krap supported the motion, though he contended that is had been the fault of the middle body of trades' delegates consisting of four hundred

Charter for themselves, because he loved unity Whig 'Star Chamber' measures. The reading was among all men and was anxious to promote it.

Messre Adams, Tattersall, and Harney having addressed the meeting, the debate was adjourned. A committee was then appointed to draw up an address to the working classes relative to the simul-

taneous meetings, and the Convention separated. THURSDAY MORNING-APEIL 13,

Mr WILEINSON was called to the chair, pro fcm. in consequence of Mr M'Grath being detained on business at the Land Office.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Paisley, at which avery large meeting had been held. Resolutions to but of adjournment. support the Convention were passed. Mr Walres read a letter he had received from

Kidderminster, announcing one of the largest meetings that was ever held at that place. Resolutions rassed to use every means to obtain the Charter and apport the Convention.

Mr Coumiss read a similar communication from Edinburgh.

Mr T. CLIRK said, Mr Leach wished to have a to morrow should be adjourned to the 24th inst., and illogal kind. cate it. good feeling evist amongst all classes. Some gentle- | that in the meantime the Executive have full powers Mr WEST reported that that he had attended at the wished to appeal to them for their support for in view was not to instruct people as to what the Mr THOMAS CLARK moved :-- ' That the sympathies. Home-office, but had not been able to see Lord John of the men of France be received and duly recimen had said the middle classes were now coming to act. In defiance of anything that might have what he had done in declining to bring forward the Charter was-as it would be too late to begin that cound to us from the pressure of the times, this was been said in the press, he maintained that the Con-Russell. procated.' He could understand that his friend Me motion, so as to put the government in the now, when they hoped to have the Charter in a very equally true of a portion of the working classes; he vention hat invariably supprited pacific principles; Mr TATTERSALL reported that he had waited on Mr West, meant that they should not appear desirous. worst position, the people in a better, and himself short time, but simply to show certain sections of the would rather have the support of men from love of and, had it been otherwise, the letters daily read in the best position for securing their rights. community how the Charter, when obtained, would Sharman Crawford, who said he would oppose Sir George's Grey's Bill, and he would support the Mr John WEST said Mr Clark had principle than from any question of expediency. shawed that the whole country would have been (Cheers.) He hoped that no anyry discussion would benefit them individually. Mr Jonn WEST said Mr Clark had rightly under-However, he would rather have the support than op-position of any class. He hoped to see a union of all done by parliament to meet the demands contained tion were in favour of bringing the petition. The CHAIRMAN accorded to the m National Petition, and the People's Charter. stood him, but in the virw statedby him he con-curred, and would withdraw his, and second Mr Mr PETRIE reported that he had seen The CHAIRMAN accorded to the motion his most Palmer, who said he must support Sir G. Grey's classes for the obtainment of the rights of all. forward he would do so, though he believed that, in the National Petition this night, within six months undivided assent. There was, he believed, a vast | bill, but talked with great courtesy on the People's Clark's motion Mr West said, he could scarcely understand what peace, order, and society, would be at an end. They under present circumstances, it would be damaging The motion was then put, and carried unani-Mr Clark had been driving at, he said we must not were about to send missionaries throughout the the position they had obtained. (Cheers.) When the mass of people who were not to be approached either | Charter. Mr Clark had been driving st, he said we must not were about to send missionaries torougnout the value of pointing in the said we must lay down give up one jot of principle, yet we must lay down country; and when the National Assembly met country had been fully canvassed, and the house was fact, be invited to the consideration of a subject who received them courteously, and advised them to fact, be invited to the consideration of a subject who received them courteously, and advised them to through the medium of tracts and pamphlets. Let wait until they had seen the bill. That it would by lectures or public meetings, who could only, in Mr ERNEST JONES said, he had seen Lord Morpeth, fact, be invited to the consideration of a subject who received them courteously, and advised them to mously. The Conference then adjourned till Monday morning, at eir ht o'clock. Clark, too, had said, the working classes, especially hazards, the pursose for which they were elected. month or two to receive them alone, they must be them take Colonel Sibthorp-(A laugh)-that gen- not give much increased stringency to England. heard. (Cheers.) N whaving explained the position themen in the house last Eight declared that the although it would increase the powers of law in the trades, were not with us,-now he (Mr West) Mr Lowar seconded the motion. GREAT ME' ATING AT STEPNEY GREEN.-On Tuesday Exid they were, if they were not, what business had themen in the house last Eight declared that the literand. Lord Morpeth then asked kim what they believed that confleman wanted enlightenment on the intended to do on Monday. He told his lordship that Mr ERNEST JONES, Mr CUFFAT, and other dele- in which they were placed, he hoped they would ap at 3 p.m. a dense meeting was held at the above that Convention there? (Hear, hear.) The United gates, contended that the motion was out of order, as prove of his conduct, and allow him to go down to Trades were with them, and many of the middle they had determined to sit permanently until the the House of Commons to oppose the proceedings on place, and 'asted for nearly three hours. The men subject of the People's Charter. The motion was he was not in a position to answer, unless he would reclasses were with them. Sure he was that the midof the To ver Hamlets proved that their energy had meeting of the National Assembly. the Whig Illustrated Treason Bill. (Cheers.) cognise him as a member of t ie Convention. He did put and unanimously carried. die classes would find Chartism reduce rates and been mer eased by the events of Monday. Mr Ernest Mr STEVESSON maintained that they were in order. Mr WEST stated that he doubted whether they Mr Dixon said, as the object contemplated by the so, and then he told him they intended to join the taxes, and relieve their burdens, he would do any. Jones ar d other speakers addressed the meeting Mr ERNEST JONES gave notice that he should move could get the people to petition again; but he begged previous resolution would require some money for procession; that they intended to go peaceably, and thing but abandon their principles to obtain a to move, after what had taken place in the House the appointment of a committee to draw up a mewith gr cat effect. carrying it out, he should propose the formation of a that they should I e themselves ready to give any one gnion. (Loud cheers.) morial to the Queen in favour of the Charter. In of Commons on Thursday night, that he would not consequence of the insult and contumely thrown on be justified in bringing forward a motion on the sub-Sour CH LONDON CHARTIST HALL-Mr D. Done-Mr PETRIS would support Mr Leach's motion. tract fund for the purpose. into custody who broke the law. of Manchester, will lecture in the above van. A subscription of £1, which was thrown from a Mr LINNEY had seen Mr Thornley, the member for Wolverhampton, why was inclined to wait. Mr Bolwell having requested leave of absence. the petition Mr O'Connor had declined to bring for-ward his motion respecting it. Ho, therefore, op- Mr GRAMAM mov Hall , on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven stranger present on to the table of the delegates, was Mr WHEFLER suggested that the present debate o'ely ick precisely. Mr GRAHAM moved, as an amendment, that the at this juncture received with considerable applause, He was in favoar of some points of the Charter. chould be adjourned, to give place to the report re- posed the resolution, as he considered there was Charter be brought forward that night. FOUTH LOND N CHARTIST HALL-A meeting of the specting the initianies. Mr Wheeler's suggestion Mr STRVENS had waited on Mr Jam & Clay, who st archolders of the above ball will be held on Monand a contribution of shillings and sixpences realised plenty of work to be done to occupy them until the The motion and amondment having been respecwas in favour of four points, and said, it was neceswas adopted, and he then brought up the report meeting of the National Assembly; and if they dis- tively seconded, a vote was taken, when the amendthe sum of £1. 18s. 6d. d ay evening next. April 17th, at eight o'clock, sary that semething should be done for the people. M. Kypp stated that he had been commissioned on recommending the sending out of twelve missionaries solved that Convention he believed that the National ment was negatived by a mejority of 35 to 4, and the He regretted that Mr O'Convor was not about to the part of the subscriber of the sovereign, to add a | original motion carried. Assembly would never be got together. in the second and proposing their districts. introduce a bill, as then they would be hetter able tr, Mr Fossell moved that the report be received. recommendation that a committee of ladies should Mr WEST agreed with Mr Jones. With regard to MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN. BIRTH. discussit: As regards the bill of Sir George Gree /, On the 5th instant, at Brompton, the lady of Thomas Price, Esq., Manager of the National Land and Labour Mr TATTERSALL said, he thought it would have Mr ERNEST JONES again rose, and gave notice that be appointed to distribute the tracts, a recommend, what had taken place in the House of Commons, he tion which was received with tumultuous applause. if he found it of the nature they anticipated, he Bank, of a daughter, Esen better for the delegates to have gone to their d-nicd that thirteen clerks could have more than a committee should be appointed to address a memoshould decidedly vote against it. rucased at the contents of the petition in seventeen rial to the Queen to dismiss her present ministers, Messra Ernest Jones, Kydd, Leach, Wheeler, Messra Ernest Jones, Nyou, Leach, Mucher, Dr Huxter said, he had seen Mr Uowan. M.P.] Clark, and M'Grath were appointed a committee for Edinburgh, who would not pledge himself to get Own districts. hours. They were said to have counted the signa- and call to her councils such persons' as would sup-Mr Dix is thought it could be arranged between theidelegates, as to the districts they would go to, in tures, and if there were ficticious signatures attached | port the People's Charter. Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmil." street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the committee. to the petition, he (Mr West) thought they must | Mr O'Cornor begged to second the motion.] Sir George Grey's bill deferred. ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN. Mr LEAGH moved :- ' That the m is onaries have Mr STEVENSON had seen Dr Bewring, and he wou'd have been appended by some spy or tool of the go- ever there was a miniatry which deserved to be Mr. ERNEST JONES then brought forward his reio-Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Bran-don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newa meeting together, and make arrangements with vernment. As regarded the signatures of women | hurled from power, it was the present. (Cheers) vote for the Charter, and against Sir Geo rge Grey's vernment. As regarded the signatures of women introduction prepare a memorial to the signatures of women the actempting to support the aristocracy . That this Convention prepare a memorial to the carly period waited on members, and then ext movement must be Queen, praying her to dismiss her ministers; to prejudice would not exist. the committee, and report again. HE TATIERSALL Seconded sas motion. autometricity, in anyon in, in the parisa of st. Mary, and ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West-minster.-Saturday April, 16th, 1648,

Mr WILKINSON. The Conference then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr WILKINSON resumed the chair.

Mr FRANCIS seconded the motion. Mr LEACH opposed it. The motion was lost.

ALIEN BILL.

satisfaction the coming feeling of fraternity, and acbrethren,' denounce the Alien Bill of the Marquis of having used upparliamentary language, and stated Lausdowne."

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr SHIRRON rose to move an address to the trades rabic nonsense had been sponted during the last six calling on the n to adopt the People's Charter Any was most painful to him to have to endure all the weeks, by which their cause had been damaged; and one looking back to the history of Trades' Unions, bellowings and badgerings from the House of voczie physical force and another mo al force at dif-ferent meeting. They were about to send delegates the trades' unions would take up the matter, it report presented to the house was not that of the into the country, and they should have a unity of would strike terror into the hearts of the matter, it Mr BUCKEr said, it had been frequently said Bical and motal force, leaving the adoption of the trades had nothing to do with politics; if they had not, of this he was, sure-politics had a great At the suggestion of Messrs HARNEY and WHEELER, | deal to do with trade-(hear, hear,)-and it should

physical and moral force discussion, by which the ment a body called the ' United Trades;' to these. especially, as well as to the others in general, he would appeal.

Mr WEST said his own opinion was that the trades proved of any resolution condemnatory of the middle ingeneral were essentially Chartists, and amongst from Heaven was to enter the House of Commons public ? sures which it is the object of the Convention to for- should be issued, and that a committee be appointed might here mention that he had that morning rewithout delay.

Mr Cochrans seconded the resolution, feeling that trades are a portion of the people, and it was there. the interests of the middle and working classes were fore inexpedient to appeal to them as trades, to send representatives.'

Mr MURPHT seconded the amendment.

A discussion followed, in which Messers Stevenson,

Mr ADAMS withdrew his amendment,

Messrs Shirron, Walter, and Marsden, were ap-

ointed a committee to draw up the address. Mr ADAMS read a letter from Glasgow, from a

received with the most vociferous cheering. Mr T. M. WHEELER said, he had a report to deliver, relative to the districts, and the missionaries appointed to attend.

Mc STEVENSON moved, ' That the Convention adjourn from Saturday next, until Monday, April 24 h. The motion was seconded.

Mr CUFFAT presumed, that unless a provious resolution was rescinded, this question could not be

Mr WILD said, this was not a vote of dissolution Mr WHEBLER brought up an amended report con-

cerning the missionaries, which was adopted, and the Convention adjeurned for the evening.

FRIDAY MORNING-APAIL 7th. Mr M'GBATH took the chair at nine o'clock.

Various letters were read from different parts of the country expressive of confidence in the Conven-

great monetary crisis, and then they would be com- prices. Mr Jones concluded by proposing a motion confidence, and then suggested acts and deeds of an of England, and he thought they should recipro-ADJOURNED DEBATE ON MR LEACH'S MOTION. pelled to grant the people those rights to which in favour of the publication of Chartist tracts, they were just'y entitled. (Cheers.) Now he (Cheers.) He would add, that the object he had Mr LUND moved, that the Convention at its rising

e Northern ie left ine house. On arriving STAR Office, he wrote a letter to Mr Cripps, which

he entrusted for delivery to Mr Ernest Jones, appointing that gentleman as a friend. (Ilear, hear.) He must here do Mr Cripps the justice to say that Mr ADAMS moved.—' That the secretary write to that gentleman could not then see Mr Jones, being)Hear, hear) There were 200,000 signa ures now James Bronterre O'Brien, to request him to assign bound by the Speaker not to leave the house. Shortly lying at the office; he had been advised of 47,000, a reason for his long absence, or to attend to his afterwards he (Mr O'Connor) was served with the Speaker's order to attend in his place in Parliament, had never come to hand; and he had no doubt that and, after a slight reflection, he thought it would be many sheets had been lost at the Post office, or deemed an act of cowardice if he a' tended to it, and | otherwise waylaid. (Hear, hear.) he, therefore, determined not to do so. (Cheers.) At a quarter past ten he was arrested by the Deputy Mr Krop moved .- That we have witnessed with | Sergeant at Arms, and taken down to the house. | of genuine signatures to the petition than it was rewhere Mr Cripps, after mature reflection - after knowledging the great truth that 'all men are the heat of debate had passed away-apologised for pared to consider that an argument in favour of its that he had not intended to uso any expressions which one gentleman should not use to another. He (Mr O'Connor) therefore expressed his intention of not proceeding with the matter farther, though it clerks, he (Mr O'Conner) proposed that a select com-mittee should be appointed to inquire into the whole of the facts, but as it was stated that would be throwing a slur upon the Committee on Petitions he

> that the number of signatures must have been larger than was stated by collateral evidence from the num. her of times he had to lift it in portions to the table. but to no purpose; and he believed that if an angel

elasses as a body, knowing that there were thousands all of them was poverty-still there were some much and mentioned the name of the Charter, he could The CHAIRMAN said, that the cause advocated by above the general body of the people who are better paid than others-but he was clad to find that no more expect to be heard than could a sweep. the Convention was that of the public, and it ought equally tired, with the working classes, of the the better paid were now inclined to lift up those that (Cheers and laughter.) Now, this report was a to be supported by the public. He would takpresent system of misgovernment, and anxious to were down, and to those we should appeal to take part government trick devised for the express purpose of care, however, that the box should not be obget rid of the oppression, and the Convention consi- in the National Assembly ; and he, for one, would not enabling some members who would otherwise feel truded, for the future, upon those entering the ders it its duty to conciliate that class as far as pos- give a farthing for the Charter, unless it produced a themselves compulled to vote for the Charter, that hall. sible, and gain their support in carrying the mea- social change, and it was necessary that an address | they might have a loop-hole to cresp out of; and he

ceived a letter from Mr Thomas Duncombe, written before the report of the committee was presented. begging him to be on his guard, as most probably some ' dodge' would be found to get rid of the question. Finding what was the intention of the govern-

ment, and that he was not last night supported by a single member of the House of Commons a thought struck him that he would place the government in a very awkward fix. (Hear, hear.) Last Monday, by their prudent and courage us conduct, And Mr SHIRRON having consented to make aslight | they had placed the government in one awkward fix. alteration in his motion, it was carried unani- and he determined to place them in another. Ile therefore gave notice that he would not bring forward his motion relative to the petition, but that he would

leave it to be settled between the government and the country, and between the committee and the petiwould take care that no bru al or filthy observa. tions should be inscribed upon them. (Hear,

hear.) That was the first time that any member of parliament had been heid amenable for the signatures to a petition; but the fact was, that the trick was played because many, many members felt that they should be obliged to vote for the Caarter if something of the kind had not been got mit respecting the issue of tracts, and people upon it. The speaker concluded by moving his Chairman. After the speaker concluded up. Under these circumstances, he thought us had he thought that, without flying in the face a right to a k for a protection from the Convention of acts of Parl'ament, there were some c'ass s and from the country, for, if he was out of Parlia. whom they might call u. on. and explain what ment, the name of the Charter would be rarely, if they might expect under a democracy. (Hear.) ever, mentioned within its walls, excepting from Among the classes to whom they might thus George Thompson and one or two others. He was appeal he might mention the railway labourers propared to take his stand as boldly in the house as | and miners, and also their brethren in Ireland. out of it, but he did not think that he ought to be There were also many districts of the country, held answerable for everything that was said by where a little enlightenment was necessary. He others. He begged them in the name of God not to proposed that the Chartist tracts should be gratuijeopardise their cause by any rash words or proceed. tously distributed in some instances, and that in ings of theirs. The government was on the evo of a others they should be sold at the lowest possible

the Committee of the House of Common the House of Commons itse f. (Cheerr.)

Mr ERNEST JONES believed that it would be found that the number of signatures really affixed to the petition were underrated rather than overrated.)Hear, hear) There were 200.000 sizna ures now which were sent from Halifax on Thur day last. which

Mr ADAMS moved, as an amendment, that the Convention would undertake to procure a greater number presented to have had, if the government were preconsideration.

After a discussion, and the previous question being moved, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr M'GRATH took the chair at half-past two.

Up a the roll being called Mr WHEELER rose and stated, officially, that Mr B. O'Brien had resigned.

Mr HARNEY moved that Mr O'Brien had acted with great disrespect to the Convention by the irregular manner in which he had vacated his seat.

Mr CUFFAY seconded the motion. An amendment, moved by Mr Krpp, and seconded

by Mr STEVENSON. was put to the meeting; but, the motion was withdrawn, as likely to provoke a be b rne in mind that there was at the present mo- did not press it. He had also endeavoured to show after some discussion, the original motion was put and carried unanimously. Mr HARNEY asked by what authority a man had been placed at the door of the Convention | rattling a money-box, asking subscriptions from the

for which they were banded together, he hoped that some honourable member would move that he have leave of absence for the remainder of the day. (Loud cheers.)

ADDRESS TO THE TRADES. Mr WALTER then brought up the report of the

committee appointed to draw up an address from the Convention to the trades unions, calling upon them to join the Convention in their efforts to procure the enactment of the' People's Charter, which, upon the motion of Mr Adams, was carried unanimously.

of the Charter being carried this session. Mr O'Connon said that it was impossible to answer Letters were then read by various delegates conthat question, as some were for Universal Suffrage, taining accounts of numerous meetings, particularly ome for the Ballot, and some, and he might add a of one at Aberdeen, held on Tuesday last where a very strong party, in favour of Triennial Parlia. resolution was come to for the formation of a National ments. (Cheers.) Guard. This announcement was received with loud Several persons, it was stated, had already cheers. Convention for Mr O'Connor, which was seconded by enrolled themselves in the National Guard. (Loud Mr WEST. and carried. cheers.)

Mr O'CONNOR said it was intended to read the bill Mr STEVENS said, he was desirous of mentioning of Sir G. Grey a second time on Monday, and probably that he had received a letter informing him that, in the standing orders would be suspended to allow it to consequence of his having been elected a member of pass through a committee, and perhaps passed. There Lords, and it would become law in the course of the week. Mr CLARK thought that they ought at least to take clerks who entertained similar opinions with himsome measures to endeavour to mitigate, if they could

self would be ordered to leave. (Shame.) TRACTS FOR THE PECPLE.

Mr ERNEST Jones said he would postpone his mo-

A long discussion ensued, which resulted in the motion being carried, and the Convention adjourned till half-past two. Mr M'GRATH resumed his chair.

resolution.

Mr Denovan seconded the motion.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr GRAHAM suggested the words, 'or at some collision with the authorities, he would be the first to oppose their meeting. He might mention that public meeting as soon after as may be,' should be added, to which Mr Clark acceded.

Sir De Lacy Evans claimed protection for his con-Mr LINNEY said, some gentlemen appeared wishful stituents, who were alarmed, and their business injured, by the demonstrations of the people. Mr to have a taste of prison. He had tasted it, and he Wakley reminded the gallant officer that in 1831 he thought Mr Clark's the right mode of proceeding. told his constituents that, if the Reform Bill was re-fused, he would put himself at the head of 100 000 men Mr Bolwell did not think it right to prejudge the government, and would support Mr Adam's proposiand march to the pulace and demand it; but now

that the Whig party were in power they appeared to Mr Jones (of Liverpool) said, he thought the adsee with different eyes. He could not see why the vice tendered by Mr Tanner, that they simply should government should mix themselves up with the write to their constituents, and wait their reply. crown, as by the constitution, the crown and the Mr LEACH said, he could not have such an appeople ought to be equal. (Cheers.) If they had the prehension that they were to be blown away by can-Charter they could not have a bad Sovereign, but non on Monday morning, particularly, after Lord without the Charter it was very possible to have a John Russell's declaration last night- That the pebad government. This, he could assure them, that tition should be treated with respect,' and conse-

this time they would have a full, fair, and calm hear- | quently he thought Mr Adams's motion the best. Mr TATTERAL did not like either of the motion. Should the occasion arise, there would be plenty wiling on the subject of the Charter, and many members had told him that though they did not approve of the whole of the principles of the Charter, they ling and ready to take our places, approved of one or more; but, as he would not Mr ADANS and Mr CLARK rose

Mr ADAMS and Mr CLARK rose to express their abate one of these principles, those members willingness to withdraw their resolutions, if Mr ware determined to bring forward the portions Harney would withdraw his.

of which they did approve themselves, so that, in-MrJanes, on the part of Mr Harney, could not stead of being only one debate, there would be six or consent. even. There would, no doubt, be a large body who

Mr SHAW said, he could not agree with any of the would vote in favour of the ballot, but they all knew ropositions, they were all uncalled for. that with the present constituency the ballot would

Mr Kypp said, it was all nonsense to talk of prebe useless, for, when the middle classes could vote udging the government, had not the government under a mask, they (the working classes) would lose issued a proclamation doing away with the right of that moral influence over them by exclusive dealing meeting? Had they not been ordering the military and otherwise which they now possessed. Once more to practise street firing, and caused all the physical begging them not by any act of theirs to break any force feeling that existed ? He supported Mr Harlink in the chain by which they were gradually ney's motion. working their way to the attainment of the object

Mr ERNEST JONES in reply-for Mr Harney-said, Mr llaruey had experienced imprisonment, and hence that allusion would not fall on him; and he (Mr Jones) had no desire for martyrdom. As to being undemocratic, be could not conceive how the lay appointed to wait upon Lord John Russell, and proposition could be called so. The government were now prepared to crush us; and it would infer weakness if there were divisions; he, therefore, John Ressell, explaining their business, which met begged that the Convention would pass this unaniwith Mr O'Connor's approval, the deputation shortly mously, so that the government reporters might not say there was division.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought Mr Clark's resolunor thought there was any chance of any portion tion was the one that from its simplicity recommended itself to them. There were times when they were not able to adhere strictly to democracy, but those times had not yet arrived. Mr Clark supposed that the people who sent you here should have the right to elect your successors. Why it it had been said we had no right to anticipate any interfe-

Mr Corrar moved for leave of absence from the rence, -we certainly had reason to anticipate it; or why this training of soldiers? this making of policemen's staves ? He anticipated that their government might take some members of the Convention into custody on Monday morning, and hence he would support Mr Clark's amendment.

Mr ADAM3, by consent, withdrew his motion in could be no doubt of its speedily passing through the lavour of Mr Clark's.

The question was then put,-fourteen voting for Mr Harney's, and twenty-eight for the amendment of Mr Clark. Several delegates declining to vote. Mr Clarke's amendment was therefore declared to not stop, Sir G Grey's Bill. He believed that it debe carried.

putations waited on the principal liberal members of Mr Jones said he had received one thousand sigthe House of Commons to ask them to endeavour to natures from the town of Dartford in Kent. One organise such an opposition for Monday next, as to thousand signatures were also received from the

Mr CHURCHILL placed a note in the hands of the people upon it. The speaker concluded by moving his Chairman, offering the sympathies of a body of Frenchmen, but the Convention declined to receive

> MR REFACLDS said he held the credentials of Mr Churchill-it simply said he came from a democratic society in France, who offered their sympathies with the parties meeting here.

Mr Child said, they were not here as conspirators ; Mr ERNEST JONES said, a paragraph from a letter they simply met here to obtain political and social he had received, set forth that policemen attended | rights.

the sitting of the Convention, in p'ain clothes; that The CHAIRMAN said, there seemed to be a misun-they rose as the delegates rose; got if possible into derstanding. The gentlemen came simply to offer conversation, and insinuated themselves into their the sympathies of the men of France with the men

classes that a union had not been sooner brought about. Mr DOXOVAN supported the motion, though he be-lieved they (the working classes) could obtain the Gharter for themselves, because he loved unity Whig Stor Chamber' messares. The reading was