

My FRIENDS,
This has been a busy week with me, and, therefore, you will not expect a long letter.

I am preparing to receive the fortunate occupants to be located here on Monday next, when I expect to be honoured with the company of a few Members of Parliament, to whom I have promised such a treat and surprise as they have never had; and when I hope to see not a few of your order to come and judge for yourselves, from a peep at the miniature, as to what the full-length picture of England's glory might be made.

The Committee on our Company met yesterday (Tuesday), and meets again on Friday; but very properly that Committee has prohibited the publication of garbled reports, until the inquiry is concluded, and then all will be published in the shape of a Report, and you shall have all, and then the poor will be able to judge as to the mode in which their affairs have been transacted.

On Monday, after a very busy day, I leave by mail train for Birmingham, in order to be in good time on Tuesday to meet my Sheffield friends.

I promise all who come here on Monday such a treat as they have never had. They may also see LOWBANDS, which is close by, and then they can judge of the effect of Labour upon the Land.

Your faithful Friend,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

Thursday Night.

P.S.—At half-past eleven o'clock this morning I received a letter from Mr. Jones, announcing his arrest, and asking me to become one of his Bail; and considering the liberty of our members—even such as they enjoyed—of more importance than my presence at Snig's End, I arrived in town shortly after four o'clock, saw the solicitor, and made arrangements for the liberation of Mr. Jones.

Now, my friends, I have often reminded you of the necessity of being prepared with the means of defending our party, an omission upon your part which has, upon several occasions, put me to great inconvenience and expense; and now that the oppressors have again resorted to the terrors of the law, under the certainty of conviction, let my appeal upon this occasion not be in vain. I have given direction that the best Counsel shall be engaged for all, as it is a novelty in our movement, and my pride to boast of it, that no Chartist in my time has ever gone to trial without being defended by the ablest men at the Bar.

You may rest assured that this precaution, of itself, has converted many to our principles. Let us not, then, allow the Government or the country to suppose that we are less protective of our friends now, than we were when Chartism was but in its infancy, and the expense of sustaining and defending it devolved upon a small minority of the poorest of the poor.

You are aware that in Lancashire, in Yorkshire, and in London, many Chartists have to be tried; and that those trials come on instantaneously. Mr. Jones, and those who have been apprehended for offences said to be committed in London, will be tried next week, and, therefore, my application is, that every man will send his mite by Post-office order, payable to me, and addressed to the Northern Star Office, London.

I have to remind you, that time presses, and that the work must be done; and, in conclusion, I ask the Attorney-General, or any black-letter lawyer in England, to point me out one word of sedition in the speech for which Mr. Jones has been committed.

But, Chartists, I told you in 1839, that, if wearing red night-caps, fasting and praying, would secure Labour's rights, that these acts would be looked upon as seditious.

But, Chartists, fear not; for neither the power of the tyrant nor the terror of the law shall turn us from our course, but, on the contrary, wed us to our principles.

F. O'C.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,
Another proscription and persecution of the advocates of the Charter has begun. Whilst I write, Ernest Jones and many other good men are languishing in the prison-cells to which alarmed oppression has consigned them.

I appeal to you to do your duty by forwarding your contributions to the NATIONAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND. To the care of Mr. O'Connor, immediately.

The Times has avowed that your enemies mean to make short work with your friends. You, therefore, will see the necessity of wasting no time in throwing the shield of your protection over the persecuted patriots and their greatly-wronged families.

As editor of the Northern Star, (as although a young man) an old Chartist, and as one prepared to do to the utmost extent of my humble means what I ask you to do, I feel myself justified in adding my voice to the appeals of Mr. O'Connor and the Chartist Executive.

For the sake of our holy cause, I conjure you to rush to the assistance of the martyrs. Tens of thousands of you know the talents and burning patriotism of the man whom I am proud to call my friend—ERNEST JONES. Many a time you have lent the skies with your enthusiastic plaudits of his eloquent, soul-stirring outpourings in vindication of your rights and denunciation of your oppressors. You who cheered him prove your sincerity by rallying around him now. Let his persecutors see that he has thousands and tens of thousands of friends—real friends, who will stand by both him and his family.

And Williams, Sharp, Fussell, Vernon, and the brave men of Bradford, Bingley, and Manchester—these, too, demand your aid. Let there be no favouritism. Remember that an injury done to the humblest in our ranks is a blow to us all. Let, then, all the persecuted patriots experience your sympathies and enjoy your protection. Let not the indiscreet words or deeds of any of our unfortunate brothers devour them from your aid; over-zeal, and all its faults, is preferable—infinite preference—to its opposite failing. Up, then, and be doing. Remember that

"Those who permit oppression share the crime."

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

Northern Star Office, June 8th, 1848.

APPREHENSION OF THE CHARTIST FIRE VENDOR.—John Downey, a shopkeeper residing at No. 99, Rotherhithe-road. It appears that Downey was one of the leaders of the procession of the 10th of April, and was charged with the sale of matches, and with which the police had a collision at the Newton Wharf at a subsequent part of the day. Downey made his escape on that day, but on Monday evening last, between ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. Downey, accompanied by Mr. Supperstone, Leary, several of the detective officers, and between forty and fifty police men of the B division, proceeded to his house, and apprehended him there. His house is the head quarters of the B division, and it was there that a group of his apprentices there were fourteen men in a room up stairs, apparently reading the newspapers. The greater part of these were of the Irish race; their names and addresses were taken down. None of these men attempted to interfere with the proceedings of the police. Downey was quietly conveyed to the Oldham-road police station, and subsequently to the Town Hall. In the lower room of the house, there were found between twenty and thirty swords, a number of pistols, and several pikes. Downey was brought up at the New Bailey on Tuesday, on a charge of being one of the riotous assembly, and was committed for trial at the assizes.

NEWCASTLE.—A public meeting will take place on the Town Moor on Whit-Monday.

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE OF Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

PLAN OF ORGANISATION FOR THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, MAY, 1848, TO OBTAIN THE SPEEDY ENACTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

I.—CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Acquiescing in the objects, and being enrolled in the books of the Association.

II.—DISTRICT AND LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The country to be divided into districts and localities.

A district to be formed by the union of contiguous localities.

A locality to be sub-divided into wards—a ward into classes.

A ward to consist of one hundred, a class of ten members.

III.—OFFICERS.

1.—An Executive Committee, consisting of five persons to be elected for the current year, by the members of the Association, in accordance with instructions to be issued, one month prior to the date of the election, by the Executive Committee then in office.

2.—Financial Officers.—A treasurer, three trustees, and two auditors, to be elected in accordance with instructions issued by the Executive Committee.

3.—Commissioners.—Twenty commissioners to be elected at the same time, and in the same manner as the Executive; and, in the event of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the latter body, the commissioners or commissioners receiving the greatest number of votes shall fill up the place or places so vacated.

4.—Local Officers.—Consisting of a council, treasurer, secretary, wardmen, and class leaders, to be elected by the localities.

5.—District Officers.—To consist of delegates from the localities in the district; such delegates, at their first meeting, to appoint from their body a treasurer and secretary for the current year.

IV.—FUNDS.

1.—Association Fund.—A "Liberty Fund" of £2,000 to be raised by voluntary subscription.

2.—Local and District Funds.—To be raised and controlled by the localities and districts.

V.—BANK.

The National Land and Labour Bank.

VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1.—EXECUTIVE.—To superintend the movement, perfect the organisation, and direct its powers; to publish frequent reports of their proceedings, and of the state of the movement; to issue weekly financial statements; and a quarterly balance sheet, to publish tracts and address when necessary; to convene an Assembly of the people's representatives in case of emergency, and to appoint a secretary or secretaries out of their own body.

2.—FINANCIAL OFFICERS.—To keep an account of all monies received on behalf of the Association; to invest the same in the names of the trustees, and to sign no document exceeding £100, to meet the current expenditure; to honour no draft unless previously signed by three of the Executive, and to withdraw no money from the bank unless on an order thus signed, and countersigned by the trustees.

3.—TRUSTEES.—To invest, in conjunction with the treasurer, the monies of the Association, and to sign no document exceeding £100, to meet the current expenditure, unless previously signed by three of the Executive.

4.—AUDITORS.—To audit the quarterly balance sheets, and report thereon to the members of the Association.

5.—COMMISSIONERS.—To carry into practical operation the instructions of the Executive, and to be under the control of that body.

6.—LOCAL OFFICERS.—

Council, Treasurer, and Secretary.—To control to keep, through their secretary, a register of the names of the members in their respective localities; to furnish a weekly statement of the increase or decrease of members to the district secretary, and to report as to the general and financial state of their locality.

Wardmen.—To have the superintendence of their respective wards, under the direction of the local Council.

Class Leaders.—To make themselves acquainted with the residences of the members composing their respective classes, and to communicate to them the instructions received from the wardmen.

7.—DISTRICT OFFICERS.—To keep up an active superintendence over the localities forming their district; their secretary to furnish a weekly report to the Executive, stating the number of members in each locality, and the total in each district; likewise the state of trade, the feelings of the people, and the movement of all public bodies.

Local and district secretaries and treasurers to furnish a certification of their election, together with their respective residences, to the Executive, and to use, in conjunction with the other officers, their best endeavours to carry out the instructions of that body.

VII.—SALARIES.

Executive.—£2 per week; when travelling, second-class fare and 2s. 6d. per day for expenses.

Commissioners.—To be paid, only when employed, at the same rate as the Executive.

EXPLANATORY DETAILS.

1.—ORGANISATION.

The Executive Committee beg to impress on all localities the paramount necessity for adhering strictly and uniformly to the above Plan of Organisation, and to remind district and local officers, that the only test of membership of the Association is acquiescence in the principles, and enrolment of one's name in the books of the local secretary. It is not requisite that the residence should be entered also.

The secretary and treasurer of every district and locality are required to acquaint the Executive with their respective names and residences, and particularly to correspond with them regularly, as specified in the above plan.

The secretary of a district is required to know the respective names and residences of the secretaries of every locality in his district.

The secretary of a locality is required to know the respective names and residences of every wardman in his locality.

A wardman is required to know the respective names and residences of every class-leader in his ward.

A class leader is required to know the respective names and residences of every man in his class.

II.—TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION.

In case of the sudden transmission of any information requisite to be known by the members of one regional meeting, the Executive shall write, or send, to the secretaries of two districts their duty to communicate with.

On receiving such message, the district secretary must immediately convey the same to the secretaries of the localities forming his district; the local secretary, to the wardman of the ward forming his locality; the wardman to the class-leader in his ward; the class-leader to the men forming his class.

III.—FUNDS.

1.—Liberty Fund.—Collecting books are to be issued by the district and local councils for the purpose of this fund, and the money thus raised is to be transmitted to John M'Douall, Financial Secretary, Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, London. When Post-office orders are sent, they are to be forwarded as above, but to be made payable to John SEWELL, Esq., at the Southwark Post-office, London. A weekly acknowledgment of all monies thus received will appear in the Northern Star, under the names of the respective localities.

2.—Local Funds.—The districts and localities have full power to regulate their local affairs as they think best, and to impose any conditions of local membership, consistent with the principles of Democracy, or to make any arrangements for the raising of local levies that may be required.

No portion of the Liberty Fund is to be applied to district or local expenses.

The Executive submit the above Plan of Organisation, in the belief that it is one easy of execution, and efficient when in operation. It is short time only is required for the country to be completely organized; and thus a short time only need elapse, if the people will, before the attainment of the Charter.

The above Plan and Details are to be sold at 2s. 6d. per hundred, and may be had on application to the Executive, and on receipt of the money.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Whitehall, June 1, 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you, that he has laid before the Queen the Address transmitted to him for that purpose in your letter of the 30th ult.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
G. C. LEWIS.

Mr P. M. M'Douall.

Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, June 5th, 1848.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 1st instant, informing us that our Address to the Queen had been laid before her Majesty.

I am instructed to inquire whether her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive that Address—whether any commands have been issued regarding it—and whether it is the intention of her Ministers to advise the Queen to consider the same, with the view of complying with the prayer of Her Majesty's faithful subjects.

I am directed to adopt this course, in consequence of having read an account of the gracious reception of a deputation from Dublin, having for its object a political change greater (if possible), than that which we have sought to effect, and which political deputation you, no doubt, advised her Majesty to receive.

Your obedient servant,
P. M. M'DOUALL.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey.

TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, June 6, 1848.

My Lord,

We, as members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, feel it to be our duty now to address you. We read with much astonishment a report of your declaration in the House of Commons, "That you did not believe the people desired the Charter," and having seen no contradiction given to that statement by you, we consider it to be correct. We have accordingly made arrangements to convince you, on Whit-Monday, that your supposition is utterly unfounded.

You have thrown down the gauntlet—we accept the challenge. Our intentions are to hold peaceful demonstrations. Our efforts shall be, they have been, earnestly employed in the preservation of life and property. We have deprecated all rioting. We have repudiated the violent language used at Clerkenwell meeting. We wish to ascertain your intentions—we have reason to do so, after the experience the people have had in this metropolis of the murderous acts of your police.

They and their associates have been the aggressors, the disturbers of the peace, and the destroyers of property. We are fully informed of the atrocious system adopted by the police. They are accompanied night and day by idle boys, who infest all meetings and break windows on a signal given by the police, so as to justify an attack upon a portion of a peaceful meeting, discussing in small groups the merits and demerits of the speaker. We are glad to perceive that you admit the right of public meetings at seasonable hours to discuss grievances, and very much doubt whether Sir George Grey has been correctly reported, when he is represented to say last night in the House of Commons, that it is the intention of Government to put a stop to all meetings.

If such report is true, it would imply that you were afraid of a public denial being given to the public challenge of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. We deeply regret that several meetings have not been allowed to disperse without being partially involved in a conflict with the police, who were kept in ambush until the greater portion of the people had dispersed—who were then let loose, half drunk and completely mad, upon the people, and who in their ferocious onslaught at Bonner's Fields, paid no regard, and showed no mercy, either to age, sex, or condition.

We trust that no such disgraceful assaults will be sanctioned by you on Monday, whilst we are peacefully and constitutionally assembled, to report the reception of our Memorial to the Queen; and to prove or disprove your statement in the House of Commons. If such are made, the people will hold you responsible, according to the constitution.

We respectfully but firmly inform you, that the people of this country are not beasts of burden, and must not be bludgeoned out of their right of meeting. Misgovernment, loss of trade, and consequent starvation, have already sapped, in a great measure, submission to the law, and obedience to the magistrate. We beg you to pause before you drive the people any further. We call upon you at once to abolish the right of public complaint—the necessity for public meetings—by granting to all men of a sane mind, convicted of crime, and above twenty-one—such persons having a settled residence—the power, through the Suffrage, of abolishing their grievances in a peaceful and constitutional manner.

We beg to impress upon your mind, that the Chartists, as a body, have not taken part in the riots which have occurred, but have heard with abhorrence and indignation of the treatment which the people—the toiling producers and tax payers—have received at the hands of the police, who are not only, as you well know, obnoxious and expensive, but unconstitutional, as every armed Government placed beyond the control of Parliament, must be.

Trusting that you will not force us to defend our right of public meeting, and perfectly satisfied that all the Chartists will assemble and disperse peacefully, if unmolested,

We remain,
Your Lordship's obedient Servants,
P. M. M'DOUALL, J. M'CRAE,
ERNEST JONES, SAMUEL KYDD,
JAMES LEACH.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Executive having summoned the secretaries of all localities in London, it was unanimously determined to hold a great meeting on Whit Monday, at Bishop Bonner Fields, at half-past two o'clock, and to disperse before six o'clock, or earlier if possible.

The chairman and speakers were likewise appointed, and every necessary arrangement made to ensure the greatest order and regularity.

Men of London I gather in your tens of thousands. N.B.—Collections are to be made at all the Demonstrations throughout the country for the Liberty Fund.

HECKMONDWIRE, NEAR LEADS.—A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Barker, of Wortley, near Leeds, in the Market-place, (weather permitting), at six, at the Chapel-top at Heckmondwire, on Wednesday, June 14th. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. A collection will be made for defraying expenses.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

The Ministry have placed a barrier between the people and the throne. There is no hope whatever of your Memorial being presented by a deputation of your body to the Queen. We have already declined sending your Memorials to the Home Secretary, a course which we think would be humiliating to us, and insulting to you.

We have decided upon holding a great demonstration in London, which we hope to be allowed to conduct in a peaceable and orderly manner. For the sake of our political prisoners we shall use our utmost endeavours to secure a satisfactory termination to the proceedings on Bonner's Fields.

We have seen Ernest Jones in Newgate, and have great satisfaction in announcing to you that we found him firm, cheerful, and unflinching. Fussell, Sharp, and Williams, were not permitted to see.

We have been busily engaged to-day, and shall be constantly employed until a late hour in the night, preparing ball, arranging a Defence Committee for the Metropolis, and preparing for the trials. Nothing shall be neglected on our part, and we call upon the country to strengthen our hands, in this crisis, by every means in their power, to maintain our sacred cause, and save our friends from the felon's fate.

Organise! organise!! organise!!! Collect money for the Victim and Defence Fund.

Defend the holy and time-honoured right of public meetings to discuss grievances, as we shall do. Respect property. Be not aggressors. Let not our cause be disgraced by riots, nor thrown back for years by partial outbreaks. Defend your liberties and lives like men, and whilst you keep the law on your side, do not allow it to be broken over your heads. So long as we are at liberty, we shall advise you prudently, firmly, and with that determination which a righteous cause alone can give.

Faithfully yours,
P. M. M'DOUALL, JOHN M'CRAE.
On behalf of the Executive.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The 'Northern Star' Press-Gang.

Mr Charles Knight and his 'Voice of the Proletarians'—The 'Patriot'—The 'Times'—'Dispatch' and 'Examiner.' The Chartists—10th of April, and the 29th of May—The 'Chartist'—The 'Press-Gang'.

'Let ruffianism meet with its appropriate punishment.' Times, June 6th, 1848.

FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, AND BROTHERS.

The sentence I have culled from the columns of the Times to stand as the text for this letter, will, I am sure, command your approbation. Yes, in the name of Humanity, let ruffianism meet with its appropriate punishment. To such a wish what honest man would hesitate to say 'Amen'! Not, at any rate, the men of the people. They have too long suffered from ruffianism, particularly the ruffianism of the Press-gang.

When the discovery of printing called the Press into existence, good men imagined that, at last, the means had been found to lift up the prostrated rights of oppression, and put an end to the reign of fraud and force. Events have proved the reverse of this. I acknowledge that the Press has done good service in promoting public enlightenment on some subjects; but, on the other hand, I assert that the Press, as a whole, has done more to prolong the reign of error than to hasten the advent of truth; and, at this moment, is the great, the principal, barrier in the path of popular progression. Of course, I am fully sensible of the immeasurable worth of the journal, through the columns of which I am permitted to address you; but, in spite of the earnest labours of the conductors of the STAR, how little, after all, can they accomplish towards counteracting the evils engendered by the prostituted and partisan press; for what can one honest journal effect against the daily and weekly lies, calumnies, and plottings of the vile sheets whose name is 'Legion'?

A few weeks ago, I addressed to you a letter on 'The Press-Gang Conspiracy against Liberty, abroad and at home.' In that letter I exposed the infamous plottings of the 'respectable' journals to keep down Chartism, even at the cost of blood, and every vestige of liberty hitherto permitted to the people of this country. The recent pranks of the Press-gang demand a few additional comments.

The name of CHARLES KNIGHT, the publisher of the works of 'The Society for the Confusion of Useful Knowledge,' is pretty generally known. He is also, I believe, publisher of the reports, &c., issued by the Poor Law Commissioners. It has been of fashion, with a certain class of knaves and fools called 'Liberals,' to trumpet forth this 'KNIGHT' as a great public benefactor—the conqueror of ignorance and prejudice, by means of cheap publications. In fact, however, like the CHAMBERS of Edinburgh, he has done a great deal more to poison the stream of knowledge than he ever did to diffuse its life-giving draughts in their natural untainted state. A political economist and Malthusian, he has hardly issued a solitary publication in which he has not done his best to promulgate the damnable doctrines of the heartless political school to which he belongs. With all his canting about 'the diffusion of useful knowledge,' he has ever been the bitter foe of cheap political information, as promulgated through the medium of Radical and Chartist stamped and unstamped publications. Of course, he has been not the less violently opposed to the political enfranchisement of the people, as provided for in the Charter.

Recently, the Malthusian bookseller started a new publication, entitled 'The Voice of the People: A Supplement to all Newspapers.' Supplementary to the publication certainly was, and something more. The readers of 'all newspapers' seem to have regarded it as *superfluous*, and, therefore, refused to buy it; consequently, 'a little month' saw this wretched abortion both commence and terminate its miserable existence. The lamentations of its parent announced, in sufficiently explicit terms, that the untimely end of his mis-shapen bantling has left him a sadder, if not a wiser man!

Mr KNIGHT's new venture—commenced a week or two after 'the 10th of April'—was started avowedly for the purpose of putting down Chartism, and succeeded in putting down itself. The matchless impudence of its publisher named it 'The Voice of the People.' Had it been called 'The Voice of the Proletarians,' or 'The Voice of the Plunderers,' or 'The Voice of the Pettled Pig of the Press-Gang,' the character of the publication would have been much clearer indicated. The first number contained, besides other delicacies, a furious attack upon Mr O'CONNOR and the Land Plan; but, as the Lion of Chartism did not think the braveries of his insidious assailant worthy of notice, I may pass them by.

The second number had an article on 'The Movement,' the principal features of which were those of Mr FRANK O'CONNOR and JULIAN HANLEY, and praise of 'the honest and able WILLIAM LOVETT and JOHN COLLINS, and 'that able, courageous, really Reforming, the 'Whistler' LOVETT, COLLINS, and SOMERVILLE; sublime trinity in unity! The third number professed to contain an 'Analysis of Chartism;' perhaps the most barefaced attempt to 'make the worse appear the better reason' that I ever read. Imagine the sublime impudence of the assertion that 'Trades Unions and Chartist oppressions are now the only savours of the freedom of industry!' But this is nothing compared with what follows. The ruffian, plunging through the medium of Mr KNIGHT's 'voice,' denies the abstract right of the Suffrage. He maintains that the majority have no right to rule the minority; and then with an amount of un-

blushing hardihood, which certainly does the ruffian some credit on the score of 'pluck,' he boldly announces that 'the minority always do govern—always must govern—often, it is true, through the means and under the cloak of the majority, but always really and substantially!' After this exhibition, the hired ruffian strongly counsels the government not to make any concession to Chartist demands. The Chartist leaders he describes as self-elected; paid, turbulent, idle, and ill-conducted; and too frequently Celtic! The fourth number contains an article on 'What the Chartists want, and how to get it,' and is every way worthy of being associated with the rich effusion in number three. The ruffian announces that hundreds of thousands of the middle classes will join the 'Tories' to fight with determined resolution against the Charter!

Take it for all in all, the pretended 'Voice of the People' was a most shameful and malignant concoction of ignorance and fraud; every way worthy, however, of the late *grinding school* of which it avowed itself the champion. But it overdid its work. 'The People' repudiated it, and the *Journal* was afraid of it. To use its own words, it possessed 'the serpent's venom, but not the shining skin.' Its unspeakable vulgarity was disgusting even to its dupes. Whilst 'exceeding the devil in point of malignity,' it had not the art to conceal the cloven foot, or attempt to cover the horns. Hence its pitiful wind-up at the fourth number, killed by public contempt. In its last dying speech the wretched culprit avowed that its grand design had been to put down the Chartist leaders, whom it called 'bull-frogs of the darkness,' but, alas, it added, 'Our publication has not been successful,' and 'we cannot persevere against coldness and neglect.' Of course this very pretty speculation will have led the not too plethoric pocket of Mr KNIGHT. Verdict, 'Served him right!' Public contempt has decreed the epitaph for his bantling 'The Voice.' Here lies a liar!

The heroic patriot JOHN MITCHEL is now on his way to far-off shore where his and his country's oppressors, hope to break his heart by the slow tortures of felon's chains, and the anguish of banishment from all he holds dear. The ruffians of the Press-gang may congratulate themselves that they did their best to cause the destruction of the man whose honesty and nobleness of soul was their shame and humiliation. In the transports of its fiendish exultation at the conviction and sentence of the patriot, the 'bloody old Times' exclaimed: 'We hope that no mawkish and mistaken tenderness will be allowed to interfere with his deserts. He has courted his fate. Let him have it. If ever the people of this country acquire power, I trust that no mawkish and mistaken tenderness will be allowed to interfere with the execution of that stern justice which these bloodhounds of the Press most richly deserve.'

For months past the bully of Fleet-street, commonly known by 'the style and title' of the 'Wily Dispatch,' has been amongst the foremost in hounding on the government to destroy JOHN MITCHEL. That having been accomplished, the Fleet-street bully turns round and affects sympathy for the doomed patriot. This disgusting hypocrisy is even more revolting than the bloodthirsty howlings of the truculent Times.

I might extend the list of Press-gang assassins to the entire Press of England, with one exception; for, so far as I can learn, the Northern Star is the only journal published in this country which has had the honesty and courage to defend and vindicate JOHN MITCHEL. I must, however, single out one journal for notice, which, by a perfection of villainy not often attained, has managed to exhibit its malice towards the proscribed patriot in a form so revolting as almost to defy belief. But there shall be no mistake. I will quote the infernal concoction word for word.

MR. PARRY.—Was not Mr Vernon delivering a lecture on 'Man as an individual and social being'?

WITNESS.—I don't know. I heard a few words about man being an original and social being. (A laugh.)

MR. PARRY (to the clerk).—Take that down if you please. [To the witness].—With respect to what you heard about Mitchell, you can't tell me how that was interwoven with the lecture on Man, an original and social being.

WITNESS.—No, I merely took what was of an inflammatory character. I did not mind the rest. The lecture had begun when I entered the room.

Cross examination proceeded with—The phrase as used was not 'A few hours will decide whether Mitchell will be transported or acquitted,' but as witness gave it before.

This closed the case.

MR. PARRY.—I do not doubt Mr Henry would attach sufficient importance to the evidence of the witness as to commit the prisoner upon this charge also. But if he hoped light bail would be taken, considering the prisoner's station in life.

It was then put in evidence that the prisoner lived in a second floor lodging in Sussex-street, Tottenham 1 Court-road.

MR. HENRY said the bail he should require would be two sureties of £100 each, and the prisoner's personal security for £200, on each of the charges.

MR. PARRY said that, to a person in the prisoner's station in life, this amounted to a virtual refusal of bail, and he prayed the magistrate to reconsider the question.

MR. HENRY said he had considered it, and this seemed to him to be the proper bail to be required; the prisoner, however, could appeal to a judge, if he thought the bail excessive.

The witnesses were then bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE ARRESTS AT BINGLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

BINGLEY, June 7th.

SIR,—Having seen reports of riots and disturbances in Bingley, to all appearance correct, from the Bingley Chronicle, and unable then to get any other order of the day, I consider it my duty, as a person acquainted with the facts, to give them as they occurred, so that the country may know the crimes of the criminals—who they were—and who were the parties in reality, who produced all the riots, riots, and rebellions, in the peaceable county of Yorkshire. It appears that by way of frolic, or through some other similar cause, a few boys and a young man, had amused themselves once or twice, by

going through movements, resembling those of the military, without, in my opinion, knowing anything about military exercises, or the consequences of imitating them. For this purpose, officers, two or three, accompanied by the soldiers and John Kingston, the prisoner, were sent to the barracks. They were apprehended at about five o'clock, on the evening of Friday, May 26th. From the nature of the apprehension, it appears that the authorities off Bingley wanted to show off, and make something out of nothing, as I am quite confident, that had the magistrates known the nature of the proceedings and such practices, they would have been discontinued at once, and nothing more heard of the matter. Instead of that, however, the two young men were apprehended, without having been previously informed of the nature of the offence, and in great haste, and taken to the barracks, where they were taken on the road to the Railway Station, for York Castle. In the meantime a few of their neighbours, on being informed of the circumstance, collected about them in astonishment, and wanted to know the nature of the crime. On finding it was for training or drilling, they were so indignant at it that they would not have the constables, on their request, took the two young men back again to W. B. Ferrand, the committing magistrate, to know if he would not be accepted. On arriving at the magistrate's room, Mr Ferrand ordered the door to be fastened, and commenced an oration about the nature of the offence, and the constables, who were at an enormous crowd, on the ground only

t. The confusion the prisoners were hurried out. They were then conducted to a blacksmith's shop

and the handkerchiefs fled off, after which the men were triumphantly marched through the streets. An insult of this kind could not be tolerated by a man of Mr Ferrand's temper, and on that evening the officials of Bingley, consisting of drunken constables and other low characters of different kinds, were busy in closing the country by horse, gig, and rail, in quest of military.

On the same night a boat called the Water Witch, belonging to a special, who had made himself very busy in running about after soldiers was set on fire by some unknown parties, but being out of date for passengers on account of the railway, it appears to have caused little uneasiness; to the owner, the value being only about £10, which it is supposed has been paid for by the Government. From that day till Wednesday the town continued tranquil, the only disturbances caused by a few special constables, some of whom wandered drunk about the streets, attempting to keep a kind of military step.

On the Wednesday morning the effects of the riding and running about the country began to de-

the appearance of a quantity of old-fashioned soldiers, who were by rail at about seven o'clock in the morning. Each carried a gun and sixty rounds of ball cartridge, and the appearance of the motley crew of men, like the leg-end of Falstaff's ragged regiment, excited a good deal of curiosity. A quantity of Noodles from Otley, and of regular military from Bradford, next arrived, and when the heroes of the different corps were assembled, plainly showed that something terrible was upon the point of being attempted. The noodles were appointed to guard the railway station, and the old pensioners were marched to some factories and villages, and were placed in the hands of constables at their head, to seize upon certain individuals they suspected of something. Ferrand and the constables, under the protection of the British and the sixty British lions, then went to work, by dragging the lions from the railway to work in utter ignorance of the cause, and one man, named Isaac Ickeridge, remarkable for his quiet and inoffensive habits, was dragged out of bed in

For some time, I am told, was performed by a man, who tore him out, telling him to come along. Sixteen were thus dragged from their homes, and hurried off by an express train to York, without a moment's time to ascertain the cause, or for their relatives to know anything about their destination. After thus getting them safely embarked for York, without fear of a rescue, Fordard, with a quantity of his pets, comprising the most unprincipled characters in Bingley, went to York and commenced examinations of the prisoners in the quietest manner, like the appointment of a quinine novel. One man appeared to have got mixed up with the others by some means unknown to either the Magistrate or his men. Fordard wanted to know how he

happened to be amongst the prisoners, when his officials informed him that he (Ferrand) had seized the man himself, and they had brought him accordingly. This he (Ferrand) denied, and laid the blame on them, and the man was finally dismissed, with his railway fare and wages paid. Three procured bail, and were acquitted, and seven are still in prison. One man was sentenced to a fanned flogging, and another was on the list, but who was absent. The mess, on hearing that they were searching every hole and corner for him returned home and surrendered himself. Ferrand, either through fear of the man, who is very big and powerful-looking, or wishing to see him in the true character of a free-born Englishman before his superiors, would not deign

The call was made to arrangements with him about the security of the party. He was secured by a pair of handlocks. He was then surrounded the enormous amount of £300, himself to be bound in one hundred pounds and two shrotes in one hundred pounds each, which was readily procehred. Another of the party they wished to apprehend being also absent from home, two of the specials, Varley and Poulton, went to his lodgings and broke open his box but found nothing but his clothes. Busfield Ferard has made himself quite notorious in this affair, none of the magistrates having had anything to do with it. Like a true Tory, he appears to have imagined that the cause of the names of Judge Jeffries or of the Irish Rebellion had been returned, and that anything like liberty for the labouring

day, laid aside under the glorious rule of Russell, Grey, and Co. The specials, who have made themselves most conspicuous in the affair are beginning to open their eyes to their folly, more especially on Saturday nights. One night-headed fellow amongst their party, distinguished by the appropriate title of Cork, we are informed, had very little to do on Saturday night, except to walk about meditating upon the evils of the past year. It appears that if he is determined to give his staff to his customers' heads the matter is determined that he shall be a terror on their chins.

AN EYE WITNESS TO THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

STATIONER.—At a public meeting, held here on

Monday last, Mr Morrison proposed, Mr Simpson seconded, and Mr Burton supported, an excellent address to the Wigs made widow of the patriot John Mitchell. The address was carried unanimously. Mr Morrison stated that, as now-agent, he would give his profits on the Northern Star, on Saturday next to Mrs Mitchell.

Resolved, Forthwith, -The first public meeting of the Christian Association will be held on Monday last, in the Market-place, Mr Richards in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Prince, Linney, and Carver.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFELD.-A public meeting will be held at Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Monday next, to sympathise with Mitchell, the first Wigs victim, under

