Onward, and we conquer! Backward and we fall ! THE TEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

TO THE OLD GUARDS.

' Valiant friends and comrades ! It has ever been my delight to remind you, that, whenever our banner has been struck down by tyranny, we have watched our opportunity again to march onward from that spot which tyrants intended as our grave ; and if ever our glorious cause did make rapid advance, it has been since Monday the 10th, when, armed with the con- VOL. XI. NO 548 stitution, we laid tyranny prostrate at our feet, and, guided by prudence, we threw the exonerate the House and the Petition Comshield of protection over our battalions and their children.

word tyranny, I do so in a more comprehensive House. sense than is applicable to the mere government Well, then, I ask, whether or no Friday was the Home Department, I unhesitatingly assert. creep out of the dilemma? that no living man would more regret a single act of unnecessary cruelty, than would Sir G. the numbers assembled on Kennington Com-Grey. A more tender-hearted man breathes mon. I confess that the marvellous coincinot; but, as I have often stated, MEN WILL dence of opinion that pervaded the whole COMMIT ACTS AS A BODY, WHICH Press on Tuesday morning, led me to the in-THE BASEST AMONG THEM evitable conclusion that some extraordinary in London; but I will give you one significant WOULD BLUSH TO ACKNOW- influences had been operating upon their proof of the fact, it is this-as I was leaving LEDGE AS AN INDIVIDUAL.

cheering to all. that I have received communi-cations from all parts of the United Empire, lattor Old Coundar It comes from one of the expressing the highest thanks and gratitude letter, Old Guards. It comes from one of the for my conduct on Monday, the 10th, while we most efficient short-hand writers, who is in have even disarmed the Press of the factions; the habit of attending public meetings, and mean by running after us?" When I came out of the Bank, he addressed me thus—" Your and now, as I predicted, the Charter fills every

ment and resolution, it becomes my bounden 200,000. duty to improve the advantage that oppression

-I think I may exultingly call your attention to the manner in which, despite of the preconcerted plan to damage my fame and overawe my resolution, I have sustained myself against the howl of faction and the taunting jeers of rampant tyranny.

My veracity was assailed upon two points.



exonerate the House and the Petition Com-mittee, the latter merely making the report of the Opposition. Upon my banner shall which they had received from the Clerks, and remain,

Old Guards, it was intended that London the former receiving it as proof of my neglishould have been an unroofed slaughter house, and that tyranny should have its last feast time not being allowed upon the spur of the upon the remains of constitutional liberty— but they were foiled. Mark, when I use the arriving at the conclusion stated to the

of the country. I apply it to the pressure of pompously given up by the noble Lord for the Not only from all parts of the kingdom, but in faction upon the Government. I always speak purpose of making a parade of this hidden the House of Commons, I have received asof communities, not of individuals, and in justice treasure, and thus affording an opportunity surance that the People's Charter will be the to Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for to many mock supporters of the principle to adopted principle of the Opposition; and the

So much for the signatures; and now for proved themselves the greatest enemies of letter, as proof of the genius by which this

who was in the car upon the 10th :--

mouth, and is the one topic which interests all classes. Having, therefore, secured this triumph, and having increased your confidence in my judg-ment and resolution it becomes are builded.

The Commissioners of Police on Monday evening last. duty to improve the advantage that oppression has given us. Old Guards, without selfishness, or without looking for too much sympathy—having made up my mind to brave the battle and the breeze I think I may acultingly call your attention connextion with the matter, but you may place the greatest reliance upon my information. I am, dear dir, faithfully yours,

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

your government, and the justice of your Press? and violent speeches were cheered by those held two meetings, and passed resolutions to support o'cleck. Abridged from the Manchester Guardian. My veracity was assailed upon two points. I leave those two disgusting subjects of the wolves in sheep's clothing, while the sensitive the reades delegates of Manchester Firstly—Upon the number of signatures, and Petition and the assemblage with this single and hung them down the description of signatures, attached to the observation; namely, that there never has and hung them down. National Petition; and, secondly-as to the been a large petition presented to the House

AND THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER **NO SURRENDER!** But in the name of God ! in the name of

Justice! of Liberty and of Common Sense ! let us wing the foe, and not scare the friend.

liberty, a prompt assault will be made upon their unconstitutional and worn-out privileges. Old Guards, you are not aware of the ap-He ran after the eab ; Mr Price, the manager of the Bank, was with me, and he observed, "What does that fellow, dressed like a 'navvic," honour, you don't know me now, but my name

is _____, and you got me into the police

Now, Old Guards, I did not require this statement to convince me of the fact that

Old Guards, there is another class who have | Gagging Bill. National Petition; and, secondly—as to the numbers that congregated upon Kennington Common. Now, I will divide the first subject under two heads:—Firstly, as to my own responsi-two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly, as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties two heads: Firstly as to the conduct of the fact myself, that parties the two were their rights. The Use many months ago the their rights for the fact myself the first subject the their rights for the fact myself the first subject the first sub

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

adopted principle of the Opposition; and the landed aristocracy of this country having on the Gagging Bill; the proceedings of the Convention; and the great demonstration on Kennington Common-occupied the columns of our last number, to the almost total exclusion of all other subjects Very unwillingly we were compelled to leave unnoticed a host of important meetings, held in differ ent parts of the country. We now prefix to this week's reports, abridged notices of the meetings excluded from our last. It will be seen that we have adopted dreams on Monday night; but, without a London on Saturday the 8th, to discharge my an arrangement by which the reports of the people's However, it is consoling to me, and must be single comment of my own, I give the following duties as your bailiff, a man watched me, and meetings will appear to greater advantage. Let the followed me from John-street to the Bank. enemies of Chartism read the contents of the following columns, and remember that

•THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE VOICE OF GOD!

The Morthern Counties.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday week, a monster when you were member for Cork, and for God demonstration, supposed to have numbe ed nearly a Almighty's sake take care of yourself on hundred thousand persons, took place in Smithfield demonstration, supposed to have numbe ed nearly a Monday, for there's orders to shoot you; and Market. The assemblage was divided into two dis-Monday, for there's orders to shoot you; and you should know that half of the devils that's the the speakers were Mr Grocott, Mr Donovan, Mr Nuttall, Mr Gropper, Mr cheering in the gallery in John-street is sent Rankine, and Mr John Murray. Resolutions were there by the Commissioners; and ould Wel- passed, pleding the meeting to support the Convenlington (bad luck to his soul) is to be the tion in any emergency. An immense meeting was Commander-in-Chief on Monday." holden in the People's Hall, in the evening.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES -A numerous body of special constables signed a requisition to the mayor for the use of the Town-hall, to consider how far spies were sent to John-street; and for this they were justified, in case of riot, to ill-use their cusreason-having a sharp eye and a sensible tomers. Of course the Town hall was refused. The ear, I always found that the most ridiculous constables then engaged the Corn Exchange, and

favour of the Charter, and protesting against the

William Fewitt, Publisher 16, GL Windsmith Street, Hayman for England, and that in this belief they, pledged themselves to bring about both by all the means in their power,-Mr II. O'Hanlon, in a strong and well delivered speech, proposed the resolution. and was thest beartily greated by the entire audience, with whom he appeared to be a special favourite, it was whom he appeared to be a special lavouries, it was seconded by Mr Swift. Mr Finnigan from Manches-ter, who had come there upon invitation, who these introduced amidst great applance. He said, after speaking at length upon Ireland's right to self-go-vernment, that the industrious classes had more powerful) reasons than any others to keep the peace of the country. He containded for Universal Suf-frage, and alluded to the famine still prevalent in Ireland, observing that if the people there had a domestic lenglature, such would not be the case. He charged the povernment with taunting the Irish for their ignorance, although it had done all in its power

for the working classes that they would go on just the same as before, totally heedless of Sir George Grey's bill; and, if the government imprisoned any of them, it would be for the people to say whether, they would suffer that imprisonment or not.— The they would suffer that imprisonment or not. The wood bear upon those subjects, he was confident the Chrirman said the new law had not made a single people united through weal and woe, would march, shoulder to shoulder, until the Union was repealed, impression on his mind; it never for a momenta entered his brain; and he should continue to exand the Charter achieved. Mr Finnigan resumed press his sentiments as fearlessly as ever. -- The meethis seat whilst peals of approbation shock the roof sree. - Mr II. Handcock, of King-street, a most sea-lous Chartist and Repealer, moved the adoption of a ng then adjourned, shortly before eight o'clock, to Tuesday next, to consider the rules to be drawn up by the sub-committee.-From the Manchester Guar-

by the sub committee.—From the Manchester Guar-dian. OPEN AIR MEETING.—An open-air meeting was held on Juesday evening, in Oldfield Road, Salford, 'to consider the hest means of oppaging the bill now be consider the best means of opposing the bill now be-fore Parliament; called the 'Crown and Government' gentleman. who had been invited there, to assist the Security Bill,' and to petition her Majesty to dismiss men of Whitehaven.-Mr Archdeacon said;' The Security Bill,' and to petition her Majesty to dismiss her present ministers, and call to her councils such men as will give justice to the people.' At a quarter past seven o'clock, the chair was taken by a young man named James Hoyle. The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, said that the Max-cHESTER GUARDIAN told the world only last week that Chartism was dead, but he rather thought that paper would find that Chartism was not dead, nor yet sleeping. Mr John Flinn moved the first resolution, deplaring that SirGeorge Grey's bill would 'do more to alienate the affection of the people than any other to alienate the affection of the people than any other | rions position of the men of Manchester since their to allenate the allention of the people than any other Flous pusition of the men of Manchester shudd then measure for the last fifty years. What claim had union, to which happy union he attributed the stop-the crown and government upon the people, whom page of the intended carnage in Dublin upon the they troated as aliens? Did the covernment think Monday after Patrick's-day. Mr Archdeacon then that the people would sit quietly down while they briefly but energetically adverted to the ludecont plundered them. The government said that they and insane manner in which the House of Commons were enemies of peace, law, and order; but that received Mr O'Connor's notice of presenting the order was the union bastile and misery. The resolu-tion was seconded by a man named Norris, who said Charter had his warm support, and would have he was an advocate of moral force, and called on the that of all his countrymen, but too long kept from middle classes to come forward and join the working inaternity with the democrats of England by bad, casses in gaining the People's Charter: The reso-lution was carried. Mr Charles Littler moved the of a vile, hideously tyrannical, and treacherous goiraternity with the democrats of England by bad, next resolution, calling on the Queen to dismiss her vernment. Ile appealed to the Englishmen there, present ministers, and to call to her councils men if it would not be better for the Irish people to be who would grant the People's Charter and Repeal.-Mr George Archdeacon seconded the resolution. He sabred down than have another million of corpsess tossed through fields and in ditches to be desaid that the government had pretended that they voured by dogs-(great sensation)-and asked them would they not vledge themselves, like unto the men at Oldham Edge and Manchester, to tebield from danger the prosecuted patriots-Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel. (At this part of the triumphed last Monday, but the people would show them that it was the Convention and the people that gained the triumph. '(Cheers.) Lot them do all that they could to prevent the carrying out of the bill, and not put themselves in the power of 'detecpeaker's address, all in the theatre stood up, and mtives' and spies .- Thanks being voted to the chairhatically cried out 'We will.') Mr Archdeacon conman, the proceedings terminated at half-past eight cluded by stating that the prospect for all was brightening, and that union, such as he saw around him, such as he trusted should ever more prevail in Whitebaven, would enable them to grap liherty, CAMP MEETING .- A Chartist camp meeting was held on Sunday last, at Ilurst Green, Ashton-under-Lyne. Many thousands were present.-Mr Richard and re-model institutions in accordance with the Filling, of Ashton, was called to the chair, and in spirit of the age. The lecturer after stating that he

Government; and then I shall make a few to Petitions both for and against Catholic general observations upon those two points.

stated in Parliament, morally and physically those who got up petitions for the admission impossible that I, or any other man, could cri- of Jews into Parliament; but at those assertional Petition, and if it had been possible for favour of the cause they espoused. me to do so, I would have struck out every oppressor's name, and every obscene word, as, subject, and I come to the consideration of a if my knowledge of those forgeries could be matter of paramount importance, namelypresumed, I would hold myself unworthy the name of man if I allowed the constitutional appeal of a virtuous people to be thus defiled. Secondly, as to the conduct of the Govern-

ment. I charge the Government, upon the most perfect circumstantial evidence, of having conspired to damage your cause, by throw ing an unjust, ungenerous, and unjustifiable disrepute upon your Petition.

Now, mark, how I apply the evidence in support of this charge, The forms of the House require that fourteen days' notice shall be given of any motion that is submitted to it ing spectacle of seeing the occupants taking possession of their castles and free labour fields on Monday, the 27th of March. I was in my place upon that day, to have the first chance of bringing on the motion on the 10th, of your peckets; but, as no question of supply geries, which had been practised by spies, as I from my vantage ground. I hear you respond, Free Trade gingerbread; and that the for-shall presently prove. shall presently prove.

On Thursday evening, it was announced to the House by the Chairman of the Petition Committee, that the signatures to the petition were only one million nine hundred thousand evidence of a most critical review evinced in the fact that the Inspectors of the Petitions into only strengthen our opponents, but will had discovered the several repetitions of dif-ferent names as well as the different ridioulous providence of the period of the per ferent names, as well as the different ridiculous now preparing to join us from entering into ment. You who have followed me so long, names and obscene words. This, I say, proves our ranks. a very critical inspection, and yet, we are told I bore, and without a murmur, the indiscre-

the whole of the signatures, and discovered Convention, and my reward was the payment the whole of the forgeries and obscene names, of 1501. towards their expenses, and insults, in the space of seventeen hours. Now, I re. | contumely, and reproach in the House of Comsort to figures in refutation of this assertion, mons for their every act of indiscretion. and I find that each clerk, besides the critical inspection of names, must have counted about | public meetings, in London, and announcing 147,170 names, in round numbers, within the that they were prepared for battle! You represcribed time; each clerk must have member how Parson Stevens was prepared hours, or two names and a half in each second, heroes. for that period of time. This calculation only

the law clerks; and my position cannot, be up my sleeves and go at it;" but I tell you other side. Had the people contemplated an immediate the law clerks; and my position cannot be up my sleeves and go at it; but I tell you revolution by force of arms, then, indeed, might the that their prosperity depended on the prosperity of disturbed, or my argument refuted, by the re what I have done. I have suffered more in oligarchy claim a victory in the result, but the bard. the working classes. A committee of shopkeepers joinder, that they counted them in sheets; and health and constitution within the last three working, houest people contemplated no such thing; and middle class men had been formed to carry out for this reason, because the sheets were not weeks than I have within the ten years previ- and, in the fact of their holding the meeting, regardless the union which took place in the Corn Exchange, uniform, even. from any one town in the king-dom, while the minute inspection which led to "go at it," in the right way, than any one of the dragged into giving battle where they means not classes who had hitherto entertained prejudices dom, while the minute inspection which led to "go at it," in the right way, than any one of the discovery of forged and obscene names, es-the discovery of forged and obscene names, es-tablishes, firstly, the impossibility of perform-I have always told you that the existence of they have won a signal triumph for themselves and for the two classes. --Mr George Chambers, in ing the work within the time; and secondly, three parties in a state was incompatible with constitutional agitation.

Old Guards, I now leave this disgusting THE DEATH OF LIBERTY.

. On Saturday next the corpse of the Con-House of Lords, to lie in state for a few mo your attention. Add to this the fact, that all chre where the remains of the Lord William that valiant Chartism had a noble triumph liberty, and liberty itself, rest entombed until more gratifying than all, while oppressed with the loud voice of an indignant people shall sickness, with rheumatism, and debility, reflecproclaim the honour of the one and the joyful tion tells me that the gathering upon Ken-

resurrection of the other. Old Guards, I never addressed you at so Chartism. critical a period in my life. I have carried you period. Aware of this fact, I denied myself successfully through the turmoil of '39 and '40, the shopkeepers, and Irish Repealers, are but the pleasure of witnessing the (to me) gratify- of 42 and '43, and have piloted the good ship recent converts to our principles, and that, safely on the 10th of April, '48, through thus augmented in force, it is our bounden the ranks of our armed assailants; but the duty to try its pressure upon the House. If the middle classes to join them. (Applause.) The voice of knowledge silenced the cannon's roar, you doubt the present temper of the former interests of the middle classes depended upon the and the vessel with her crew came safe to supporters of Whiggery, you should have been working classes getting their rights ; for the middle harbour.

Then, Old Guards, at whom do you think member of the Government, as well as the Atas an amendment upon supply—Monday being, in general, devoted to the voting of taxes out Can you doubt that it is at the nilot who has hootings, the howlings and the vells of their made in this country for centuries to deprive the Can you doubt that it is at the pilot who has hootings, the howlings, and the yells of their made in this country for centuries to deprive the of your peckets; but, as no question of supply so often steered the vessel between the shoals former supporters, though not one word of it debarred and wurnessly debarred of this one and the quicks and s, and who has stood fore- is reported by the Press, although they were debarred, and purposely debarred, of this op-portunity; meantime, with a hypocritical of persecution. I have suffered for the folly Old Guards. I assure you that declining magnanimity, characteristic of hypocritical of persecution. I have suffered for the folly Old Guards, I assure you that declining magnanimity, characteristic of hypocritical and indiscretion of others, but I have ever trade, failing manufactures, empty tills, in-Whiggery, Lord John Russell would not give and indiscretion of others, but I have ever trade, failing manufactures, empty tills, in-me up the Monday, but pompously conceded and within the limits of the law_perror and tional placements and size from the oligarchy having prevented the the following Friday, for the mere purpose, as and within the limits of the law-narrow and tional placemen and pensioners, increased limited as they were-and now, Old Guards, pauperism, and growing insolence on the part bringing to light those obscenities and for-

A THOUSAND TIMES "NO!"

Government. Hear me, then, and if you are valiant be discreet. The National Assembly proposes to violate the law, as the law only permits an

Will you just imagine men getting up at counted 8,660 within the hour, or 150 names How Peter Bussey was prepared; and you late Chartist demonstration, from which we give the in every minute, for seventeen consecutive know what has become of these valiant following extract :--

of fighting, and to himself the more easy task of talking about it. This champion of liberty is not quite satisfied with the result of our

nington Common was the recruiting service of

Thus, I show you that the middle classes,

amongst the most strenuous opponents of the

In conclusion, then, what I have to implore of you, is to postpone your National Assembly, and whom I have served so faithfully, will Your faithful and devoted friend

and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

THE KENNINGTON COMMON MEETING.

The (DUBLIN) WEEKLY FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OF Saturday last contains an excellent article on the We have heard the result of this movement classed

Now I tell you, with more courage than by the advocates of oligarchic domination as a triumpb applies to the number of signatures stated by | they possessed, that I am not ready to "tuck | over the people. We hold that the triumph is on the

bility; and, secondly, as to the conduct of the were employed by the day to affix signatures of the Charter as an abomination-the editor, that they were too degraded and ignorant. He come a convert to the "abeminations," and would the people were intellectually and physically pre--assigning to the ABOMINABLES the duty Ball declared, that he was determined to speak his mind, in spite of what the authorities might say. They had, however, had plenty of talking; and it was now high time for acting. They were told to be contented. But could they be contented in slavery? Demonstration of the 10th : but you will read (' No.') Now, then, was the time for action. He in another part of the paper, a very different was determined to resist the oppression under which opinion, given by the editor of the Freeman's he had suff red .-- William Schofield said, the mayor stitution will come in funeral attire to the Journal upon the subject, and to whom I invite of Manchester had put out a proclamation in which he alluded to 'unprincipled agitators,' who were inments, and thence to be conveyed to the sepul- the pure Republican French papers declare Had he ever advised them to destroy property citing the people to the destruction of property. (No.) Then the mayor must be a liar, and, as such Russell now lies, and there will the friend of over armed tyranny on the 10th; but, what is stood confounded. The proceedings terminated about eight o'clock .- Abridged from the ' Manchester Guar dian.

MEETING AT THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE -On MON day evening last, a meeting was held at the People's Institute, to protest against the 'Gagging Bill' of Sir George Grey. Mr Burton, umbrella maker

Oldham-road, was called to the chair; and after stating that it was the object of the bill in question to prevent the people complaining of their grievances lesaid, that if the Chartists were determined t respect persons and property, it was the duty of al in the House on Friday night last, when every classes depended upon the prosperity of the working classes -Mr James George Clark then moved the first resolution, denouncing the bill, now before the people of their right to complain of grievances. This bill, he said, was an attempt to stay the people of this country from passing that Rubicon which must would, and should, be passed by the people of this land from being opened to them. The bill of Sir George Grey was unnatural, tyrannical, and oppressive. Should the lion, the fierce tiger, the lamb, the sheep, and everything be allowed to send forth their plaintive cries when distressed; but mer advocates of that measure are now should not man have the power to send forth his plaintive cry; to send forth his wrongs in & nunciations or imprecations against the tyrants who not only robbed him of the produce of his industry,

but were obstacles to the working classes producing abundance of wealth for themselves. whose enthusiasm may be operated upon by The people of England would not submit that one George Archdeacon, in seconding the resolution, said they had not sent a petition against this bill of Sir not, I am convinced, for the gratification of George Grey, because, after what had passed with that thirteen law-stationers' clerks counted tion and the folly of some members of the late any passion, refuse obedience to my advice, reference to the National Petition, they believed thing for them but to enter their strong protest against it. and to tell these men of blood that they repudiated it. (A Voice : 'We will never volunt er against Ireland again.' Crics of 'Never,' and great applause.) Never before were the people of England and Ireland both up at the same time, struggling for

their liberties. He exhorted them in conclusion to avoid any treach of the peace, and to put from among them all who wished to commit petty crimes The resolution was then put and unanimously agreed to. Mr Thomas Whitaker moved a resolution expressing joy at the union between the middle and working classes, and plodging that meeting to preserve that union inviolate, and to use all the means in their power to obtain the People's Charter. The time had now arrived when the middle classes saw seconding the resolution, said that the people were wedded to the Charter and that it had become the

bloody and brutal Whigs had most unserupulously Mr Duffy, declaring that his study should be believed they were prepared. As a class, they were and contemptuously investigated the National Peti- cheers were given for Kepeal, three for the Charter, "to widen the breach between the English as moral as any other people in the world; and it tion; but although they said that they had found and three for F. O'Connor, M.P. The meeting inseneral observations upon those two points. As to my own responsibility—it was, as I the admission the League, and against the League, and against the League, and against the League, and against the government changed the laws, they would also bridge the gulf." He has only recently be-tated in Parliament, morally and physically those who got up petitions for the admission to be admission of Jaws into Parliament , but at these assor to the "abeminations" and would be the fast to come a convert to the "abeminations" and would be the fast to the people. He believed that tically scrutinise the signatures to a great Na- tions the Government sneered as they were in now proclaim a very unequal division of labour pared to receive their rights. (Hear.) James Abram ment to investigate it, than by the Chartists?-(Ap. gates of Lowther Castle, notwithstanding the bringthat was the fact. If the working and middle relative, of 250 ycomanry, and swearing in another classes united together, then the Charter would be 250 specials-notwithstanding also this individual's the law of the land in three months, and that by direction to the police, to take down the placards, moral means too. He concluded by adverting to which the obedient functionary proceeded to effect the meetings which had been held, which, in his until warned that he would be prosecuted for felony, opinion, showed that the middle classes were about to join the working classes in agitating for the Charter; and by calling on the meeting to swear

that they would not abandon their agitation til every male of twenty-one years of age, untainted by crime, had a vote. Mr George Candelet, of Hyde, moved a resolution expressing contempt for the statements made by the committee of the flouse of Commons, charging the people of this country with eing a nation of forgers, and retorting the charge back on the Horso of Commone, as it was the opinion of that meeting that if the names had been

paid out of the secret service money, that the government might be able to reject the petition albe taken notice of. The people, said the speaker, treated as criminals. Would they submit to be hus degraded? Let them tell the delegate whom they sent to the National Assembly that they were determined to continue the agitation in a peaceable lawful, and constitutional manner; that they were prepared to go up to the Queen with a memorial praying her to dismiss her present advisers, and that upon the rejection of that memorial, they were then prepared to say what the next resource should be. He then proceeded to denounce the 'gagging' bill,' and expressed his opinion that the committee who had found the curious names attached to the National Petition had put them there. Mr Abel Duke called on all those who had signed the Petition to hold up their hands, in order that (that meeting being taken to represent the public opinion of Ashton) it might be seen what proportion of the population were really in favour of and had signed the National Petition. (A show of hands was then taken, and every hand in the crowd appeared to be held up.)-Mr Robt. Wild, the delegate from Ashion to the National Convention, next addressed the meeting. He implored them to be united, and not to commit any breach of the peace, because by this they would jeopardise their cause. The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried.-Thomas Medcalf Jenkins, of Stalybridge, then proposed a resolution denouncing the gagging bill, and recommending that a petition should be sent to the llouse cended, and passed unanimously. The proceedings then terminated .- Manchester Guardian.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE -A very large and ilfluunanimously, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

NORTH SHIELDS .-- Two numerously-attended meetings were held here on the 10th and 11th. Resolu tions, in support of the Convention and denunciatory of the Gagging Bill, were ananimously adopted. Ilvir.-A splondid meeting took place in the Temperance Hall, on the 11th. Dr Gordon preided. A resolution was adopted, approving of the course taken by the Convention on Monday, the Oth ; also a resolution, condemnatory of Sir George Grey's Gagging Bill. The meeting was crowded to excess, and numbers had to go a way, unable to gain admission.

Burr.-On Monday evening week a large meeting ook place in Union-square, in support of the eople's Charter. In spite of the raging of a pitiess storm about three thousand persons were present. Mr Bowker was called to the chair, and elivered an excellent address. Mr Roberts moved the first resolution, which expressed confidence in the Convention. Mr Rankin, from Manchester, and Mr Bell, from Heywood, supported the resolution, in energetic and eloquent speeches, which were loudly applauded. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting then separated, after having given loud (cheers for the Charter. During the time of the

move an address to the gallant Preach people. Thies being carried into Cumberland, and up to the very when he desisted. As in every other case the people proved themselves the proper special constables.

The Midland Counties.

LOUGHBOROUGH CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .--- One of the greatest meetings over held in Loughborough took place on Sunday. A preliminary meeting was held on Mount Sorrell Common, about four miles from Loughborough, at ten o'clock in the forged to the petition, they had been forged by spies morning, at which about 3,000 persons were present, 1,000 of whom had walked in yr cession, six abreast. from Leicester. Addresses were delivered by Messra together, by saying that it was too contemptible to Roberts of Nottingham, Skevington of Loughborough, Timms and Coulson of Leicester, and Dr M.Donall. were now treated worse than slaves; thy were Two or three troups of Yeomanry Cavalry were on the common during the time the meeting was held, but their services were not needed. At about halfpast eleven o'clock the people again formed in procession, and walked to Loughborough. Dr M Doual walking in front, and Mr Roberts, of Nottingham, in the rear. They arrived at Loughborough about one o'clock, and at half-past two a public meeting was commenced in the market place. Mr Skevington was called upon to preside, and firm but temperate addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Messrs Roberts and Barber of Nettingham, Coulson of Leicester, Mr Passmore Edwards (a lecturer for the Peace Society), and Dr M'Douall. The following resolution was carried unanimously :- 'That this meeting, representing the Chartists of Loughb'rough, Leicester, Nottingham, and various other adjacent places, do declare that whilst they are determined to agitate for, and accept nothing less than the principles of the Charter, they will do so in a leval, constitutional, and peaceful manner; that they are, and shall be, the determined opponents of all who may injure or attempt to destroy property.' A number of policemen and pensioners, and about 500 special constab.es, were not far away from the meeting, but there was not the slightest breach of the peace. There were about 6,000 persons present. On Monday evening the women of Loughborough made a spirited demonstration, by walking in procession round the town, and holding a meeting in the market place.-On Tuesday of Commons against it. The resolution was se- morning information reached Loughborough that twenty or thirty Chartists had been taken into cust dy by the police in London on Monday evening.

A few of the Chartists immediately ran to various ential meeting took place on Monday, April 10th, to | parts of the town with the information, and a meeting adopt a petition to the House of Commons for the was convened in the Market-place, in an incredibly Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great short time. It was here thought proper to send mes-Britain and Ireland. The petition was adopted singers into some of the neighbouring villages, to call

meeting for two o'clock in the afternoon. This was accordingly done, but before the people had dispersed, a troop of Dragoons rode into the Marketplace, and were received with cheers. They were hen put through their various movements with words and muskets, and the pensioners and special constables who had been on duty on Sunday, were ummened to attend forthwith. Three magistrates, and an armed bod, of policemen, were also in the town before the time for the afternoon meeting. Between two and three the villagers began to muster strongly. Amongst those from the Mount Sorrell side work nearly one hundred quarry men. who, on hearing hat a number of Chartists had been apprehended in London, left their work to juin in a demonstration at

oughborough, and brought their hammers with them, but did not display them. A large procession moved through a good part of the town, and the meeting was held in the Ward's End. It would have peen held in the Market-place, but Mr Skevington thought that in that case some of the many special constables who were there might make remarks which would tend to exasperate the people, and lead to a disturbance. Mr Skevington rold the people that they were called together to show the government that they were with the people of London. The rumour that Mr O'Connor was taken into custody was take ; meeting the military were kept in the barracks, the the government had not dared to touch either him or soldiers having been ordered to be ready at a mo any other member of the Convention. (Cueers.) nent's notice. LIVERPOOL -On Friday night a third weekly two from the fourth edition of Monday's 'SERTORAPH, gathering of the Chartists of this town was hald at the Music-hall. Mr M'Lean was called to the chair. He adverted to the unnecessary military prepara. Grey to the magistrates, stating that London was perfectly quiet, and there had been no disturbances ; he therefore desired Mr Skevington to allow the meeting to disperse. Mr Skevington said they would disperse in due time, and in the presence of Mr Phillipps, tested the freling of the prople as to their Thomas Jones censured one or two of the loca determination to respect life and property, while seeking their rights, and asked all who would go nome when he told them to hold up their hands, a vest number of hands were held up, and there was a cry of 'We'll come again when you want us.' Mr Skevington told them that he learned how to agitate rom Mr Phillipps and Mr Dawson (another magia-rate) in 1832. Mr Phillipps said he never agitated or the 'Five Points' of the Chaiter. Mr Skevington taid he used more violens language in sgitating for he Reform Bill, than he ever had done in agitating or the Charter. Mr Phillipps did not appeardesirous fgoing further with this matter, but again suggested he propriety of the meeting dissolving. Mr Skevingn sa d it would probably have been dissidved by hat time if Mr Phillipps had 1 ot core. Mr Phillipps etired on hearing this, and the meeting dissolved in preceful and orderly manner in a few minutes Iterwards. There were about 2 000 persons at this neeting. During the afternoon the principal back n the town, and many of the tradesmen's shops were osed, but no attempt whatever was mede to injure no property of any person. Such 2, demonstration as et of this day, was perhaps, never made at so short

the certainty that those names were inserted the existence of peace. law. and order-that by the enemy. If they pervaded the whele we would drive Peel and Russell to unite petition — ten, twenty, nay, thitty times, and having thus reduced parties to their proper the number of clerks could not have per- dimensions—the oppressor and oppressed— formed the work within the time; while, if that the voice of the multitude brought to those forgeries and obscenities were confined bear upon the votes of the representatives, to a few sheets to which immediate attention would overwhelm and finally overthrow was directed by the perpetrators, was it fair- | tyranny.

was directed by the perpetrators, was it fair-was directed by the perpetrators, was it fair-was it just, or honourable, to cast reproach upon the National Appeal for justice upon so weak, so disreputable, and so disgraceful a weak, so disreputable, and so disgraceful a subterfuge.

Old Guards, keep the thread of this argu-nate courage, judgment, and skill, that one Wheeler-gate, Albert-street, Lister-gate, and Carstationers, for seventeen consecutive hours, reading the most kindly and affectionate let-counted two and a half names in every second, ters from shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others and others and others will be also the station will be also the station will be also the tradesment and critically inspected 147,170 names within of the middle classes, tendering their hearty street, Fisher-gate, Carter-gate, Sneint-in-street, that period. Now, I ask, if there is a sane | co operation to the popular cause, and expres man in England who believes such an asser- sing their determination to urge their repretion? And then, mark the period of time sentatives in parliament to assume a bold and and ball will be held in the Exchange Hall. Doors within which those seventeen hours were de- manly position after Easter, and to propound to be open at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. voted to the work. I presented the Petition measures which, six months ago, they Tea to commence at five o'clock, and dancing at at five o'clock on Monday, and at twelve would have scoffed at. at five o'clock on Monday, and at twelve would have scoffed at. o'clock on Wednesday a member of the Old Guards, have I not always told you that ford; and Mr Thornton, Hyson-green.

Government—as I stated in the House—in-formed me of the discovery; that is, within when they understood their real interests; forty three hours after I presented the Peti-tion, as the announcement was made to the our judgment, and our courage, shall we re-street, on Sunday evening, the 23rd inst. House on Thursday evening, amid such yells pulse them by our folly, our indiscretion, and be taken at six o'clock.

and groans as I never before heard in my life in the most disorderly assembly. Well, in the midst of all I neither lost my resolution nor my presence of mind, because I was sus-tained by my own consciousness of innocence, and the guilt of the Battle, and once more t'arow them into tained by my own consciousness of innocence, and the guilt of the Government, as I wholly of the stility?

MR O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Nortikgham .- F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., will make a public entry into Nottingham, on Easter Menday, on which day a tea party and ball will be

held, to celebrate the triumph gained by him over

great is our victory manifest in our consum- Market-place, at half-past ten o'clock that morning

nine. Tickets to be had of Mr W. H. Mott, Goose-

topic of the day, from the New Cross to the Mayor. The resolution was carried, and a vote of thanks ment's notice. having been given to the chairman, the proceedings terminated about ten o'cleck.

A MEETING OF SHOPEBEPERS IN PAVOUR OF CHAR-TISM.-A public meeting of shopkeepers was held on Monday evening at the Temperance-hall, in Jerseytions made in town, and remarked it as singular street, to take into consideration the best means of other force would keep the Charter from them.-M shoemaker, said several private meetings of shopkeepers had been recently held, with reference to the papers for the attacks which they had made up n the Chartist cause. There were but four house trom the station will be along the Leen-side, Bridge-street, Fisher-gate, Carter-gate, Sneint-n-street, Hockley, Goose-gate, Broad-street, Parliament-street, Chapel-bar, round the Market-place, where Mr O'Connor will address the Market-place, where the present system of class legislation. At their and ounced that one measure which models the present system of class legislation. At their and ounced that one measure which models the present system of class legislation. At their and ounced that one measure which models the present system of class legislation. At their and ounced that one measure which models the present system of class legislation. Mr O'Connor will address the people. The tea party last meeting it was resolved, "That this meeting when the Charter became law, would be the reposses form itself into a provisional committee, with power sion of the enclosed waste lands of this country, o to add to its number, for the purpose of cavuying which they had been unjustly robbed. Alluding t the government bill for the suppression of sedition into effect the objects of the meeting of Monday, April 10th, in the Corn Exchange- namely, a union Mr Jones warned Lord John Russell that the 1 c p of all classes for obtaining the rights of the people. of this country would imitate those of France, at Several names were then received of shorkeepers send him adritt, like M. Guizot - Dr Reynold present, who were desirous to form a society to carry addressed the meeting amidst loud applause. Th

HETWOOD .- Mr Clark Cropper, of Manchester, will out the objects mentioned in the resolution. A sub- meeting then dissolved. deliver a lecture in the Chartist-room, Hartley-street, on Sunday evening, the 23rd inst. Chair to HaztL GROVE.-Mr Clark, of the Executive, will draw up rules for the guidance of the society, and John Byrne, chemist, and the utmost enthusias

(Continued to our fifth prog.)

a notice in any other town.



THE NORTHERN STAR.

OELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

OURE OF FISTULOUS SORES AND PLEUTAISY. Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokeeler, dated, September Srd, 1847. Po Professor Holloway. Sig., Mr Thompson, National Schoolmar ter of this Big., decires we to send you the particula as which the

SIE, -- Mr Thompson, National Schoolmar ter 'Cf this SHE, -- Mr Thompson, National Schoolmar ter 'Cf this Son, desires me to send you the particult re offs son Sched been had for turce years and a ha'f, and has re-sived the greatest benefit by the use of your pills and intment. He is of a scrofalous constitution, a pleurisy antment. He is of a scrolutous consult acon, a pientis this eventually formed a passage through the wales of the this eventually torined a passage intoget the while of the chest, and ended in three fistulous sores which dis-charged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to my your pills and ointment, at this date he was appaatly in a dying condition; the stomach rejected everything it took. Your pills and ointment had the effect of completely curing both the cough and stemach affections, his strength and flesh are alto restored, his appetite keep. and digestion good. There is every prospect that a little further continuance of your medicines will finish the eure. (Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

The Morusseller Newspaper, published at Meerut, has, on the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the BENARES RICORDER, of which the following is an Britract:-

The Prince of Habarajah Bissonafa Sing, who wastem-The Prince of Hararajan Distortant Ding, who was fem-porarily resting at Chittercole, was suddenly taken i'll wha Spasmodic Colic, and during his illness His Highness often askes for Holloway's Pills and Ontment, as the had heard much of their virtues, but some could be e btsined in the neighboth house and Professor Holloway, Do doubt, unforturately loses a certificate which would have graced and digeified his list of cures."

The sativa Princes are now thing Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, they being so wonderfully efficacious in the some of discases in India.

CURE OF A BAD LES OF THIRTY TEARS' STANDING.

I, George Bourne, Butcher, of Stocktornpon-Tees, io hereby certify, that my wife had a bad deg for thirty years by the bursting of a vein, her sufferings were in-tense, she had been under the care of most of the eminent for 11s. medicatmen in the neightourhood, but to soperpose, and was afterwards perfects sured in eight weeks by Holloway's Fills and Ointment.-(Signed) GDELGE BOURNE. June 7th, 1847.'

CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE LEXISTED DEEASED BONE. Extract of a Letter from Mr James Wetmore, Hampton,

New Brunswick, dated February 10th 1847. To Messrs Peters and Tiller, Grantenen, -- I feel it is but due to Professor Holloway.

to inform you, as his Agent for this Province, of a re markable cure performed on my son. He had been af ficted with Ulcers on his limbs and body for three years, ficted with Ulcers on his limbs and body for three years, from which small pieces of abone had been removed. I tried several medical men in St Jenn's, but all to no pur-pose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Fills and Ointment, which made a complete cure. Several months have since elapsed, but there is not the slightest appear. ance of the cure not being the most complete.-(Signed) JAHES WETRORE.

CURE OF THE PILES.

Betract of a Better from Joseph Medcalf, Beverley, dated June 17th, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

and Newsome, Leeds ; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaugh. SIR, For same years I had laboured dreadfully with bleeding piles, by divine blessing, together with the use nessy, Limerick! Mares and Argels, Maidstone; Sutton. Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford of your pills and ointment, I have been perfectly cured, Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston; and never was there a greater sufferer with piles than myself. JOSEPH MEDCALF.

(Signed)

TE T STIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. Copy of s Letter from W. E. Powell, N.D., 16, Blessington-

Street, Dublin, dated February 9th, 1847.
 To Professor HOLLOWAX.
 DRAZ SIE,—Having devoted my attention for some.
 Fears to cutazeous or skin diseases, I'think it but right?

to inform you that I have in various cases recommended the use of your pills and ointment, and invariably found them to have the most perfect effect in removing those diseases. W.E. Powell, M.D:

(Signed) The, pills should be used conining with the ciotment Bad Legs Cancers Scalds

BERRETHY'S PILL (. r the NERVES, and MUS | himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treat-A BEARETHY'S FILL 1° r the NERVES and MUS CLRS.—The Frepriet or of these Pills is a medical man. The brother of a 1 fattent of his applied to Mr Abstractly for advice. He gave him a prescription, and these pills are prepared a four the typescription. The patient's complaint ' ras a nervous one, and it was atterly impossible for ap y one to be in a worse condition than he was; muscular power was also lost in some parts, and his legs fairly tott ared under him. He had a box of the prilip properted. and the effects were all but miraca. Abstract of the treat-dered in this sections, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven-teen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applica-tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemi-cally, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-

and his legs fairly tott and under him. He had a box of action is simple, but sure. It acts with the vorus chemi-the pills propared, and the effects were all but miraca. Is used in the nervous series leave him, but superlar power retarned to all parts deficient of it. The proprietor bas since tried them on hundreds of his patients, and he can conscientiously state that their effects in restoring mervous energy and muscular power wave quite as onished him. Price 4s. 6d and 11s. a box. The RNSTHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS. wrects in restoring zervous energy and muscular power along of the Alurried state, and of the causes which lead to the appiness or misery of these who have entered into the bonds of matrixany. Disquictudes and jars between warled souples are traced to depend, in the majority of SUES.—The nervous invalid should love no time in re-sorting to this truly wonderful medicine. They are so harmiess that they may be administered with perfect harmiess that they may be administered with perfect safety to the measure delicate constitutions. As before stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of there will prove the truth of this assertion. As regimen and diet they are of the numest consequence in all nerv-wis disorders, the particulars, as recommended by the state Mr Abernetty, will be enclosed round each box, 4s.6d ward 11s.

ABERNETHT'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS. CLES.-The great celebrity which these pills have now obtained is a sufficient proof of their great value in all indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic: its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of ner-ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, nervous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition, to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as inbarrenness, and debilities arising from venereal'excesses has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou-sands of eases . To those persons who are prevented en-ering the married state by the consequences of early ford's motion been confined to an address to the to their properties as a herefous heatine, they are as here waluable as an Antibilious Pill, and wonderfully strengthen the stomach, creating a good appetite, and causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also valuable. Their effect on the system is to purify the rrors, it is invaluable. Frice 11s. per bottle, or four guantities in one for 33s.

blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, making bistches and eruptions vanish as if by magic. ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal centamination, and is recommended for any of CLES .- Ke lady who has a desire to be in the possession the varied forms of second ary symptoms, such as cruptions on the skin, blotches on the load and face, enlargement of a beautiful complexion should hesitate a moment in procuries a box :: for, by their extraordinary virtues in of the throat, tonsils, and uvula ; threatened destruction purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly appears on the before emaciated and pale checks. They of the mose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the head and its beneficial influence on the system is underlable. Price 11s. and 83s. per bottle.

The 52 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners street, Oxford Price 4s. 6d, a box, and in boxes containing thres 4s. 6d street, London ; whereby there is a saving of 11. 12s., and WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL LOUDON AGENTS .- Barclay the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5l. and Sons. Farringdon-street; C. King, S4, Napier-st., Hoxton-New-Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and for a packet.

Harding, 4, Cheapside ; Sutten and Co., Bow Church-PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS yard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Gerabill; Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 25. 9d., 49. 6d., and 11a per box. Consultation fee, if by letter, 12.—Patients are re-Sanger, 459, Oxford-street ; Eade, 39, Goswell-street:

Hallett, 63, High Helborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, quested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases. Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Crop-

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, WEODESALE AND RETAIL COUNTEY AGENTS .- EVANS London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on and Hedgson, Excter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street. Sundays from eleven to one. Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard ; W. Ed-Exeter.; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cele, Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh ; Scott, Glasgow ; Allan (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Deverport: Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOUBNAL and HEBALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward & Co , Bablin ; Potts, Banbury ; Buss, Faversham ; Bow

> PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

And a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and a Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, is insured by LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Proctor, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and CURES IN NEW CASTLE. Read the following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13, Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Beston;

Mosley street, Newcastle :--French. Chatham ; Heckley, Putney ; Noble, Hull ; Gentlemen,-I find an extraordinary demand for Dr Brodie, Salisbury .- Burgess and Co., New York ; Zeiber Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real conviction was that the Chartists who caused the ex-utility. I can speak of them with confidence, as I have cited state of the metropolis on Monday last were acand Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans; and recommended them in many cases with astonishing suc-By enclosing fifty-eight stamps to Mr C. King, as cess. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, bove, a box will be forwarded to any part of the united Kingdom, postfree, and eleven dozon and six stamps for not only on account of the relief they afford, but from the pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed) J. M. MAWSON .- Dec. 5, 1844 ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON

The following has also been received :-

THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION CURE OF COUGH, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, &c. Dear Sir,-I think it due to the proprietor and yourself ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOUBED ENGRAVINGS.

1.1

MARYLEBONE VESTRY MEETING.

THE LONDON REPEALERS. . The admirable conduct of Mr F. O'Connor, with THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .- ADDRESS TO THE respect to the late demonstration on Kennington QUREN .- Saturday, at a very fully attended meeting Common, is the theme of universal admiration of his of the vestry of St Marylebone, the Rev. Dr Spry in

the chair. After a vote of thanks to the magistrates for their conduct on the 10th, Mr STANFORD thought the time had now arrived

when some notice should be taken of the very excelwhen some notice should be taken of the very excel. be ably and effectively refuted by the meetings that both the state, and bloody' Whigs. Personally, lent and energetic measures taken to provide for the are to be held in London, when the lie direct will be of the 'base, brata', and bloody' Whigs. Personally, lent and the base is the base of the 'base to be held in London. peace of the metropolis by her Majesty's government. [A cry of 'No, no,' burst from every part of leek.

the vestry.] He (Mr Stanford) was perfectly astonished to hear such a response from a body which he meeting of this truly democratic club was held at exemplary forbearance of the countless masses, who believed to be the advocates of loyalty and erder. the 'Green Man,' Berwick street, Mr Edward Glass assembled on that day to testify their adherence, and (Oh, oh) At all events, he had prepared a resolu-(Oh, oh) At all events, he had prepared a resolu- [an English gentleman] in the chair. The speech of the stood alone he would bring it before of Mr W. S. O'Brien against the Whig Gagging Bill liberties. I hasten, therefore, to enrol myself a sinthe vestry. (Oh, oh, and confasion.) He begged to was read from the NORTHERN STAR, and the full and cere, and ardent, and, I trust, also, an energetic move the following :- 'That this vestry cannot but | able report of that gentleman's speech in that jour- and not wholly useless, partisan of the People's express their warm approval of the wise and ener- nal gave universal satisfaction. There was scarcely Charter. In that character, will you allow me, sir, getio means taken by her Majesty's government for a person present who had not a STAR in his to impress upon the Chartists generally, but more the preservation of order on Monday last, and beg hand to light him to freedom's shores.—The Chair. especially upon their recognized leaders, the vital to congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evening, said and urgent necessity of removing, with all possible expressive maloyed to removate the impaired powers of to congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evening, said and utgent necessary of the congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evening, said and utgent necessary of the congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evening, said and utgent necessary of the congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evening, said and utgent necessary of the congratulate her Majesty's government on the man, on opening the business of the evening, said and utgent necessary of the evening, said and utgent necessary of the evening, with an possible the same that it was the bounden duty of all Irishmen to speed, and by all available means, every obstacle that it was the bounden duty of all Irishmen to speed, and by all available means, every obstacle time temperate arrangements.' (Loud expressions of rally round those patriots who were waiting to be which presents itself to a complete union and amaldissent.)

The motion, not finding a seconder, fell to the room for the purpose of assisting those gentlemen and to an absolute fusion of their interests and exin their defence against the prescention of the Al. | ortions. ground.

sovereign, he would have supported it. He would distant when the sovereignty of the people would minds of the trading classes of the unfortunate delumove :- "That a dutiful address be presented to triumph all over the world. (Cheers.)-Mr J. sions and misapprehensions, under which they la. her Majesty the Queen, assuring her Majesty that Ringrose (an old veteran in the cause of Ireland's bour, as to the correct principles and objects of the the loyal determination desplayed by the metropolis | nationality, and over whose brow nearly eighty | Chartists; and as to the means by which they propose on Monday last will ever be exhibited by every class summers have passed) next addressed the meet. to a tain their ends. The press, which would appear of the inhabitants of this parish, on all occasions ing, and read an extract from the TABLET, show. to be the natural organ of the mutual good under-

Mr J. BELL seconded the resolution.

Mr Soden thought that if the vestry passed such Monday as an attempt to dethrone the Queen, and denied.

Confederate Club, of the Irish Confederation in Lonpared to go the length of committing murder.

After some discussion, during which more abase wasgiven to the Chartists by Sir W. Stirling, Mr J. WILLIAMS, M.P., with great warmth, said: wards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sens, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnsen, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, Lendon-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND wards of Chartists are a body, and the working classes, and I have the plea-sure of being known to, and don't have the plea-sure of being known to, and don't have the plea-sure of being known to, and don't have the plea-sure of being known to, and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of Mom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND I rise to order. I beg to call the hon. baronet to the Association, and dismiss him from the position or, worse still, the open hostility, manifested by the sure of being known to, and to know myself, thou-sands of Chartists, who, I will undertake to say, are when at the same time they did everyas loyal to the sovereign as the hon. baronet. I thing to perpetuate if possible that ignorance. agree with some of the points of the Charter myself, and I will defy him to say that I am not as loyal as he is.

Sir J. HAMILTON-I beg to suggest to my hon friend Sir Walter Stirling, that he should withdraw the ex-benefit Ireland, but his votes in the Parliament were pressions he has made use of towards any body of men. (Loud cries of hear.)

Sir W. STIRLING could do no such thing, as his taught that they must not play with the liberties of cessories before the fact to assassination, murder, and Moore said, they must organise London, and robbery. (Oh, oh; order, order; and great confu-sion.) He believed they had no legitimate object in Metropolis at one penny per head-they would have view, no real grievances to redress; but it was a plan £108 per week towards the Defence fund. Mr Moore to upset government and all peace and order, that then passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the they might have no government at all, and that Confederates at the meeting on Kenningtou Comthey might make the consternation their proceed- mon - Mr John Sturgeon (Down) addressed the ings created the opporcunity for robbery, plunder, meeting at some length as regarded the growing

CHARTISM AND CHEAP AND POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEBN STAR.

Sin,-May I avail myself of your columns to tender Common, is the theme of universal admiration of the can my thanks, as one of 'the middle classes,' to Mr Feargus O'Connor particularly, and the members of rely. The dastardly conduct of Mr J. O'Connell in rely. The dastardly conduct of Mr J. U connent in the National Convention generally, for the courage, the house of misrepresentation- that there was no the national Convention generally, for the courage the house of misrepresentation -- that there was hold tempered by discretion, which, on the 10th of April, union between the Repealers and the Chartists, will tempered by discretion, which, on the 10th of April be ably and effectively refuted by the meetings that the thoroughly defeated the blood thirsty anticipations given to him, and he will be compelled to eat the I have to thank them for the conversion wrought in my own sentiments, by the dignified language of the CURBAN CLUB.-On Sunday evening last a crowded National Petition, and the firm attitude and most (an English gentleman) in the chair. The speech to do honour to the sacred Charter of their future tried. They had opened a subscription list in that gamation of the trading and industrious classes,

gerine Whigs. (Cheers.) The gagging bill would It appears to me an essential condition for the have no terrors. He hoped the time was not far achievement of this great object, to disabuse the where the dignity of her Majesty's crown or the tranquility of the country may be assailed.' men. They would send over to-morrow five main instrument of the disunion which has made pounds to the defence fund. They must show them and keeps them slaves, and is the great fosterer a resolution, it would stamp the proceedings of last the dastardly Whigs that they, the Irish people, were of all the reciprocal doubts, jealousies, and suspinot to be daunted by their anti-English prosecutions. cions, by which that unhappy disunion is perpetuto subvert all the institutions of the country-an assumption which he utterly repudiated and resolution :- 'That we, the members of the 'Carran' trading classes in the metropolis, at least, can be thoroughly imbued with a sound knowledge and true Mr STEVESS must express his astonishment at the don, view with indignation and disgust, the treach. appreciation of the principles and views of the declarations of Mr Soden. He feared he could not erous and hostile conduct of T. C. Anstey, Esq., Chartists, as identical with their own best interests, have read in the newspapers the speeches of Mr M.P., for Youghall, as exhibited by certain language is emphatically, and to the very core, corrupt. It is Washerwoman Cuffay-(laughter)-and the other reported to have been employed by him in respect as much the hired servant of the privileged classes, anarchists, who declared that they were even pre- to the Whig Gagging Bill, and to the exterminating as their footmen or their valets; and obeys the quarter acre clause. We, therefore, consider him un- orders of its masters with a cringing and lickspittle servility, which would distinguish above his comworthy the confidence of any party of I ishm n-especially the members of the Confederation-and peers the biggest-calved and most-befloured 'Jenwe call on the council of that body to expel him from kins' in Belgrave-square. Hence, sir, the coolness. middle classes in London towards the Chartiste. They are to be pitied, rather than blamed ; 'poor souls, they speak but as they are taught.' Be ours, then, the task to enlighten them, and teach them to behold in the industrious millions, not merely their warmest friends, but their best customers.

For this purpose, sir, a daily expenent of Chartist opinions, is of instant and indispensable necessity; and I would respectfully urge on Mr Feargus O'Con. He was corry to say that the bulk of the Irish nor, the increased claim on the gratitude and devomembers were traitors to their country. - Mr tion of his countrymen, which he would derive from Anstey had promised the electors of Youghal, the establishment of such an organ.

I further venture to submit to you, sir, the sound policy of encouraging the interchange and communion in complete contradiction of what he had stated on of opinions amongst the now dissevered classes. the hustings. Such men as Mr Anstey must be Chartism has everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by such discussions. Truth is great and must prevail and the cause of cheap and popular government, -The resolution was carried unanimously. - Mr founded on the rock of truth, and appealing equally to the reason, the feelings, and the interests of the people, must ever gain additional adherents.

I propose at once to establish an association to be called 'The Westminster Cheap and Popular Government Association ;' the objects of which shall be, to give reality and vitality to the constitutional fiction of 'the Sovereignty of the People ;' and, as a means Dear Sir, - I think it due to the proprietor and yoursen and excesses of the very worst description. (The feeling in favour of Repeal in the North of Ireland. to an end,' to promote, in the first place, a mutual the short time I have taken Dr Locock's Wafers, so much confusion here became so general that no more - A report of the late Repeal meeting at Belfast Chartiers and all the other program and entry and ent to an end,' to promote, in the first place, a mutual Chartists and all the other aggrieved and oppressed classes of the community. As there is but little time to be spared, I beg to say that if half a dozen only of your metropolitan readers will convey to me, by letter, their adhesion to my proposition, I will convene a meeting of my correspondents, at which I will explain the details of my views and plans. Repeating, sir, the vow of unqualified fidelity to the Chartist cause, at whatever amount of personal responsibility and pe il I may incur in the vindication of my faith. I have the honour to be,

April 22, 1848

11411-1-229	Udducta	wearas
Bad Brezsts	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Burns	Stiff joints	: Sore throats
Buniens	Elephantiasis	Skin diseases
Bite of Moschetos	Fistulas	: Seurvy
and Sand-flies	Gout	Sore heads
Coco-Bay	Glandular Swel-	Tumours
Chiego-foot	lings	Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped-hands	Piles	Yaws
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	
~		/ m

Sold by the proprietor, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, is 14d, 2s 3d. is 6d. 11s, 2/s, and 33s each. There is a very coneiderable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.

ANOTHER MOST EXTRAORDINARY: CURE-BZ MEANS OF TALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS .- The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important de-claration. It is well worthy the notice of the public :-We the undersigned, solemnly declare, that, before 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,

t by continuing them for some time he got com stored to health after everything else had failed. And the various sorts of medicines before taking "Halse's Scorbutic Drops," and had 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 attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other eures also made in this part, we strongly recommend ' Halse's Scorbutic Drops' to the notice of the public.

Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, sen., Lord of the Manor.

	JOHN MANNING.
	WILLIAN PEARCE.
	HENRY GOODMAN.
-	(Lawren Tableran

ARTHUE LANGTORFHY.

The above-mentioned Thomas Kabins was grite inca pable of doing any kind of work whatever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the Itching and pain of the wounds generally were most dreadfal; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard-screeching by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was en-tirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of he speedy death. The effect which 'Hake's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbuic erup-tions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of, the body, scurvy in the gums, nimples and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are z sure cure. They snake the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their action is to purify the bloed; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties, the great sale of it being principally through recommendation,

Any medicine vender will procure it a application. Read the following extract from the NorTINGHAM Review ;--

*Inpurity of the blood the cause of Scurry, Bad Legs, &c. *It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scor-trie Decomption to the second street, be content to be afflicted with scurvy. The second street, be content to be afflicted with scurvy. The second street, be content to be afflicted with scurvy. Bad Legs, &c. *It is really astonishing that so many persons should and the second street. *It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy. Bad Legs, &c. *It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy. Wounds in the legs, be content to be afflicted with scurvy. The second street is the second street. *It is be content to be afflicted with scurvy. *It is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scor-Legdon. Sc., when it is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scor-built Drops make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a medicine as to its effects on the bulk of the people than a vender of the article; and as renders of this medicine there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraor-dinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried there avertised medicines without the least success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the new justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops, the disease has yielded as if by magic. We again say, try Halse's Scor. butic Dreps."

Halse's Scerbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 25. 9d. and in Pint bottles, containing nearly siz 2s. 9d. sottles for 11s, and Halse's Galvanic Family Pills are sold in boxes at 16. 14d. and 2s. 5d., by the following appointed Agents :---

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OF HUMAN LIFE.

ey-street, New North-read.

the passions, the premature decline of health, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and de-lusive habits, presocious exertions or infection, inducing the-body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigettion, with remarks on gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases. a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of

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By GHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, «GO, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Kember of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Sule by Brittain, 54, Paternoster row : Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; more, 119, Market-street, Birmingham; Whit-charch-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside. btreet, #Edinburgh; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street, Thetask of pressving and the street of the street

Thestask of preparing and producing the work entitled 'Contreul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though ap-parently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate equaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be etherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medical practitioner, its pages give ordence of the results of much

earnestly recommends it for general perusal .-- Weekly Obsocials. The pross teams with velumes upon the science of medies it were, magical; for before he had taken the first bottle, his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons whe see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man —the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as nurity itself. For all entitled, 'Controll of the Passions,' by Messre Lucas, The awful conset aences of deprayed habits, early acuired, are seaforth in language that must come here with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We with harroning to to the particulation in the inclusion of the particulation of the particulation of the set of the pro-ductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly in-portant and delicate, are treated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, combined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is a legally qualified medical man, and we most certially recommendit.-Conservative Journa?.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to en-ture secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing Office.

The extensive practice of Messrs R. and L. PERRY and Co., the continued demand for their work, entitled, the 'SilLENT FRIEND,' (one hun-dred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been the work and names of the medicines. The public is headed Interesting the work and names of the medicines. The public is headed Interesting the work and names of the medicines. The public is headed in theaded in theaded in theaded in the public i be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establish-ment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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so that I would not be without them on any account. of Sir Their wonderful efficacy in immediately allaying the irri-

refer any one to him, and also many others who have b en oured by the wafers, (Signed) John YELLOWLY. Oct. 15, 1845.

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

tion, stricture, importance in the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the un-happy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.— Seminal weakness and generative debility : the nature of importance and sterility, and the imperfections in the serformance of the principal vital function consequent on mal-practices, the treatment of the diseases of the nind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. - Genorrhesa, its symptoms, complications and treat-ter of the diseases of the similar symptoms, I, myself, found almost instant relief from taking only two wafers. I do not wish my name to he made public; but if you think proper to publish this, Aind and body which result from these causes. One is from taking only two wafers. I do not wish my name to enorrhea, its symptoms, complications and treat-nent, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, your agent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me.

CURES IN DARLINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Mr W. Oliver, Bookseller, Black-wellgate, Darlington. Gentlemen,-I never sold :a medicino for asthma,

cough, wheezing, &c., that has been so much inquired after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, many

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S: Pearsall, Esq., of her Majescy's Concerts, and Wicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

% Gentlemen, - A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the gualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced 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) to gradually dissolve in my mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They personal investigation, and great researches in the stud of medicize. In a word, the work has merits which dever lepe no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most lepe no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most used. (Signed) SAMUEL PRABSALL,—Lichfield, July 10. 1845.

> The particulars of many hundred cures may be had government, from every agent throughout the Hingdom, and on the Continent. Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseases, and increase house of a fact which seems to have been forgotten, that ings. the power and dexibility of the voice. They have a most on the continent the most despotic governments have Price 1s 14d, 25 9d, and 11s per box; or sent free by pest for 1s 3d, 35, or 11s 6d, by DA SILVA & Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet street, London. Sold by all Medicine for the suicidal policy of refusing to extend those liber-

Venders. dies. Wholesale and retail agent, Mr J. MAWSON, 13, Mosleystreet, Newcastle.

Agents for Sunderland, R. Vint and Carr, HEBALD

IMPORTANT CAUTION. Unprincipled persons, tempted by the extraordinary success of Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, pre-pare spurious imitations of that remedy. The public should, therefore, be on their guard against such counterfeits, and not purchase any 'Wafers,' unless the words 'DE LOCOCK'S WAFERS' appear in White Letters on a

Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each Box.

ARREST FOR PRINENSO A POLITICAL PLACARD.-

On Tuesday week Messrs Harrower and Brown, printers, Glasgow, were arrested and taken into custody by the authorities for the printing of a placard headed 'Threatened Revolution in London;' which desiring an extension of the elective power. Have not tearing dewn from the walls on Monday. We: (GLAS- Heaven forbid that we should be found last in the struggew Country) are not aware of the precise nature of gle for emancipation ! Let us be foremost in the ranks the charge against Messra Harrower and Brown, but of those who are determined to be free, and let our we believe they both hold Chartist principles, and united cry for justice to all be leadest, and our demand that they do the most of the printing work for the for perfect freedom the most firm. We are a numerous Chartists of Glasgow. They underwent a lengthened body-we are millions. If intelligence, instead of wealth. examination in the fiscal's office after being appre- were made the standard of the frenchise we should not hended, and were then liberated on bail bonds of £ 56 be unrepresented-yet many of us are. Our duty and each, for which Messra Moir and Ross, Chartist our interests arge us to demand from the hands of our

Walter Stirling's observations could be was read amid loud cheers .- The meeting was then heard. adiónined.

CURES IN SUNDERLAND. From Mr G. Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-street, Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemen, — I have an abundant mass of oral testi-nony in favour of your invaluable medicine. The fol-lowing-particulars I send at the request of the party, and though he does not wish his name to be published. I can though he does not wish his name to be published, I can assure him and the vestry, that there were thousands for his rights as an Irishman, but for the nationality

> matter with respect to Ireland. He then against it, and it was declared to be carried unaniof Ireland, and sat down much applauded -Mr T. R. mously.

> > THE GAGGING BILL.

Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the could not account for the extraordinary conduct of petition of a public meeting held at Farringdon Hall, Mr Anstey, who had turned so suddenly round in in the city of London, on the 11th of April, 1848, -

ducing your honourable house to restore to them and the and said that the government would fail in putting people generally, their social and political rights, now down Chartism in England and Repeal in Ireland. usurped by the landed and monied aristocracies, and He then alluded to the conduct of Lord Clarendon which usurpation your honourable house, forgetting and Col. Brown, on sending spies among the people your duties as representatives of the common people of to buy pikes. The press of England had done everythese countries, has flagrantly upheld, your petitioners, thing to hound on the government and the middle nevertheless, deem it their duty to protest, in determined classes against the Chartists and Ireland. The language, against the attempt new being made by your NORTHERN STAR is the only honest paper in London,

Your petitioners particularly allude to that monstrous

That bill your petitioners regard with alarm, indignahis hand to hail Mr Smith O'Brien, and after-

contemplates thereby to perpetuate the evils of mis-

Your honourable house has been told that the bill realso on Monday last. Similar meetings were also held at Wapping, ferred to is intended for the better protection of the Orown and government; your petitioners respectfully Marylebone, &c.

suggest that its tendency will be to destroy both, and MEETINGS NEXT WEEK .- Davis Club, 83, Deanthey humbly remind the ministers and your honourable street, Soho, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday even-

Sunday .- Green Man, Berwick-street; Victory, been overthrown, not for attempting, like your honour. Newenham-street, Edgeware-road; Temperance able house, is curteil the liberties of the people, but Hall, Wapping; and Druid's Arms, Greenwich. MONDAY. — Working Man's Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster.

REPEAL OF THE UNION .-- Working Man's Tempe-That it is the opinion of your petitioners that rance Hall, Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster, the conduct of the ministers in introducing this libertioidal and suisidal bill, merits the severest punishment -'Repeal of the Union-will it benefit the working sanctioned by the constitution and custom of the counclasses of England, as well as those of Ireland? try; your petitioners, therefore, request your ho-The discussion on this important subject was brought nourable house to reject this infamous bill, and to take such measures as are required for the impeachment of pied seven Sunday mornings. Several Englishmen

> the vote the original question was carried unanimously, there not being one dissentient in an assembly of nearly 150 persons. The question for discus-

BEFFEREN,-Fellow Labourers in the cause of human meeting of the United Repealers was held on Sunprogress. For what have we laboured but the extinction day evening last, in the large room of the Stag Inn. of slavery in all its aspects. We see all good men are Mr M'Evoy in the chair. The room was crowded to suffocation. The following resolution was moved by Mr C. Leonard, and seconded by Mr John O'Donnel: - That we, the Repealers of Sheffield, pledge ourselves to aid and support, by all means in our power. our fellow-countrymen now struggling for liberty in the land of our birth and affections, and cheerfully adopt every sentiment and opinion expressed by Messrs O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel, and hereby enter into a subscription to support them in the coming trial, or for any purpose they may deem best calculated to serve the cause.' Three pounds were then subscribed to the Defence Fund for defraying the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the Irish orators, at once proffered themselves, and were ac- sulers the same privileges that the upper and middle classes possess, The labour of our country ought patriots.

Septed as securities. KIRKCALDY WEAVERS.—An out-door meeting of above all to be protected, which it never will be until the Friday evening last a large Chartist and Repeal meeting. consisting of nearly 1.500 persons was held at Paisley, when, among other resolutions it was carried. That the right of Ireland to be governed by a distinct and independent legislature is undenix ble and what every country should enjoy, and that the act of 1800, called the Act of Union, has become a signal failure and a source of misery to both countries-a partnership importunate-having increased England's taxes and multiplied, a thousand-fold. Ireland's poverty.' The speaker compared the Union to the assumption by the Glasgow Town Council of the business of the Paisley Council. The seconder C. B. ELLISON. (an Irishman) shook hands with the proposer, and, amidst much applause, declared the marriage between Chartism and Repeal now accomplished. Several advocates of the Charter and Repeal addressed the meeting, which breathed with pure demothe most enthusiastic cheering, that the collection for the evening amounted to £3. 3s. 2d. The meeting then broke up, giving three cheers for F. O'Con-nor, W. S. O'Brien, Repeal, and the Charter, and executive should at once, here as well as in Ireland, executive should at once, here as well as in Ireland, executive should at other broke up of the suppression of three groans for the Algerine Whigs.

Your most obedient servant, N. FORESTER EDWARDS. 4, Francis-place, Westminster, April 18, 1848.

THE PROSTITUTE PRESS.

The following are a few specimens of the latest ference between the past; present, and future state lies and calumnies directed against the Chartists by the infamous press :—

(From the Examiner.)

Reading then addressed the meeting at great length, and moved a resolution condemnatory of the par-liamentary conduct of T. C. Anstey, Esq., M.P., for The Chartist assemblage was short of the crowd always to be collected to see a boxing-match or a which see report of the Curran Club .- Mr Myles cock fight. If Mr Feargus O'Connor had given out that on the 10th of April he would, at one o'clock in the afternoon, jump into a quart bottle, he would have collected ten times the number of people to favour of the government which he had, such a short witness in due course the postponement of the ex-ploit. The largest calculation gives 20,000 to the time back, opposed with such virulence .-- Mr Rich. meeting of Monday, and boys made a large portion of that number. As another considerable portion must have been the marauders of London, it is clear that the bulk of the London Chartists have no disposition to commit themselves to the chances of involvement in outrage.

Those who complain of the military and other preparations held in reserve, may be assured that such preparations will always be provided to meet illegal violence, and crush it in its onset, There should now be no distinction between Irishbut that there is also in the minds of the classes resolved to support the laws of the settled men, let them unite and watch their would-be leaders. What could they think of the man who could offer resolution, in the event of extreme necessity, not to trifle with the exigency, and to exercise such viwards pursue a line of conduct in Parliament to gour in repression of tumult as to bring it most stitutional and oppressive character ; with indignation, destroy him ? The resolution was carried unani- shortly to an end. True policy and true humanity mously. Several other personshaving addressed the council this course, and if the guardians of the peace find themselves compelled to resort to the last means of defence against armed aggression, they

will take care to do so effectually, and so that the Crowded meetings were held at the Davis Club on stress of the chastisement shall fall on the foremest Wednesday and Friday, the 12th and 14th inst., and in the wickedness.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Monday.) We observe by the Sunday papers that the congregation of demented persons calling themselves The National Convention,' have not yet ' quit the metropolis,' and that they assembled again yesterday in their usual place of meeting, the Literary Institution, John street, Fitzroy-square. This is accounted for, not by any error of the Vagrant Act, but by the fact that each of the delegates is paid seven shillings per diem out of the Chartist fund during the sittings of the Convention-one of the advantages to be derived by the community from the fourth point of the Charter when it becomes the law of the land-namely, the 'Payment of Members.'

Poor Tom Hood, in prefiguring a House of Comto a close on Sunday morning last, after having occumons under the Charter, describes the henourable the ministers, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, took an active part in the debate, and when put to member for Battersea rising in his place, after a long debate on the culture of mangel wurzel, telling the Speaker that they had sat long enough for that day, and calling on him to give them their wages. The concluding proceedings are thus desion on next Sunday, is ' Whether the Charter or Tectotalism are most likely to benefit the p ople?" scribed by the witty reporter :---

The Speaker to the Treasurer for funds at once applied, And at the sight of money there arose on every side THE SMEFFIELD REPEALERS.-The usual weekly One universal clamour of 'divide,' ' divide,' ' divide.'

It is more than suspected that the deafness of the Convention Speaker on this ' point' has led to these prolonged sittings of the 'dolly gates,' as Mr Adams calls them. There is a committee, called the Finance Committee, belonging to the body, that had not yet reported, although its report has been frequently inquired about, and now ill-natured people are beginning to observe that this committee is the Mrs Harris of the Convention. If this be true, we no longer wonder at their being 'loth to depart,' and still less are we surprised that they should endeavour to fill up their time by the very plausible pretext of abusing the London newspapers. The Chartist delegates have now discovered that the defeat of their designs on Monday last, whatever those designs were, is entirely owing to the London press. Thus it is, that a drunken, disorderly harlot, in the dock, when sentenced to the treadm dirty shoe at the head of the magistrate, or a circumvented burglar on his way to the station-house, plunges his 'jemmy' into the skull of the policeman. It is the nature of wasps.' says some great authority, 'to retain their buzz after they have lost their sting ; and it is natural enough that the geese of the Convention should continue to gabble after they had le, "t the Common.

will ever pray.

ADDRESS OF THE BRADFORD TEETOTAL CHAR.

THAT LOCALITY TO THE TEETOTALERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

of Chartists who were actuated by the strongest of his fatherland.—Mr Henry Tilt (2n English gen-feelings of loyalty. He hoped the question would tleman) said he did not think it necessary to arm in England, but he entertained a different view of the

pass unanimously. The Rev. CHAIRMAN here put the motion, and although there were several members who did net gave a clear and distinct review of the difhold up their hands in its favour, none voted

To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great M Sweeney seconded the resolution and said, he

HUMBLY CHEWETH,

That, although your petitioners have long since lost Hussey, in speaking to the resolution, reviewed the all faith in the efficacy of petitioning, as a means of in- conduct of the Irish representatives in parliament,

honourable house to augment the wrongs under which for it was on the side of justice and the people. the people suffer, curse, and groan.

and liberticidal bill introduced by Sir G. Grey.

tion, and contempt. With alarm, because of its unconbecause of its tyrannical tendency to suppress public opinion, and to destroy the right of public meetings; meeting, and several others paid in their subscripand with contempt because your honourable house value tions, the meeting was then adjourned.

Fore-street, Ereter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cole, Stonehouze; Baimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgew; Allan (Medical Hall), Greeneck; Byars, Devonport; Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOEBHAL and HEBALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; Anthony, Hercford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool O'Shanghnessy, Limerick; Mares and A-gles, Haidstone; Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stam. ford ; Kett, Oxford ; Brooke, Doncaster ; Clarke, Preston; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Trure; Bolton and Blansbard, York; Drury, Linceln; Neble, Beston; French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; and Brodie, Salisbury .- Burgess and Co., New York; Eieber and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans, and Redding and Co., Boston, AMERICA.

MANCHESTER,-The 'Town-Hall Guard' is the title given to a portion of the constabulary force recently organised in Manchester. This body is regularly drilled, and is said to be already very expert in various military evolutions. It is intended to form these constables into 'a permanent volunteer Corce, to consist of two companies, each of forty-it rank and file, four captains, and eight lieutenants. Iwo senior captains will command the lorce, which win thus muster in all a total of 122. Another i similar body habout to be enrolled under the title of ' The Corporation Guard,"

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don. Fublished by the autors, and some by Strange, 21, Patercoster-row; Hanney &3, and Sanges, 150, Ogford-street; Starie, 28, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordoa, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Market-place, Manchester. Part the First Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and

Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly Jeffery's reduction, and would do all in their power engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated to prevent it. Another out door meeting was held by six coloured engravings. Part the Second

Part the Second Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, pro-duced by over indulgence of the passions and by the prac-tice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man-ner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the conomy in the impairment and destruc-tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their ac-companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by which these effects may be remedied, and full and by which these effects may be remedied, and full and

by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay. Part the Third Name to the weavers of Kirkcaldy, the broomsticks grievance. And were which having expired, and no payment of the 'specials' were not required. The Provost, to pay the fine having expired, and no payment of the 'specials' were not required. The Provost, to pay the fine having expired, and no payment of the 'specials' were not required. The Provost, to pay the fine having been made, he was on Thursday committed one half of the reduction. On that the weavers' to Wakefield. The police on entering his house for one half of the reduction meeting in the Union the purpose of executing the warrant found Brearly

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused

which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured en-grazings, and by the detail of cases. By B. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Lon-don. Published by the authors, and Sold by Strange. 21, Paternoster row. Honore and Sold by Strange. 21, on an average nine and half per cent, paid only by and the should be protected and nourished as a bother, on an average nine and half per cent, paid only by on an average nine and half per cent., paid only by not treated as an outcast or a dead weight upon society, Mr John Jeffery, when it was unanimously agreed to as at present. Let us unite, then, with those who seek send a deputation to see if he would pay as high as to lift up the industry of our country-who wish to see other employers. He treated the deputation with it honoured. We shall thus procure a glorious triumph Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. contempt, stating he must have a certain percentage, of right, and our moralising principles shall spread them. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, come from where it might, A declaration was got selves over our free fatherland; for temperanc can only come from where it might, A declaration was got selves over our free fatherland; for temperane can only up on Menday, the 3rd, by all the other manufactu- flourish in a land of freemen. Then up, brethren, and rers, stating there was no cause whatever for Mr bestir yourselves in the glerious cause of Equality and Jeffery's reduction, and would do all in their power Fraternity.

the same day, which was attended by at least three thousand persons, when it was agreed to proceed in a

(Signed) On behalf of the above Locality.

executive called a public meeting in the Union the purpose of executing the warrant found Brearly

PRAYER FOR PUBLIC PEACE AND TRANQUILITY .--Tuesday's GAZETTE contains an edict, dated Osborne

made to the ranks of unemployed workpeople.

(From the Sunday Times.)

We have said that Monday last was a day of which Englan id has every reason to feel proud. It has proved , bat the mighty fabric of our political and our social system reposes upon foundations too strong. too firm, to 0 solid, too deeply imbedded in the hearts and affection, 's of the people of this country-again we say the FROPL & as contra distinguished from the MOB cratic ardour. The chairman announced, amidst -to be even a haken for a moment by those insurrectionary storms 1 hat have sufficed to sweep away the lighter and more card-work structures of our conti-nental neighbours. * * It is time that the exercise the power ve sted in it for the suppression of those seditious demons trations; they have the sympathies, and they may rely with confidence upon having the assistance of the great bulk of the loyal House, April 15th, in which her Majesty directs the peaceable, orderly, and well-disposed subjects of people of both countries. 1 't is not to be endured that executive called a public intensing in the Onion busily employed in the manufacture of pikes, and public prayers for the preservation of peace and tran- the realm should be kept in L 'ot water by a turbulent Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptems, eruptions of the sease of the bones, genor-infammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, genor-rhea, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The affects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease the affects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease cause. Their freatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the system, which sconer or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in the system work neglect of the indistance of the indistanc ought to put a stop to them.

MAPBIL 22, 1848.

Boetry.

THE HORRID METAMORPHOSIS. NOT TROM OVID.

elly passport was made out in the same of William Smith.' Louis Pailippe at Newharon.

Come all you kings and rulers, And you to whom belong The lives and goods of nations, Come, listen to my song ; Par better than all sermons The times unto you preach, Then hearken to the lessons, The wisdom that they teach ; Ob ! 'tie an awful story, . This tale they school you with, How one of you, a week since, Was changed into a Smith. This king was in his palace, All in his Tuileries, And much he slapped his pockets,

And much he felt at ease ; Now telling up his millions, Now musing how he'd wen By villany and tricking

A kingdom for his sen : No criel chance of tripping His old thoughts troubled with ; He little dreams of changing

In one week to a Smith. Ah, how he'd choused his people ! How he the fools had dane Who, making him their monarch, Had dreamed their freedom won,

Had dreamed in changing rulers, They changed their ruling too, That what the Bourbon failed in, The Orleans ne'er would do ; All this he thinks and chuckles His silence mingle with :

Old man there's yet a future-You yet may be a Smith, He reckons up his winnings

With canning smiles and gles, September laws safe gagging The press he sware to free; Select-bought-up elections,-Chambers that placeman fill,-The right to gramble pending Upon his royal will; Oh, why the people's growlings Should be concern him with !

Has he not forts and bayonets ? Who'll make of him a Smith ? His thoughts are of the dinser,-

There's joy above his frown,-Bugeaud will flesh his bayonets,-Bugeaud will hew them down ; A hundred thousand sabres

And dripping all their blades,--Ah, faith your smile has meaning, King of the Barricades !

Yet sure some mocking devil. Your thoughts, is busy with ? And trust me, king, he's sneering To think of you as Smith.

A day has gone ;- the sunshine Peers coldly through each paus Of that old Bourbon palace, And there's our king sgain ; His yesterday so stormy Has sleepless made his night. But still he trusts to shuffles To end the matter right; For Mol-, for a moment, Guizot's been parted with ; Enaves will themselves he duping,

He'll knew it when he's Smith. The hum-the rush of thousands The rising city's roar,-Notre Dame the tocsin's ringing, St Antoine's up once more ; The Boylevards thick are piling Their barricades full fast,-The Nationals-they waver,-The Line's faith-will it last? Thiers ;- Barrot ;-- he's crowalers ;-All's gone ;- they're settled with The old knave and his ruling, And Louis Philippe's Smith. A serry cab is flying,-For near St. Cloud he's bound ; For alms among the soldiers His old hat's going round; Now comes a week of dodging. Of dread that they'll condemn His kingship to the mercy That he had shown to them; Now, millions, crown and whiskers And fear all parted with, Hesteams towards Nowhaven, A Mr William Smith, Ob, well this swial story Hay shock each royal car! And yst I trust its warning To all is passing clear; The moral you'll be drawing From this my tale of France Is plainly, king and rulers, Step out, my crowns, zdvance; Or incomes, thrones and whiskers You'll, friend, be parting with Por pilet costs and Claremonts And passports filled with Smith. W. C. BERNES, Say, why should we coward-like seek but to trace, Existence in bondage and shame f Shall we bid the fair spirit her image efface. And linger on still in eternal disgrace, Unworthy of honour or fame ! Hark, hark, even new to the schoing sound, Resounding from valley to hill, It rides on the whirlwind, encircling around, The nations of Europe in tyranny found,-Up, up, then! We will ! Ay, we will ! We respond to the call for our spirits have felt. Great Ged ! 'tis a message from thee, And we swear by the throne, before which we have knelt That the Countries thou gavest to Sagon and Celt,

Shall alons be enjoyed by the free.

'You heard Smith O'Brien on Monday last, amidst the kowlings of your Parliament mob, deliver Ireland's defiance :- think you this man will ehrink from your new-made London 'felony,' or be gagged and frightened by your 'bills' with their huge mob majorities? But, perhaps, you imagine it was a mere display of individual contumnoy, or a diff on the world. The itide of emigration for the paraged and frightened by your 'bills' with their paraged and frightened by your body of individual contamacy, or picture very stills that of the world. The itide of emigration flows is paraged and frightened by your body of individual contamacy, or picture very stills that of the world'. The itide of emigration flows is paraged and frightened by your body of individual contamacy, or picture very world every stills. The sense is guitting 'his native be defay the expense is guitting 'his native be defay the expense is guitting 'his native be defay the expense is guitting 'his native contrained by our selection of the there was no eriminal independence of the back under of the interest these is maide of the interest the six middle ranks weel also full and the data of the six middle ranks wheel also full at the left fank. When this good to the lefter. No more fortunate event has the formed, it the other three of the left, pivoting on the left fank. When this append for Ireland than your selection of William Sinth O' Britem and Thomas Fraucis Meagher to be world which the there data of the six added they out were of opinions who had swern to give a sinth 's gliation.'' The sentime, is column wheel to come were of opinions who had swern to give a sinth of the left fank. When this append for Ireland than your selection of William Sinth O' Britem and Thomas Fraucis Meagher to be there of the lefter world which is the other three which it heaves of Comanons, and experessorts there of the lefter. Sinth of the sint because they are precisely the men who will not blench before your judges, your bayonets, your square is complete. A little practice, and this c juries, or your gibbets. What the people want to be all done in half the time necessary to write it. see in their leaders is individual heroism; is the

First, to crash and frighten men who have taken upon them a task like ours, moved by such motives, stirred by such passions, sustained by such determilearning as a political economist has not aided you. There is a demand, a brisk and increasing demand, for treason and sedition; you know demand (see Adam Smith) creates a fsupply. If the UNITED IRISHMAN be removed, others will be found to farnish the article in any quantity that may be needed ; and indeed, I hereby advertise to all enterprising 'Jacobins, that in Ireland there has been opened an alto-gether boundless market for this kind of ware; that the article wanted is of the coarcest and strongest kind; that ornamests and trimmings (as brilliant humour or tender postry) are not absolutely necessary; all that is required being good, sound, hearty, bonafde aedition, plain military instructions, sharp incessives to rebellion, strong treason, and therough going felony witheut benefit of clergy. 'However, my lord, as you have undertaken this ins.' that in Ireland there has been opened an altotask-as you have deliberately pitted this British 'law' against the Irish nation, there is one little matter I should like to arrange with you. I have already broached the subject to my Lord Clarendon; but there is no use in talking to him-he is too hopelessly committed to bad company, and involved in evil courses. I mean, of course, the packing of the jury. Your lordship, however, is the author of a work on the British Constitution, and also (perhaps you forget it, as most other persons do, but I assure you that you are) of a memoir of Lord William Rus. sell, your distinguished ancestor. It is mainly for the sake of refreshing your memory (and the pub-lic's) upon the subject of this memoir, that I have chosen to address my present letter to your lordship. You had great zeal thirty years ago for 'constitutional liberty,' and all that sort of thing, (you may forget it, but I do assure you that you had)-and you tell, in this memoir, with becoming indignation, how that the Court, when it intended to shed the blood of the popular leaders, chested the citizens of London of their rights, and got hold of the appoint-ment of the sheriffs (his villany was only temporary in London-it is a permanent institution of state in Dablin), and how the Court 'soon had an opportunity of making use of their new power; '-how, 'having shed the blood of Colledge, the Court next attempted the life of Lord Shaftesbury' (vol. ii., p. 6)-how the eity was thronged with troops to intimidate the people; and how Roger L'Estrange, in the columns of the OBSERVATOR (which was the name the TIMES then went by), declared that a citizen's skull was but a thing to try the temper of a soldier's sword upon'-(vol. ii., p. 11). You further narrate, mylord, how that when the bloodhounds at last pounced on Lord Russell, 'after the examination was finished, he was sent a clese prisoner to the Tower. Upon his going in he told his servant, Taunton, that he was sworn against, and that they would have his life. Taunton said he hoped it would not be in the power of his enemies to take it. Lord Russell answered yes, the devil is losse (meaning that the sheriff had his instructions). From this moment he looked on himself as a dying man, and turned his thoughts wholly to another world. He read much in the scriptures, particularly in the psalms' (vel. ii., p. 25). Truly, it was time for him to make his soul But the trial came on, and 'upon calling over the names. Lord Russell challenged no less than oneand thirty, a fact which can hardly be explained,' says your lordship, 'but by supposing that some pains had been taken by his enemies in the selection,' (p. 40). Your lordship may say that. But all his challenges were of no avail : his enemies had selected too skilfully; and they murdered him on Towerhill.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

the first and second rank, as far before the first nank as possible, just as in charging infantry the pikes of the rescal are thrust between the men of the first rank. But a charge en cavelry, except on their flank, from a cross strees, er read running at an angle to their line of march, er ether ambush, will soldom be might be confined within the walls of a prison in a few days. that flag would be berne before a regiment of will hold their first meeting in this

possible. Cavalry always charge. Their great days, that flag would be borne before a regiment of will hold their first meeting in this strength is in the impetus of the gallop. To destroy volunteers of this country in 1848. He said he had What particular line of operation

O'Brien, Meagher. and Mitchel, and they were placed under a rule to plead in four days. How far these parties are likely to be intimidated by such precedings, may be learned from the following ex-tracts from the UNITED IRISHMAN, which we take from the MORNING CHRONICLE of Monday, and which abatement in its (the UNITED IRISHMAN, which we take from the MORNING CHRONICLE of Monday, and which atabatement in its (the UNITED IRISHMAN, it is more violent and determined than heretofore. The ex-tracts are from a letter of Mr Mitchel, to Lord John Russell:disposed as we have shown above-mucketeers and tleman concluded a very long address amid vooiriflemen in the centre. Hellow squares-that is ferous cheers. squares of pikemen, each of the sides of which should be at least three, and not more than four ranks deep | O'Gorman, Hellywood, and the remainder of the de--are the best; they allow fire-arms to play from the eentre, which squares of greater solidity do not. Mr MEAGUER came forward amid deafening cheers,

the right, pivoting on the right flank-musketeers which, if necessary, they would break down with an and riffemen fall in, the sides close up, and your armed hand. (Cheers.) He wished to say these square is complete. A little practice, and this can things before the termination of their trial and before

all done in half the time necessary to write it. So much for eavalry. Artillery must be captured Parliament. (He held in his hand a very showy flag, muskets, all rules are impossible, and useless-everything depends on courage and activity. After behold in the centre of that flag the red hand which the first rush, however, the pike should be grasped struck her down on the plains of Ulster. He conin the centre, and your enemies spiked right and cluded with a prayer that Heaven might bless the atirred by such passions, sustained by such determined in the centre, and your encements spiked right and nation, as I have described to yeu. Second, to stay discontent and disaffection by shutting the months who utter what all think and feel. On this latter what all think and feel. On this latter point I am supprised that your lordship's well known while pike-men cover the left, and right, and rearso as to prevent their recapture by a charge of ca-

valry. 'The man who pulls his trigger without being sure' Mind that ! of his aim gives strength to the enemy. Mind that !!

"To take sure aim, the same general rules are whom he was happy to fraternise, and to suit the acman's experience of his own barrel. We give a few

-Young and Old Ireall Irishmon, bonded

to of Ireland-anda bout to form them-Association,' and city immediately. strength is in the impetus of the gallop. To destroy volunteers of this country in 1848. He said he had the method be armed with a ferrule of iron, the head, should be armed with a ferrule of iron, the the shelfts ferward, so as to bring the points to a sit by astute lawyers had been removed. All sections these men mean

Shall along be chowed by the free. JOHN SERLIN, JOHN SERLIN, JOHN SERLIN, JOHN SERLIN, Exclassion Exclassion JOHN SERLIN, Behind the knee, if the pikes be over long—and slope the 'haits forward, so as to bring the points to a level with the riders' breasts when charging. The second rank stand immediately over the rank in this points of Repealers were anxious for its formation, and in this were anxious for its formation, and in this count of S00, and said the objection raised against the 'haits forward, so as to bring the points to a level with the riders' breasts when charging. The second rank stand immediately over the rank fueling, and throw their pikes forward at a level jury found true bills for sedition against Meesrs O'Brien, Meagher. and Mitchel, and they were placed under a rule to plead in four days. How far

The CHAIRMAN next gave, 'Messrs Mesgher,

FELLOW COUNTRIMES,

The social condition of the people of England has been long neglected; the rights of labour and the duties of property have been soldom reasoned upon; and when they have been discussed, it has, in too many cases, been for party purpises, and with | which called forth great obsering :-struck her down on the plains of Ulster. He con-cluded with a prayer that Heaven might bless the vengeance which that social union would be size to kindle! (Here the harper played the Battle of the Bavne' amid great excitement.) Boyne' amid great excitement.) The CHAIRMAN next proposed 'The French Re-Mr Joseph H. DUNNE responded. He said, he Mr JOSEPH H. DUNNE responded. He said, he is processinently the leader of European nations in view:-was sprung from the people offered his sympachy to industrial production; but it is a lamentable feature Ist.-Mr O'Brien, Mr Meagher, and Mr Mitchel, with in the progress of her civilisation, that an increase repudiat spplicable both to smooth bores and rifes, allowance tion to the word, he cordially shook hands with them. of weaten within the state has borieus citizens. And, of wealth within the state has been followed by an being made for the sights in the latter, and for every He said that if the right of petition was denied to whilst all the secondary interests arising from labour

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY. APRIL 17th. In the absence of Mr M'Gharn, Mr Comming, from Edinburgh, was called to the chair.

Mr CLARK read a letter from Dublin calling upon Mr O'Conner to attend a meeting in that city to support the Charter on Easter Monday; and a va-riety of letters from various parts of the country, ap-proving of the conduct of Mr O'Cenner and the Convention on Monday, the 10th.

Mr CLARK said be was anxious to call the attention of the Convention to the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the subject, of the national petition. It was represented that that petition was an attempt to impose upon parliament, and therefore it required some explanation should be given. He believed that all petitions presented to given. He believed that all petitions presented to the House of Commons were inspected by a com-mittee appointed for that purpose. Now, in the pre-sent instance, the principal part of the signatures were not obtained until Friday and Saturday befors the messing, therefore it was impossible to count them. Petition sheets from Loods were stated to contain 54,000; Manchester, 170,000 signatures; which was taken for granted to be correct, and he believed the numbers were correct. (Hear, hear.) Mr Feargus O'Connor made his report of the numbor of signatures from a written statement which was handed to him shortly before he went down to parliament, therefore he could not be blamed. It was impossible to prevent improper names being

laced to public petitions, and with respect to indei ne accounts from the 'interior' bring fresh intel-ligence of deaths by famine and pestilence. The work of extermination goes on bravely too. The ant signatures, he felt confident that they were thinkind by enemies of the Chartists. Delegates could work of extermination goes on bravely too. The net be responsible for names attached to a patition. landlerde are clutching up all they can get, and He balleved similar charges might be brought against where all is gone, the unfortunate tenantry are sent adrift on the world. The tide of emigration flows to parlia mens. There might have been some negli-

mittee of the House of Commons, and expressed as wish that they could get the petition back again toexamine it. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution that a committee he appointed todraw up a statement with respect to the signaturesto the petition, in order to sot the public right astregarded the conduct of members of the Convention,

was agreed to by a majority of 14 to 4. Mr Clark, Mr Wheeler, and Mr Graham, weresnominated to draw up the statement. Mr JULIAN HABNEY read the following document.

KATTINGHAM LIFE AND PROPERTY PROTECTION SOCIETY. It was resolved at a public meeting held at the Seven That the householders and inhabitants of the town of stands, in his relation to the material world, as con- Norsingbam, then present, do agree to enrol themselves troller, to a given extent, of all the elements of in- as a Life and Property Protection Society, for the foldividual and national greatness; and Great Britain lowing reasons, and holding the subjoined o'jects in

Ist .--- To prove in the most emphatic manner that we repudiate with indignation and abhorrence the intentions, objects, and acts of all rioters, thieves, pickpockets, shoplifters, and incendiaries.

2ad,-To calm the apprehensions and do away with

prefer firing at him after he has passed you, when bright shining pike blade at the top of the flag before ing evidence will convince you that it has in no way the assertion that the people of Nottingham desire to nail before you nail him. '3. Bring your gun to bear by the strength of your right arm; throw as little weight as possible on your left, until you have covered, and are about to steady left, until you have covered, and are about to steady head before me rises like a morning star in the dark-bead before me rises like a morning star in the dark-the following documents from parliamentary re-and order, in all public meetings held in Nottingham, bead before me rises like a morning star in the dark-the rifles. My friends (said he) that glittering pike head before me rises like a morning star in the dark-bead before me rises like a morning star in the dark-to the rifles and order, in all public meetings held in Nottingham, bead before me rises like a morning star in the dark-to consider and discuss their grievances, and to patitions for the removal of the same by legislative means. and order, in all public meetings held in Nottingham, for the removal of the same by legislative means. 6:h.-That as the highest legal authorities proclaims the undisputed right of all Englishmen to possess and use arms, we forthwith agree to provide ourselves with defensive arms at our own individual expense, and for the protection of life and property, believing the same tobe in strict conformity with the customs and laws of our country. 7:h.-That we shall hold ourselves in readiness to act with the authorities in any case when an attack is made upon the property or lives of the middle or working classes. 8:h.-That all meetings of the society shall be public. CHARLES ROBERTS, Chairman. All persons desirous of being enrolled as members of the society can do so any Monday evening from eight until ten o'clook, at the Seven Stars, Barker Gate, where every information can be obtained. A report was delivered from the Registration Time and space do not allow us to write all we Committee, after which the following resolution was Committee shall consist of twenty members ; the five from starvation ; that our experience teaches us that members of the Executive Committee, and fifteen the English working people are rapidly declining in persons elected at a public meeting to be holden in physical strength; that vagrancy and disease are on the increase; that myriads of families in the localities three consecutive meetings to be disfranchised, un-

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Osborne Place, Blackheath,

LINES ON THE PRESENT MOVEMENTS.

Now hope unto the human heart A gladdening ray hath lent: The clouds that hung black O'er its future track, By the dawning light are reat. Clear in the distant horizon, A gathering fiame appears! And tyrants gaze At the reddening blaze, While their souls are filled with fears! Full well they know the time is near, When oppression's reign must yield ; When the growing might Of truth and right Shall shiver their brazen shield ! Long, long with degradation's chains The suffering masses they've press'd,-Mock'd at their woes. Till their spirits rose And gush'd from their madden'd breasts. From land to land now the spirit sweeps, Like the rush of a mighty sea: The despots quake, While the masses wake To the cry of LIBERTY ! As the early sun, with sulivening beams, Revives the fraitful plain, Lo, the march of trath Brings back earth's youth, And freedom wakes again! Millions start from that torpid sleep, Which with their lives began; And prosperous peace Gives rich increase To the arts that ennoble man. "Then each for all, and all for each,"-

The banner waves unfurl'd, On equity's base They seek to raise The dynasty of the world ! Thus every man is every clime, Will live to bless his birth ; When labour's name Gives equal claim To the blessings of the earth! While virtue like the dawning morn,

Shall shed a ballowed leaven; And whispering love, In every grove, Make earth a dream of heaven. Let reigning power not seek to crush Progression's peaceful band, Lest goaded on By untold wrong They grasp the burning brand ! For who can tell, in that heur of strife-When angry passions range-But wrongs long nursed May insignant burst, And make a dread revenge ! Profusely human blood may flow, Till it reddens the tranquil sea :---Still oppression's name Shall beer the shame, Down to posterity! And sages will point to that dreadful time, While the heroes calmly sleep, And teach their youth This lasting truth,-That as we sow, we reap. DAVID KNOX, Glasgow, April, 1848. THE RESPOND TO LIBERTY. Arouse from your thraldom, both Sazon and Celt, Nor long-r be branded as slave, And swear by the torinrez your kindred have felt, That the hour has arrived for the blow to be dealt, Then striks it, 'tis worthy the brave. Has the stream of vitality dried in the vein ? The fire ceased to burn in the soul? Have we such so degraded through certiem and pain, That we never can rise to our manhood again, Responsive to liberty's call ?

'In the act of 1 William and Mary, annulling Lord Russell's attainder, it is recited that he was convicted by means of 'undue and illegal returns of

mean the English government-never got one verdict against a political offender, save from a well and

practised in the framing of the jury to try O'Connell and the repeal conspirators a short time before. They thought they could not repeat that trick so soon again ; so they foolishly admitted three of the national party into the box.

' I know, my lord, you will not commit that mistake again. I do not quote these passages from your lordship's book in the expectation that any silly weakness will prevail to make you give us a fair trial. I hope I know my place better : we are mere Irish ; and I have not the presumption to imagine that we are entitled to as fair a jury as the noble British martyr, Lord William Russell. I have set these things down, therefore, not because I hope to produce any effect upon you, but because I know this letter will be read by (or read to) at least a hundred thousand men. "Of course you will pack the jury against us, merely because all the world knows you dare not bring us to trial before an impartial jury of our countrymen. If you do, it will be the last criminal prosecution in Ireland at the snit of. 'Our Lady the Queen'-as indeed, in any case, I trust it will be the last. ' It matters little now whether you pack or do not pack. Whatever kind of trial you select-a fair one or a fraudulent-a trial for misdemeanour, or a trial for felony ; or whether you drop juries altogether, and try grape-shot, I tell you that you are met. The game is a foot; the work is begun. Ireland has now the 'British'Empire' by the throat ; and if she relax her gripe till the monster is strangled, may she be a province, lashed and starved for ever. Amen. 'I remain, my Lord, JOHN MITCHEL.'

your aim; then grip hard with the left hand, draw the elbow a little in, and tighten the museles of the left

the level of his breast-and steady. 5. From the moment you raise the gun to the

shoulder till you have fired, hold your breath tightdo not respire or inspire; if you do, ten to one your enemy may not expire.

"Ram your ball heme-let your rod hop on it, before you consider it leaded properly. If a gun be not properly loaded, it is mere chance. 'These short rules we recommend to all rifle clubs

and musket and carbine men. Next week we shall (Cheers.) have other matters to treat of.' The NATION is equally determined in its tone.

The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, referring to the Repeal ebate in the House of Commons, says :--'One great difficulty will be removed by this re-

fusal to entertain the question of Ireland's right to make her own laws. Men-men who have manhord and the sense of dignity which it confers-will bence forth for ever abstain from coming before the British parliament in the character of suppliants. The last petition to an English parliament for a repeal of the union has been signed : wither the slavish hand that ever signs another! Ret the coward tongue that wishers, and to the hopes of many malevolent public works in many cases are closed, and all would counsel such degradation ! The Rubicon has been passed. Henceforth our path lies in another | tist demonstration of the 10th has passed away with. | misery and wretchedness everywhere manifest. direction.'

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF REPEALERS. On Saturday a grand soirce took place at the Muchina and decanters well replenished. Over the able position as Chieftain of British millions. chair were two large flags. One of them the flag | There is little of particular interest to record of the | peglect of the interest of labour will sap the foundaborne before the 1st regiment of Irish Volunteers ; by gone week in Dublin. Events, no doubt, seem | tions of national greatness, and in the end be ruinous the other an Irish tricolour with a large shining hastening with railway speed to a crisis; and nobody to the true interests of all. 'pike' at the top. The mottoes were: 'The Volun-teers of 1782;' 'Welcome home, Deputation from France.' On an orange and green flag, 'Ireland's Truest Patriot, W. S. O'Brien, M.P;' 'Ireland's Legislative Independence;' Repeal and No Surren-district, not yet under the restrictions of the Coerder;' 'The Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ire- cion Act, the guasmith and armourer are plying a

on her granting an immediate repeal of the Union.

on ner granting an immediate repeat of the Union. The CHAIBMAN gave the next toast, 'The People.' Mr FRASEB (the celebrated ironmenger.) being called upon to respond, said he felt proud at being called upon to speak to the toast of the people, par-ticularly so when one of Ireland's noblest sons was arraigned that day as a criminal. He believed the power of the Irish was never rightly fathomed till they laid hands mone him. (Valuement cheers folthey laid hands upon him. (Vehement cheers fol-lowed this sentiment.) Before they arraigned for lowed this sentiment.) Before they arraighed for sedition. they should first have removed the cause of such sedition. All the Repealers required was the repeal of the Legislative Union, they should have it that, they would not be satisfied with less. (Cheers.)

Memory of the Volunteers of 1782.'

public."

The CHAIRMAN proposed the 'Republic of America. Ar M'Gube replied with his usual elequence, in arm. Linger as shortly on your aim as possible. 4. In firing at a standing figure, or figure moving full front towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you, raise your aim from his feet to full four towards you have to be to b

> Mr DOHENY next addressed the meeting, and ex pressed his determination to violate the Act of Par-

leave his wife and children to his country, provide that country succeeded in the struggle; and, i not, he had no wish to live for wife or children The meeting broke up at twenty-five minutes pas

twelve in good order.

THE LATE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .--- THE ARMING ---THE STATE PROSECUTIONS. - GRAND SOIREE. - THE know of the people - but we regret to be compelled to adopted :- That the Election and Registrations. PROTESTANT REPEALERS. - GOVERNMEET PREPARA- state that we have personally known many deaths TIONS .- FAMINE AND EXTERMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Contrary to the fears of legions of wellout giving our tyrants an opportunity to wreak their

vengeance on the people, and quench the flume of liberty in the blood of slaughtered thousands.

evergreens. Iners were rows of tables along the their pictors. It is also a cause of na-chased tickets. They were abundantly supplied with tea and coffee, de. The table on the p'atform was decrated with vases of flowers, and a service of government.) should be able to maintain his honour-ching or difference of wells and an invectorate and professed for the British decrated with vases of flowers, and a service of well real professed for the maintain his honour-ching and a service of British willight with will stalk ching and a service of British willight willight willight will be and content of British and an invectorate and professed for the British decrated with vases of flowers, and a service of British willight willight will be and content of British willight will be and the maintain his honour-ching and decrated will well professed for the maintain his honour-ching and decrated will well professed for the maintain his honour-ching and decrated will well professed for the maintain his honour-ching and decrated will well professed for the maintain his honour-ching and decrated will well professed for the maintain his honour-ching and decrated will well professed for the maintain his honour-ter and content will be able to maintain his honour-ching and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ching and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ching and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ching and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ching and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter and decrated will be able to maintain his honour-ter an

After the circulation of the cup which 'cheers but O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel. On Saturday, and hovels inhabited by our brethren-in the worknot inebriates,' the CHAIRMAN rose, and proposed 'The those gentlemen appeared to answer to their recogni- shops and factories-in the clubs and in the streets, ⁴ posed principally of the most bigeted Teries in the ity - but two or three Liberal Catholics and Pro-testants are in the number-not one Repeater or testants are in the number-not one Repeater or Nationalist. True bills for uttering 'seditious and pro-testants are in the number-not one Repeater or Nationalist. True bills for uttering 'seditious and pro-testants are in the number-not one Repeater or to think of the destinies of this great people; and inflammatory speeches,' on the 15th of March last, are found against O'Brien and Meagher, whilst to 'make assurance doubly sure,' two bills for publishing seditious articles in the UNITED IRISHMAN are found against poor Mitchel. He will pay 'Black Mail' or the Devil's a witch ! Mitchel, however, is not a fellow to be terrified at triffes. Two years or in the against poor Mitchel. Two years or in the low years or in the deletes; that civilisation, in its present form, it to many mere cruel and insufferable than the most is to found against poor Mitchel. Two years or in the low years or in the deletes; that civilisation, in its present form, it to many mere cruel and insufferable than the most is to found against poor Mitchel. Two years or in the deletes; that civilisation, in its present form, it to many mere cruel and insufferable than the most is the memorial.

Mr O'Donoguus, secretary to the trades com-mittee, then read an address from that body to Mr Brien. Breaking up of the rules of tyranny Breaking up of the family ties, and local associations it will not be quenched at all ! It will blaze redly, mittee, then read an address from that body to Mr Brien. Mr O'Donoguus, secretary to the trades com-mittee, then read an address from that body to Mr Brien. Mr O'Donoguus, secretary to the trades com-mittee, then read an address from that body to Mr Brien. The traversers do not retain counsel at the approach-ing trials. Each has his respective solicitor, but they defend themselves. May heaven defend the right. Much excitement is expected during the trials, and it is said that government are already adopting steps to secure the vindication of of 'Lsw,' outside, as well as inside, of the Court of Queen's Bench. You know what I mean.

2. Be sure you see your man plainly over the the duty of inculcating disaffection to the English the following documents from parliamentary re-

and Cities with the Average Age at Death.

Name of Place.	Gentlemen and their Families.	Tradesmn, and their Familion.	Work peo l pleand Families.	Nature of Occupation.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Years.	Years.	Years.	·
Travo	40	83	28	Miners
Derby	49	88	21	Agriculturists
Manchester	99	20	17	Manufacturers
Bolton Union	84	23	18	ditto
Bethnal Green	45	26 ·	16	Artisans
Leeds Boreugh	44	27	19	Manufacturers
Kendal Union	45	89	- 84	ditto
Liverpool	. 95	22	35	Commercial
County of Wilts	50	48	83 -	Agriculturists
Do. of Rutland	52	41	38	ditto

which we represent, have no visible means of living ; | less he shall give a valid reason for so doing.' enemies on this side of the channel, the great Char. trade suspended-language fails us to describe the

sie Hall, Abbey-street, which was erowded to excess in every part. The hall was tastefully adorned with evergreens. There were rows of tables along the their blood-thirsty enomies, and secure the ultimate to impress upon your minds the great truth, that if It is a subject of congratulation that the Chartist | cessity of an inquiry into the organisation and cir- | oiatory of the Whigs and their Gagging Bill, had triumphant through the land-that the continued

The responsibility between a government and s people should ever be well understood, and we wish to address the government in plain language, on matters affecting their interests, in common with the true interests of the people. Unfortunately the existing government of England has increased the national 'It seems, then, that there was packing of juries in those days-a horrible scandal, when practised in England, and against so amiable a nobleman But dees not your lerdship know that all these exormities, and worse, are regularly practised in Ire-land down to the present day? Do you not know that in Dublin the sheriff is always the creature of the Crawn? And that he is created for this express purpose? Do you not know that your faction—I mean the English government—never eot one verexpenditure, and has shown an almost uniform deterskilfully packed jury? And that in the only case health of the Queen of Ireland.' In prefacing the zances at the Court of Queen's Bench. They did not the poverty and discontent is universal; and that we where they did not pack (viz., The Queen against toast, he said they would appeal from the Imperial come in procession through the streets as had been recommend the English government to consult the

existing government to take good heed what they do. And he'll do it again.' Memory of the Volunteers of 1782.' The CHAIRMAN then gave, amid vooiferous cheer-ng, 'The health of Ireland's uncompromising repro-entative, Mr Smith O'Brien.' Mathematical actions of the generation of the generatio we will regret their follies and crimes, and mourn over their ignorance ; and while we suffer from the ignorance of ethers, we will use our influence to change the institutions of the country, to create a more healthy public mind in Great Britain and Ire. land, and seemre as an heirloom to posterity, privileges and consforts, which we know to be our rights, but unhappily do not enjoy. Scientific Institution, App? 11th, 1843.

The Convention then adjourned. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

The Chairman (Mr M'Grath) read a letter, giving We do not now wish to discuss all the causes that an account of holding of large meetings at Maccleshave conduced to bring about the present state of field and Northampton, at which resolutions, in sup-English society, as such a wish would imply the ne- port of the Convention and the Charter, and denunŤ

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Carried unanimously.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

Mr CLARK reported from the Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the number of signatures to the monster petition, that they could not ascertain whether the number of signatures stated by the House of Commons as affixed to the petition, or the number stated by those who were entrusted with the getting up of the petition, was correct. (Hear.s The only plan that could be adopted to ascertain-that would be for the House of Commons to consent to the motion of F. O'Connor, and appoint a select committee of inquiry. In the absence of the petition it was impossible to say on which side the error lay. They could not form any correct opinion on the subject. The committee appointed by the Conventions consequently had declined drawing up any report.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATE NAL ASSEMBLY.

Mr T. CLARK said he had observed from an answer given by Sir G. Grey, as to a proposed procession of Mr Charles Cochrane, on Easter Monday, that it would be impossible that any memorial co the Queen or the government, could be presented next week, in consequence of the Easter recess, and that skilluly packed jury? And that in the only case where they did not pack (viz., The Queen against Duffy, tried two years ago), they failed ignomi-nicusly. The reason why they did not pack the jury in this case was, that they had been thoroughly ashamed and braucht into disrepute by the mestrous fraud practised in the framing of the jury to try O'Connell

Mri CLARK thought the Touvention had no right to arrange the business for a larger body.

Mr SHIRRON considered that the memorial should That despite of our warning they refuse to care for be presented by a procession, and he would therefore.

nor men and women begging for bread which the could not obtain. iament at present under consideration. (Cheers.

He said he would joyfully submit to the bulks, and

Dublin, 17th April.

land.' The mist conspisuous members on the plat- lucrative calling. The government should pause in

Mr Mitchel also continues his military instructions under the head of 'Our War Department.' Here are a few illustrations of the nature of these lessons as quoted by the MORNING CHRONICLE.

'No. FIL-DRILLING (CONTINUED) - We have ex plained how lines of pikemen should charge on inlevel of the necks of the horses, or the breasts of the may appear a paragox) were arming, and that Ser. I may may that new theory that new theory of the necks of the horses, or the breasts of the may appear a paragox) were arming, and that Ser. I may may that new theory of the necks of the horses, or the breasts of the may appear a paragox) were arming, and that Ser. I may may that new theory of the necks of the horses, or the breasts of the may appear a paragox) were arming, and that Ser. I may may that new theory of the necks of the horses, or the breasts of the genet. Way ren's call was being responded to. As tween Repealers in Dublin. Particular individual attempt upon his life. Mr Steele formerly pessessed than starve, if he found, how ver, that he may appear a paragox, the may appear a paragox, were arming, and that Ser. I may may that new theory of the second rank should be pushed genet. Way ren's call was being responded to. As tween Repealers in Dublin. Particular individual attempt upon his life. Mr Steele formerly pessessed the new tween the old ground; self interest may a good erate in Ireland, but has latterly been in re-supported by the country, he would nat go for ward on a level with the chests of the horses—and to the formation of a National Guard, he and may still hold on the old ground; self interest may a good erate in Ireland, but has latterly been in re-supported by the country, he would nat go for ward on a level with the chests of the horses—and to the formation of a National Guard, he and may still hold on the old ground; self interest may a good erate in Ireland, but has latterly been in re-supported to ask if they had that for a still hold on the old ground; attempt and the old ground is self interest. Mr Hansey wished to ask if they had that for the print of the bound for the old ground is self interest.

Mr BARBY then presented the hon. gentleman with the flag before-mentioned, inscribed with the words, 'Ireland's truest Patriot,' &c. Mr FRASER desired to have the volunteers' flag

1782 lowered from the place it oc supied, so that he could formally present it to Mr O'Brien. The hon. gentleman accepted these flags, and bowed to the individuals who severally presented them.

A harper, on an elevated platform behind the chair, played some appropriate airs, which excited great enthusiasm. An amateur band was also in attendance, which, on Mr O'Brien coming forward to the front of the platform struck up 'The con- sands of 'brave men,' to do honour to the noble

quering hero.' Mr O'BRIEN made a lengthened reply in the course of which he said: A portion of the assembly were he toasts, the bearing of the numbers present, beplanter. Unless the pikement are well disciplined, or pledged to carry out certain operations in the country tokened 'no surrender,' and showed the government protected by cavalry, a charge on the latter should below be bazarded. If they are fools enough to sit stock-still on their horses, and wait for yon, charge on them at once, as on infantry; with this differ-ence, the ranks of the pikemen should close up—the level of the necks of the pikemen should be elevated to the level of the necks of the horses, or the braves to the level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the brave arming, and that Ser-level of the necks of the horses, or the braves of the horses, or the braves of the horses of the

The soirce given to the French deputation, came off in the Princess Theatre, Abbey-street, on last

Saturday evening. It was a splendid affair ; 560 sat down to dinner, whilst the galleries, and every other portion of the building, were filled to every flowing. Hundreds of 'fair women' mingled amongst thou-

fantry. Unless the pikemen are well alsoiphiled, or plouged to carry our certain operations in theorem and prosecution are now 'no go' in erossing the viver in a boat, succeeded in resource, and he thought it was time there that coercion and prosecution are now 'no go' in that coercion and prosecution are now 'no go' in the viver in a boat, succeeded in resource, Convention, and he thought it was time there had been to see the 'froternisation' him. He was impediately the view of 1848 (Cheers). He was pleasant to see the 'froternisation' him. He was impediately the view of 1848 (Cheers). He was pleasant to see the 'froternisation' him. unless a good prize is to be won, such as a park of -one of which was a national Guard, or an array of field artillery, or baggage, or ammunition waggons, bo the latter should be no more ta king, but they should set about the occasion. Many of the leading station, and from thence to King's College Hospital, acting. They had to see the state of the Repeal Association sat at the board where he at present remains. Whilst in the receiving where he at present remains. Whilst in the receiving where he at present remains. Whilst in the receiving where he at present remains. Whilst in the receiving to set the state of the latter should be no more to king.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE CF TOM STEELE, THE HEAD would be prepared to use any languago he might at suicide was made on Waterloe-bridge by Mr Steele,

reasons; not because Sir G. Grey would be out of next weak be better employed in meeting, their various constituencies, and mutually exchanging opinions. After the specimen of legislation Sir G. Grey hadjust given them, by which they were liable to transportation for speaking their minds, they should never mantion his name but with exectation, as the Cas lercagh of 1848-the Narvaes of England. (Cheers) He thought that thuse elected an Good Friday should have time to see whether, if they used independent language, the country were prenared to go to any extent in their support, because, it so, he

PACIFICATOR.'-On Wednesday evening, an attempt consider necessary, regardless of all consequences, at suicide was made on Waterloe-bridge by Mr Steele, even though he subjected himself to transportation hetter known as 'Tom Steele, O'Connell's head paoi | for seven years, or for life. But he would not do so ficator.' It appears that the unfortunate gentleman unless he had an assurance from the people that they

mevnied one of the seats on the upper side of the would support him to the last extremity. bridge, and instantly plunged head foremest from the Mr GRAHAM supported the amendment. They have third arch into the river, but a waterman, who was ought not to undo what had been done by the whole

hand to bear the expenses of the Assemuly sitting in London next week?

Mr CLABE said, that the cost of 100 men sitting in putse of one gentleman to deliay the expenses of that

Convention. (Hear, hear.) Several delegates stated that they were supported by their own constituents, and that if the Conven tion was in debt, the country ought at once to tion was in acor, the country ought on by Mr and he thought the , Convention ought to adopt Mr

censions relative to their position was un- the petition yo'i presented was a huge lie-a gross founded, or the Convention had been deceived and misled as to the number of signatures appear, if ih y had been deceived, they ought to con-fess the fact, and properly test the feelings of the and give bir a the utmost constitutional support they people in future. If the resolution was carried he could. should propose resolutions to test the feelings of the The people, taking full guarantees that they were not again imposed upon by the machinations of their enemies, or the misshievousness of inels in their own ranks. With regard to the expenses of the Assembly, he thought that instad of the members being paid individually by their constituents, a common fund ought to be formed, and everybody paid alike, though he had no personal interest in the matter,

sembly next week would be uspless. In the mean- ceptions, the address was amended by striking out sembly next week would be useless. In the mean-repriors, the address was amended by striking ont time great good could be done in the country. It the evidence objected to, and unanimously agreed must not be supposed that Mr O'Connor had alto-gether abandoned the discussion on the Charter. On the contrary, it was his intention to give notice that the contrary, it was his intention to give notice that the contrary, it was his intention to give notice that the contrary defendence objected to, and unanimously agreed to; and it was then resolved, that the address be im mediately printed, and forwarded to the local secre taries, with a request that it be reprinted and extenthe would bring forward the question at an early day after the rec ss, and it would be the bounden duty of the people to suppreshim on that occasion. He was the express purpose, petitions should be agreed to the several parties concerned. and sent to the members whorepresent the borough Mr Child moved, that the Convention, at its or district in which these meetings were keld. By rising, should adjourn until Tuesday next.

subject might be. The motion and amendment were then put, when the former was declared to be carried by a large majority, and the National Assembly therefore stands postponed till the first of May. Mr GLENNISTER considered that their duties as de-legates ceased on Saturday next, and, therefore, he would move, as another amendment, that they ad-journed until Saturday morning. Ultimately, Mr Child's motion was adopted, and Ultimately, Mr Child's motion was adopted, and

A committee was then appointed to superintend the circulation of the various addresses throughout | Tuesday morning. the country.

THE NATIONAL PETITION AND NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Mr HARNEY rose to move a resolution, to the effect that the resolution previously passed, empowering the chairmen of the simu.tancous meetings to be held on Good Friday, to sign the proposed memorial to the Queen should be rescinded, and that the memorial should be casses of the British empire, feel it to be our duty years of age men were compelled to serve in the this country generally, with regard to the objects we militia, and, therefore, it was competent for them to have in view. We, therefore, are desirous of dE-sign petitions. He also proposed further, that the abusing your minds of the prejudice engendered by sign petitions. He also proposed further, that the false representation. females in tayour of that measure should sign a senecessary to redeem the character of the Convention condition of the working classes. If they be suffer-Commons upon it, made up his mind never to sign and to Frevent outrage upon either, you must resort mies to the Charter who appended the ribald names increased within the last few years. With such a Grey their assistance. Hence the mistake. to the sheets, which it was said they contained. But state of things staring us in he felt that they were placed in a false position, and appeal to you, as men, if it be not nethough, looking at the tone of the house, it might be that you have been taught to look upon the labournot uncharitably supposed that anything that would ing classes of this country as unworthy of these prisell against them would be strained to the utmost. vileges which are enjoyed by the upper classes and (Cheers.) But this was their position: they had vourselves; and we perceive that it will not be easy are constantly being made, for the complete emanci-no committee to say that they had examined the to remove this prejudice, unless we point out the pation of mental thraddom-the struggles for Nasheets, and to verify either the individual signatures injustice of the present system of representation. or vouch for the total number appended. There however strongly they had resolved to petition no

ming, Hitchin, and Grahar n. The CHAIBMAN said that he wished the people to Mr CLABE said, that the cost of 100 men statute is now their rulers they were in earnest. He did not London for a werk would be about £300, while they had an empty exchequer, and during the part werk had an empty exchequer, and during the part werk isoted by the legislatur e, The committee on peti-they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private to be the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private they had drawn upwards of £100 from the private show their ralers they were in earnest. He did not many of them fictitie us and spurious, and on that representation Mr Q 'Connor gave up the motion he intended to found up on it. It was their duty, therefo:e, to forward pet itions with genuine signatures, Clark. Mr HARNEY begged to support the motion, and ob-kerved that either the report of the House of the solution of the solut

fabrication, as id we have no document before the house to show that the people are really in favour of attached to it; and, however humiliating it might the Charter. / They were bound to supply Mr O'Con

> The que stion was then put, and the amendment was carrie.d.

ADDRESS TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr VIALTER reported from the committee ap pointed, on the previous day, to draw up an address to the middle classes, and read the address

Mr SHIRRON moved that the address be adopted. Mr GLENNISTER seconded the motion.

After some discussion relative to a paragraph at tributing misrepresentation to the metropolitan being an unpaid delegate. The CHAIRMAN said, he thought sufficient had been the London newspapers with a few honourable exstated to show that the meetings of the Nati nal As- the London newspapers, with a few honourable ex-

Mr COCHRANE seconded the motion, which

Mr GLENNISTER considered that their duties as de-

the Convention, at twelve o'clock, adjourned till

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

We, the representatives of the unenfranchised

the motion, which was of posed by Messre Cum- justice is obtained for the unenfranchised classes of this realm. Under such circumstances, it must be evident to all engaged in trade that the only way THE GAGGING BILL MADE LAW ! to promote their own prosperity, is to strive to ob. tain for their poorer brethren those privileges which they themselves enjoy, and which they value as dearly as their lives. the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to the Crown

Feeling that our appeal will not be in vain, we subscribe ourselves-

THE FRIENDS OF MANKIND. On behalf of the Convention.

PHILIP M GRATH, Chairman. Literary Institution, John-street,

Fitzroy.square, London. . April 20th, 1848.

ADDENDA.

The measure which we propose for your considera-tion, as the one most likely to effect the object we have in view, is the People's Charter, which com-prises the following six points :--I. URIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. -- All males twenty-one of Mines (Ireland) Bill, and Kettering Small Tene-tor CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECU-THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECU-THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECU-THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECU-BILL,' the Muriny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Borough Police Superannuation Fund Bill, Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill, Leases of Mines (Ireland) Bill, and Kettering Small Tene-

years of age, and not disqualified by insanity or ments Bill. crime, to be entitled to vote at the election of a member of Parliament.

-Equal REPRESENTATION .- The United Kingdom to be divided as nearly as may be, into equal electoral districts, according to population.

-No PROPERTY QUALIFICATION DECESSARY for a member to sit in the House of Commons .-VOTE BY BALLOT .- To prevent bribery, or un

due influence.

-ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS .- Parliament to sit for twelve months enly. .-PAYMENT OF MENBERS.-Members to be re

munerated for their services.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF LONDON.

FRILOW-MEN.

I, and another fellow-workman, late in the employ of Messrs Shears and Son, Coppersmiths, Banksid the people to support him on that occasion. He was interest on the provinces, during the ensuing week, not in favour of sending another national petition: not in favour of sending another national petition: but what he did recommend was, that at meetings held to elect delegates, or other meetings held for the several parties concerned. suppose, for having dared to represent our opinions, Citr. The theatre was completely filled. in common with the masses who congregated for that purpose on Monday the 10th of April. On returning the meeting upon the state of Ireland, and the pesi-was to our work on the morning of the 11th, we found the tion in which the repeal question is at present placed. members of the House of Commons to talk of the met by an amendment by Mr MIRFIELD, that the door shut against us, without having any reasons Convention adjourn till the 29th inst. assigned for so arbitrary an act, save the the time keeper 'had his orders.' Considering it a duty to Protestant Association in the town of Drogheda for expose the persecuting spirit which had actuated our the furtherance of the repeal cause. The motion late employers, I accordingly wrote a letter and took having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to. it to the office of the MORNING ADVERTISER, on Friday the 15th ; but finding now (the 19.h) that such is not | which related to the Gagging Bill. He could not likely to find a place in the columns of the MORNING ADVERTISER, I have adopted this method of 'naking | ell had ejected Peel from office on the Arms Bill known to you the price at which a working man may hold his conscientious political opinions. I hold nothing more valuable than the sacredness of my standing all that he had said against Peel's Arms right of opinion, be that epinion Anti-Monarchical or Act. But it was the old story, as the poet had said-

Anti-Theistical; and those who have violated that 'When the devil was sich, the devil a saint would be; right. I thing, to say the least of them, that they do not But when the devil was well, the devil a sains was he. intend to leave the world better than they found it. (Laughter.) Out of office he was one thing, but Let us rejoice we do not live in three days when when he got in, he turned round upon those who be reschued, and that the memorial should be to address you at the present important crisis. We physical tortures were resorted to as a means of had assisted him to effice. The union that had taken who were in favour of the Charter. At eighteen know that you have been led astray by the press of courd as it to the press of courd as a means of bad assisted him to effice. The union that had taken been in favour of the Charter. At eighteen and the English Dephysical tortures were resorted to as a means of had assisted him to effice. The union that had taken our day has its torture, and which, if less cruel or mocrats, was wormwood to Lord John. The speaker bloody, is also far less open and manly. Sir George | concluded an address of some length by moving a Grey (through his servile instruments, the aristo-resolution, denouncing in atrong terms the passing cratic employers) has made an odious attempt to of the Gagging Bill.

remaies in favour of that measure should sign a set. parate memorial, setting forth their reasons for its adoption. He considered that this course was absolutely vour interests must be more or less affected by the there to be absolutely essential, as stifle public opinion, by urging them to compet their Mr. STURGEON, who was introduced by the chair-man as a Protestant of the North of Ireland, se-that the course was absolutely that failed, at any rate to compel them to stay in condid the resolution, which was unanimously

necessary to redeem the character of the Convention condition of the working classes. If they be sumer-and of the Chartist body at large. For his own part he had, previous to the presentation of the petition, and the report of the Committee of the House of your lives nor property can be considered secure; of the transmission of the petition made by Lord Jehn Rus-of the transmission of the declaration made by Lord Jehn Rus-tor the transmission of the declaration made by Lord Jehn Rus-tor the transmission of the declaration made by Lord Jehn Rusof the people. One of our weekly papers stated that sell a few nights ago, on the Repeal question, and Mr Cubitt's men would 'take the lead among the said he did not think it was of much value, for, Commons upon it, made up his mind never to sign and to prevent outrage upon ether, jou must result. another petition to that house, and certainly the to means which involve a considerable expenditure, hatred and contempt with which it was received did which is invariably looked upon as a grievance. hatred and contempt with which it was received did It is a fact, well known to all, that jails and work. so far as the house itself was concerned. No one rose have been gradually increasing in number, consult, the house itself was concerned. No one rose to remind the members that it must have been ene- and likewise that police forces have considerably consulted with them when he promised Sir George stance. For his own part, he would say, that he would never rest till Ireland had a parliament of her

Foreign Courts-Titled Diplomatic Pensioners. The Black List of Pensioners for Civil 'S batch of the smaller Fry of titled Pensioners. Expenditure on the War Men-Expenses of t cratic Fighting Establishment during thirty for peace-Military Sinceure Colonelcies-What Duke (Wellington) has cost the British Nati Their lordships, after disposing of other business adjourned to Thursday, the 4th of May, Military Pensioners. Summary of State Pensioners above # ant of the prove the first the season of the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. Aristocratic Taxation-How the Money is go tion of the landed class from the weight of What the poor man pays in taxes-The is FRANCE. The fetes of Thursday passed off without the least disturbance, and in the evening Paris was The ' Poor Man's Church'-Why so called-English Bishops sack annually—Immense fu by Ivish Bishops – A chapter of the proposed Church: Testament—Aristocratic patronage of brilliantly illuminated. The illumination was universal, extending to all the bye streets and the - Pickings of the Parsons. The Wealth of the State Churches in Engla DENMARK AND GERMANY. The Wealth of the same and, &c., &c., &c. London : WM. STRANGE, Paternoster-r Sold by Alice Mann, Leeds ; A. Heywood, M and all Booksellers. WAR! The German papers state that the Prussians have at length crossed the Scheswig frontiers, and that consequently the war between Denmark and the Just Published, Price One Penny. LETTER to LORD JOHN RUSSELI Coming Resolution in The Germanic Confedecracy has commenced. GEORGE J. MANTLE. Associations supplied of terms as the trade. Address, G. J. MANTLE, street, Birmingham. JUST PUBLISHED. Mr KENNY presided, and at some length addressed REVOLUTION IN PARIS. A narrative of Revolution in France, containing a full ts Causes, Incidents, and Effects, together with cation of Louis Phili pe, the fall of Guizou triumph of the Popular Cause.—By a BAERIST Mr DALY moved the first resolution, congratula ting the friends of repeal upon the formation of a Sixpence. NORTHERN STAR Office, 16, Great street, London; Watson, Patern ster-row; Cle lane; Berger, Holywell-street; Manchester, A wood; and all booksellers in Town and Co Mr PETER HURLEY moved the next resolution, whom all orders should be immediately sent.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SAYURDAY, APRIL 22.

The house sat to day shortly after two o'clock for

and Government Security Bill, and various other

At twenty minutes past two o'clock the Lord Chan

cellor, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the

Marguis of Lansdowne, and the Marguis of Clanri-

cardo, took their seats as Lerds Commissioners

helow the Throne, and gave the Royal Assent to the following bills :- The Exchequer Bills' Bill THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECU

A public meeting of the members of this body was

RAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURA forget reminding the meeting that Lord John Rus. ANNUITY SOCIETY. 12, Chatham Place. Blackfriars, Lond. CAPITAL £500,000. which was then proposed, and yet the noble lord was the man to introduce the present bill, notwith-

URETTEL 2500,000. DIRECTORS. William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairy John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman Rt. Bruce Chichester, Esq. H. B. Henderson, Esq. C. H. Latouche, Esq. Bedraad Loo Esq. Edward Lee, Esq. Majer Willock, BONUS.

Thirty per cent. Bonus was added to the Society's Poli-cies on the profit scale in 1845. The next valuation will be in January, 1852. ANNUAL FREMIUMS WITH PROFITS.

Age 20 Age:5 A [Age 35] Age40 Age45 Age 50 Age 55

INDIA. The Society also grants Policies to parties proceeeding to, or residing in India, at lower rates than any other Office, the Premiums on which may be payable either in London or at the Society's Office in Cal-utta. Amnuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for

Children, are granted by the Society. The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others. JOHN CAZENOVE, Sec.

TO TAILORS.

APRIL 22 1843.

	APRIL 22, 184?.
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the Royal Pukes and Princesses; Royal Palaces, Stables,	sites. 3. The Poor Man's Legal Manual.—The Law of Riot.
Parks, &c. Royal Pensioners; Royal Household Ex- penses; Crown Revenues; the Crown, &c.	4. The Boy's Song.
The Salaries of the British Executive-Salaries of the	5. The Pirate's Prize. (Concluded.)
Ministry and their Secretaries, contrasted with those of the United States.	6. The Parting Guest. 7. The Romance of a People,
Salaries of State Pensions above £1,000 a year-Total	8. Our Charter.
cost of Civil Government.	9. The Mealmongers-An Irish Sketch.
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- Pickings of the Parsons. The Wealth of the State Churches in England and Ire-	A LETTER by FRAREUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P., 'TO THE RICH AND THE POOR TO those who Live
and, &c., &c., &c.	
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whom all orders should be immediately sent.	A VERBATIM REPORT OF
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FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.	THE PROCEEDINGS OF
12, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London.	THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.
CAPITAL £500,000. DIRECTORS.	
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.	Including full particulars of the Meeting at Ken-
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C. H. Latouche, Esq. Joshua Walker, Esq.	subject.
Edward Lee, Esq. Majer Willock, K.L.S.	Northern Star Office, Great Windmill-street,

Northern Star Office, Great Windmill-street, J. Watson, Paternoster row, London; Abel Heywood, Manchester; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE DEATH OF LIBERTY.

Should the present Bill for the Suppression of Public Opinion become law, as is intended, on Saturday, our next number will appear in full mourning, and will contain the causes which led to the death of the deceased, with the inquest upon the remains, and the FUNERAL procession.

MR O'CONNOR AT NOTTINGHAM.

s uburbs.

the face, we tionality and for social and political reform all over To arrive at accurate conclusions upon the sub-

Europe, are proofs to the contrary. Let out mishad, in fact, been gross mismanagement ject, it beh wes every privileged man to suppose him governors, instead of enacting rigorous measures for among them on this point. The local officers self a man without privilege, and then ask if he the suppression of that which is in itself a proof he considered especially had been most negligent, should consider himself treated justly. This is a of partial legislation, concede some, at least, and thus they were placed in a position which pre- test, and one that will not deceive any man, if he will of the people's wishes as other European Go. vented them from saying whether the report or the apply it impartially. No man likes to be a slave ; vernments have done, to save themselves and lor, boatbuilder, and Mr Horne, sail manufacturer. petition was right or wrong. It was a common yet too often the reasoning of the enfranchised por- aver, civil war. Let them well weigh the opinions The combustible nature of the materials with which thing to say the cyes of Europe are upon us, but he tion of the community tends to this point-namely, of Lord Byren, written at a similar time to the building was stored enabled the flames to pro-did not hesitate to say that in their case it was a that some ought to be slaves to the will of others. the present, who has truly said that 'Acts-acts' gress with inconceivable rapidity, and before any truth. They had assembled as the real representa- This is the sum and substance of such an expression on the part of government, and not writings against measures could be taken to prevent it five houses tives of the unenfranchised portion of the people, as the following :- 'The working classes arc too ig. them, have caused the past convulsions, and are on the opposite side of the row took fire and burnt professing to be backed up by millions of them, and norant to exercise the franchise beneficially for them | tending to the future,' Further, ' Government they had since been branded as liars and impostors. selves.' And such is the reasoning of the greater may exult over the repression of petty tu-It was, therefore, necessary to call upon the people portion of those whom iwe now address; but mults; these are but the receding waves repulsed again to append their names to a document setting that it is true or just we ideny in toto. and broken for a moment on the shore, while the forth their adhesion to the principles of the Charter, We ask any one of you if you consider great tide is rolling on and gaining ground with yourselves ignorant of your own interests. We every breaker.' When Gibbon wrote the following more. He did not object to women petitioning, be- know, well that such is not the case; why then words-'the efforts of despair are sometimes formicause he thought they had a right to do so, but he should you supprese the working classes ignorant of dable, he no doubt intended that inture statesmen. Great efforts were made to stop the progress of the did object to their signing the same memorial with their interests? We deny that they are more igthe men, as he wished to test what number of men norant on that point than yourselves, and as indivi- in the history of this country were words more ap. the whole front wall of the manufactory fell out were really prepared to support the Charter ; and if it dual welfare is the thing which regulates the judg- plicable to what may be fairly apprehended from the wards with a tremendous crash. Several of the firewere only one or two millions that were so prepared, ments of men in the exercise of political power, we state of feeling existent in the minds of the unemand every guarantee taken against the signatures say that it must be injustice on your parts not to ployed and half-starved population of England, Ireof none bat real individuals being attached assist the working classes in obtaining for them- land, and Scotland. I now say to my late employers, to the memorial, it must demand attention. selves the privilege of exercising a voice in regulat- who have used me and my fellow-workman so un-It was but reasonable to ask them to do this, before ing the affairs of the nation. We, therefore, ask justly, that I defy them or any other employer to impugn my character; and if they thought by an talking of giving up their own lives or endangering you to co-operate with us in the attempt to obtain the lives of their leaders. Let them not deceive them. by peaceful means the enfranchisement of the work selves. Let them ascertain what their real strength ing classes from political thraldom-and we feel disobedience, let them know I have foiled them, by actually was. He felt confident that if his motion was | that by such course alone can you permanently se-

agreed to the memorial would receive in one week the | cure either peace or prosperity for yourselves. Signatures of every man in England who was favour-able to the People's Charter. (A voice from the gal-false impressions engendered by a venal press with lery-'No.') It was not competent to him to reply regard to the spirit which regulates the movements to that shout; but he would say to the man who of the enfranchised classes. They desire to obtain, would not sign a memorial to preserve the character of by peaceful and constitutional means, a privilege

Feargas O'Connor, of the Convention, and of the which they have hitherto been denied, a privilege Chartists, that he would not trust him if he shouted which is the natural and constitutional right of afterwardsthat he would march to procure the Charter with a musket on his shoulder. (Cheers.) In con-clusion, Mr Harney earnestly pressed upon the Con-vention the necessity of putting themselves right upon this subject, a privilege which none sistenly refuse. We say we know that they vention the necessity of putting themselves right desire to obtain this privilege by peaceful and npon this subject, and of making a veritable manifes-tation in favour of the Charter, to which no such assist them in the attainment of their object. We exception could be taken as there had been to the request your co-operation, because we feel that your

influence--- if brought to bear upon the government--Mr GRAHAM seconded the motion, because he felt will force them to yield justice to the unenfranchised that the character of every man in that Convention classes, and as you are men desirous of freedom your. was at present compromised by the manner in which selves, we appeal to you on behalf of the enslaved be petition was got up. Several delegates spoke in faveur of the motion, bile others errored their built of the motion, between the government and the unenfranchised, as while others expressed their belief that it was impos-sible in so short a time to ascertain the feelings of the country fairly upon the question. The CHAISMAN, in putting the motion to the vote, from the statute book all laws which tend to politook that view of the subject, and expressed a strong tical degradation and slavery. By such a course, opinion that the course proposed by Mr Harney was you will ensure the esteem of your poorer brethren, neeless. On a division the numbers were equal, being and strengthen the position you now hold in the seven for seven against the motion. Several delegates state.

We have been represented as ruffians and destruc-The CHAIRMAN then gave his casting vote against tives by the press-but we are men-and men who hold both life and individual property sacred, We war not with individuals but with systems. We wish discussion has arisen on the subject; and, as we mined attempts with a razor to cut the threat of her justice to all, injustice to none. If we have used think that there is a great risk in the starting of a daughter, a child five years of age. She is supposed Mr COCHRANE moved the appointment of a comstrong expressions towards any class or party, we daily paper, we venture to make the following sugmittee to draw up an address to the middle classes, setting forth the principles of the Charter, and would have it borne in mind that such expressions gestions for your consideration :---Some conversation then book place as to the instruc- appeal to you as men, if every excuse ought not to be the better, as there will be so many more persons intions to be given to the missionaries now in the pro- made for those who aim only to obtain that which is terested in the success of the paper, and that will Easter week. After which the Convention, at one and contempt from those who ought to set an ex-o'clock, adjourned. represented the working classes as ready to fight for should ventur to commence on your resources. their rights, if denied them by the government, it is 2. That there be 500,000 suares of one shilling because they almost despair of obtaining them by each, which will amount to £25 000, and which will The Convertion resumed its sittings at nine o'clock peaceful means. They have petitioned for a long time be a good sum to commence with. in vain, and when any allusion has been made, in 3. That no one person shall hol A letter was read from Mr Erzest Jones, in which he gave an account of his reception in Aberdeen,

3. That no one person shall hold more than one he gave an account of his recession in Aderideen, the House of Continents, to the control, the House of Continents, to the control and direction of the part of the part of a spy in coloured clothes. An open air meeting, attended by at least 12,900 per-sons had been held, a National Grand 6000 in num-cosperation, and cause them to threaten to take up to solve two reasons for making of these pro-the prisoners, without warrant or authority, and then the prisoners without warrant or authority, and then the House of Commons, to the subject of equal privi- hundred shares. 1. To show to the laughing and sneering House of rifled his pockets of the papers they contained, which lature refuses to grant them peaceably ; though that which they request is nothing more than a constitu-Commons that you still enjoy the confidence of the papers thus illegally obtained, were put forth tional, just, and equitable adjustment of the power working men, and that we are ready to support you exercised by the few only to the injury of the many. in apposition to all your enemies. We ask you to reflect upon the present state of af-We can positively state, on behalf of the unenfranwould delight our enemies, and perhaps ruin you. Sir, if you should approve of our suggestions, and will put forth a prospectus to the effect of your intention to establish the paper in shares, we are sure that it will meet with success. Our locality will do we assure you that they are wedded to their faith. its duty, for, at our meeting last night, no less than and will not be satisfied until political enfrauchise- | sixty persons offered to take shares out ; and if you ment is granted to them by the government. Class | should agree to adopt our suggestions, we feel confisixty persons offered to take shares out ; and if you legislation, they say, has had its day, and it is time dent that over one thousand shares will be taken out that such a system was broken up; and we feel in this place. I remain, yours, On behalf of the Ashton Chartists, The CHAIRMAN replied, that Mr O'Connor in- | that if it be not done by peaceful means, anarchy JAMES TAYLOR. We wish to point out to you that the only pro-To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

word.

It has often struck me that many men conceive, own. (Loud cheers.) "He concluded by moving a as their position in society is widened from the lot resolution congratulating the people of Kilkenny that it was their duty to take steps to place them- cessary that something should be done to stay the of the many, so is their duty to them narrowed by upon their spirited conduct in electing four delegates selves right with the public on this subject. It might progress of crime, poverty, and destitution, and we that very circumstance, or Mr Cubitt would not to represent them in the National Council, as such be that the report of the Committee on petitions was feel that we shall not appeal in vain if reflection be have promised so prematurely. Do our employers conduct, they thought, was deserving of their deep an unmitigated fraud. He did not say it was so, allowed to take the place of prejudice. We know and Sir George Grey think they can, by any such and lasting gratitude. means, stay human progression ? Never: Thought | Mr JAMES BARRY seconded the resolution, which is more, powerful than their 'little brief authority.' | was agreed to.

The efforts that have been made, and those which Several other speeches were delivered. Thanks were voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the pation of mental thraldom-the struggles for Na- chair, and the meeting separated.

E. PRITCHARD, Tin-Plate Worker.

"THE DEMOCRAT."

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER TO CRIPPS & CO.

DREADFUL FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.-Last night, (Friday) a fire broke out in a large building in Church. row, Limehouse, occupied respectively by Mr Baron Waterstadt, patentee of ships' signal lights, Mr Taywith so much fierceness that it was found impossi. ble to save any of the furniture belonging to the inmates. The engines from the various stations and the assurance companies were quickly on the spot great tide is rolling on and gaining ground with but before their arrival it was obvious that all at tempts to extinguish the burning pyramid formed by the then roofless manufactory would be hopeless.

should benefit by his acute observations; and never flames on the opposite side of the row when suddenly men narrowly escaped, and it is feared that one or two persons are buried beneath the burning ruins The loss by this disastrous event will be immense, for besides the total destruction of Messrs Baron Waterstadt, Taylor, and Horne's manufactories, the following houses (all of which were three or four immediate dismissal to punish me for my political stories high) are partially destroyed, viz. - No. disobedience, let them know I have foiled them. by 5. Church-row, Mr Ayerst, collector; No. 6, Mr having calculated upon both the incompetency and the arbitrary unwillingness of any employer to re-tain my services. In concluding, I beg to state that although I am not a Chartist by enrolment, I am The origin of the outbreak is at present enveloped one from conviction ; and there are few working men in mystery.

indeed who are not Chartists in that sense of the ton papers, received by the late Sydney mail, dated the 18th of December, state that Zephaniah Williams, who was transported for life with Frost and Jones, for participating in the Chartist riots at New port, a few years since, has been sentenced to one year's hard work in chains, to the settlement at Port We direct attention to the annexed letter

from the good and true men of Ashton-under-Lyne to Mr O'Connor. The propositions of spot where Mr Bellchambers was murdered a few our Ashton friends, if generally adopted, will months agr. The vis im was a woman named Maria authorised to state that he accepts the propo- the murdered woman is twenty-seven. She had

to establish a daily newspaper (the DEMOCRAT), a trial, on the charge of having made three deterto be insane.

lin have conquered by the revolution is the right of

vinces, for the prosecution of the agitation during due to all; and who find themselves met by obloguy | cause it to have a greater circulation. If, on the | were brought up at the head police-office on a charge

sions of the act of Parliament, which renders the per-

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Diagrams, price 78. Patterns to Measure (all registered

blagrands, give ys. Fatterns to Measure (an registered seconding to Act of Parliament), post free, Is, each The whole sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Blooms-bury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-office orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits per-formed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys'

LIS,

wanted.

be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

Mr O'Connor requests us to state that he will be at Nottingham Station at the hour ap-THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER A FASHIONS for 1849, by Messrs BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Fart-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Oxfordpointed for the procession on Monday next; and further, that he has declined an invitation street, London; and by G. BERNER, Holywell-Street, Strand; and all Powksellers, an exquisitely excented and superbly coloured PRINT. The elegance of this Print of tens of thousands of his warm hearted countrymen to attend a meeting in Dublin on excels any before published, accompanied with the Newest Style, and extra-fitting Frock, Riding Dress, and Hunt-ing-Coat Patterns; the most fashionable dress Waistcoat tuents. that day, rather than disappoint his consti-

> In answer to a correspondent, I beg to state that it is utterly impossible for Mr Harney to discharge his duties to the NORTHERN STAR and act as delegate in the National Assembly.

> > FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

figures. Foremen provided. - Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can Backed by a panic-stricken majority the Whigs have succeeded in violating the constitution of the country, and in passing a law, TF so, send ONE SHILLING and a Stamp to J. WIL-LIS, 4, Bell's Buildings, which, in spirit, reduces Great Britain and Ireland to a more degraded position, as respects Salisbury Square, London, the right of free speech, than that from which and receive by return (with out fail) BRANDE'S EN. Germany and Italy have just emancipated AMEL for filling the decayed spots. An instant and per-manent cure. Charged by Dentists 2s. 6d. ELough for three Teeth. One Thousand Becay the of all classes, and of all parties, will wonder men of all classes, and of all parties, will wonder Boxes posted weekly. Agents that it should have been perpetrated. But,

though what is called sedition may, in law, be felony in future, and punishable as such, the common sense of men will revolt against both generally, that he has reduced the price of his the description and the penalty, and any prosecutions that may be instituted under the new law, will be likely to carry with them little of the weight and power of that true arbiter of all questions-public opinion. The gallant minority, who resisted this atrocious measure at every stage of its progress in the House of Commons, were not wholly unsuccessful. Small as they were in number, they compelled the Minister so far to give way as to make the most obnoxious part of the Bill, that which auplied to "open and advised speaking," a temporary, instead of a permanent provision, as was originally proposed. They also forced the adoption of various amendments in detail, which will, to some extent, protect the liberty of the subject, when the law comes to be enforced. One of the curiosities of Parliamentary debating occurred in the discussion upon the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords on Wednesday. Henry, Lord Brougham,

with that consistency and love of freedom for which he is so highly distinguished, gave what he called "a salutary warning" to newspaper proprietors, editors, and reporters, that they must not entertain the fond notion that they had, in future, a right to print whatever was said in Parliament, for, although members might make treasonable and seditious speeches in their places in Parliament, and be protected is of the best quality of Land, and conveniently situated by his privilege from punishment_proprietors, editors, and reporters might be transported for recording the fact, as though they had "invented" the treason or sedition themselves. If Smith O'Brien, for instance, were to come over after Easter, and deliver another speech. like that he delivered last week, the public Press must either suppress the speech, or print it with the penalty of transportation for not less than seven years in view, as the con-

BANKRUPTS. puted right ! Edward Benten, of 23, Tottenham-court-road, pawn-broker- James Sidney Stopford, of 8, Austin-friars, merchant-Hannah Prosser and Ann Prosser, late of Bondstreet, milliners-Diedrick John Elster and James Godas evidence in support of the charge. The Bench as evidence in support of the charge. The Bench decided on sending one of the prisoners named Edmund Townsend, of Hungerford market, and 9, Gros-Gogarty for trial for a breach of the act, in having been found drilling certain persons in military evo-Market hill, Woodbridge, butcher-Robert Blake Webb, However far anybody may be prepared to go. of Bury St Edmunds, d"aper-William Killard, of Swin-don, iankceper-Juo. Shave, of Bristol, licensed victualler -Mary Hetherington. of Lyme Regis. Dorsetshire, inn. don, hinkeeper-Juo. Snare, of Bristol, licensed victualier -Mary Hetherington, of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, inn. keeper-William Dyson, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer -James Greenwood, of Haworth, Yorkshire, worsted spinner-Antbony Harrison, of Bootle cum-Linare, Lan-cashire, joiner-Adam Marsland, of Macclesfield, silk who followed him, and who, though a "heavy," owner.

To be had at the NORTHERN STAR office, 16, Great Wind-mill-street, Haymarket ; at the Office of the National Land Company, 144, High Holborn ; Sweet, Goose Gate Notingham ; Heywood, Manchester, and all booksellers n the United Kingdom. GOOD FIT WARRANTED at the Great Western A GOOD FIT WARRANTED at the Great and Co or eighteen postage stamps. Address, Charles Ubsdell, 1 and 2, Oxford street,

London.

PEOPLE'S EDITION.

CHARTERVILLE, NEAR MINSTER LOVEL, DMUND STALLWOOD respectfully informs his bro-ther Allottees, Neighbours, and Friends, that he has been appointed Agent by an eminent Mercantile House in London, and can supply Teas, Coffees, sugars, Oatmeal, and General Grocery of the finest quality, at London Prices, at their own doors. Forward your orders to Edmund Stallwood, No. 20 Two Acres, Brizenorton-road .- O ders promptly attended

to, and punctually executed. N B.-Stationery of every description

TO BE SOLD, THE RIGHT of LOCATION on a Four Acre Allotment, situated in Warwickshire, near Kidderminster, which will shortly be ready for Location. The above Estate Letters containing terms, and enclesing postage stamp, to be addressed. Z. L., care of Mr J. Lord, News Agent,

Sankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 18.) BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. Charles Ellis, of Easthothly, Sussex, grocer-James Wade, of Lisson-grove, draper.

sequence of their exercising a hitherto undis-

Northgate, Halifax.

NU S

PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., 'FT MARTIN' informs his friends and the Chartist body THE CHARTIST CONVICT, WILLIAMS .- The Launces lithographic full-length portrait of their Illustrious Chief to the following price :— l'rints, Is ; coloured ditto, 2s. 6d. Also, a beautiful lithographic portrait of W. Dixon, late of Manchester, now one of the Directors, by T.

Martin. Price-plain, 1s., coloured, 2s.

Arthur, for attempting to escape with another con-vict from the colony.—Morning Chronicle. MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.-A horiid murder was

our Ashton friends, if generally adopted, will monous set. The vis in was a woman named Maria ensure not merely the publication, but also the establishment of *The Democrat*. We have laid the letter before Mr O'Connor, and we are the letter before Mr O'Connor, and we are

and noble proof of their confidence. Let the localities speak out on this question; and, if the prisoner underwent a lengthened examination,

they accord with the views of the Ashton and the next day was committed for trial on the Chartists, act while speaking. ATTEMPTED MURDER IN LIVERPOOL .-- A WOMAN DEAR SIR,-The Chartists of Ashton having named Mary Ann Scott, has been committed for learned, through the press, that it is your intention

Among other things which the inhabitants of Ber-

IRELAND -ARREST OF MEMBERS OF DRILLING SO CIRTIES .- On Monday morning, thirteen young men

sons so employed liable to be indicted for a misde meanour, punishable by transportation for sever years. The prisoners were all young men, of the better order of mechanics, well dressed, and for the most part 'fit for service.' From the examination

gow and Edinburgh were preparing to follow the same course.

PETITIONS DURING THE EASTER RECESS.

THURSDAY, ZPRIL 20.

this morning, Mr M'Grath in the chair.

Mr CHILD moved a resolution to the effect that during the Easter recess, the people be advised to fairs ere you deny us your co operation in the work hold public meetings at which petitions in favour of we have in hand. the Charter should be adopted and signed by those favourable to it, and afterwards forwarded to the chised classes, that they feel certain their social members for the barough or county for presentation. | condition can never be permanently benefited until He thought if this course was adopted it would meet | they are politically enfranchised; and however erroall the objections that had been urged against the neous such an impression may be in your estimation, National Petition:

Mr WALTER seconded the motion.

petition.

did not vote.

the petition was got up.

the motion, which was consequently lost.

calling upon them for support.

pointed accordingly.

THE MEDDLE CLASSES.

Mr GRAHAM asked what was meant by this proceeding ; was it intended to found any motion upon their petitions in the House of Commons ?

tended to bring in a bill to amend the representa- and confusion must of necessity be the result. tion immediately after Easter.

Mr MIRFIELD moved as an amendment, - That no perty for the great mass of the unenfranchised such advice be given.' He thought that if the Heuse classes is their labour : and as laws are mostly made of Commons would not listen to the prayer of the Nafor the protection of the property of the enfranchtional Petition, it would listen to nothing. ised only, they feel themselves aggrieved by the cir-

Mr WHEELER seconded the amendment ; the Con- | cumstance of having no power to make such laws vention had yesterday refused to call upon the peo- as would protect the only property which the great be held at the Temperance Hall, Leamington, on Agitation Committee will meet at the Globe and ple individually to sign the memorial to the Queen. mass of them possess. Labour being the source of Monday evening next, at seven o'clock. Friends, Morgan street, Commercial It was preposterous to ask them to sign any more all wealth, the labourers can never feel satisfied unpetitions, after the manner in which those they had | til labour is properly represented by those who make formerly sent had been treated.

give Mr O'Connor all the support they could in his (strive, by every means in your power, to obtain for at seven o'clock in the evenives of the memb. 'rs at seven o'clock in the evenives' at the memb. 'rs Marytesson before Parliament, and the unenfranchised, political power.

be should, therefore, support the motion.

WARVICE. -The united Chartists of Learnington and Warwick, have agreed to elect a delegate to the National Assembly, a meeting for that purpose will Company are requested to attend a meeting on Mr Saines considered that they were bound to people; therefore it behoves every one of you to Buckley, the sign of the F viendly Inn, Church-lane, A ril 26, at the Whittington and Cat.

2. We wish to save you from as much risk as pos- Gogarty for trial for a breach of the act, in having sible in the starting of this paper; for, if it should be been found drilling certain persons in military evoonce commenced, and fail for want of support, it lutions, preparatory to the use of arms; he was accordingly held to bail, himself in £50. and two sure ties of £25. each. The other prisoners were each held to bail, themselves in £20. and two surcties of £10 each, to appear at the next commission.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.-The adjourned public meeting will take place on Blackheath-hill, on Sunday next, the 23rd day of April, at cleven o'clock in the forenoon, when two delegates from the country will attend and address the meeting.

METROPOLITAN CHARTIST HALL,-The members of the committee are requested to be in attendance on Thursday next on business of great importance ; also the agents are particularly requested to fill up the retarn sheets, and forward them to the secretary forthwith -- WM. TAPP, sec.

Tower HAMLETS - A public meeting will be held in Bisbop Benner's Fields, Victoria-park, on Sunday, April 23rd, at three o'clock .--- The Tower Hamlets Friends, Morgan street, Commercial-road, on Wed-

MABYLEBONE. - The memb vis of this locality are Association, will be opened at the Colonel Hutchine should, therefore, support the motion. Messas Cocheaxy and Walras spoke in favors of that it is our intention not to ccase agitating until Circus street, New-road, on Sunday evening next. Son, Castle terrace, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

-William Pugh, of Birmingham, coach proprietor-William Priest, of Bath, professor of music. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Henry, Lord Brougham is, however, not a very eminent lawyer, however hot headed he may be as a partisan. It is part of his nature However far anybody may be prepared to go, manufacturer-Richard Wilson, of Hartlepool, ship- is at all events a safer guide than his erratic countryman. He repudiated the idea that the INSOLVENT PETITIONERS. George Spicer, of Bath, milkmen-Thomas Norton, of Loose, near Maidstone, millwright-John Eaton, of Huy-ton, Lancashire, saudler-Joseph Spencer of Bilston, tin-man-Thomas Hargreaves. of Neath, Glamorganshire, atman-Thomas Hargreaves, of Neath, Glamorganshire, at-torney-Charles Kennett, of Hunge ford street, West. they were treasonable; and added, he should torney-Charles Kennett, or Hunge ford street, west, minster, coach proprietor-William Pidwell, of Charles-town, Cornwall, cooper-Benjamin Dance, of Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire, farmer Samuel Large, of Bath, butcker-William Robbins, of Bath, retailer of of Bath, butcker-William Robbins, of Bath, retailer of tobacco-Charles Addis, of Worcester, assistant turnkey so clearly settled by Lord Campbell's speech,

was, after all, left in a very doubtful state at the close of the debate. The Earl of St Ger-James M'Arthur, of Monikie contractor-John Park, of mans, at a latter stage of the discussion, re-Friends, Morpan-street, Commercial-road, on Wed-nesday, April 26th, at eight o'clock. Towen HAMLETS. — A special meeting of the Co-operative Society will be held on Wednesday, April 26, at the Whittington and Cat. Norrixoniam.— A branch of the National Charter Association, will be opened at the Colonel Hutchin-son, Castle-terrace, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock were made at the NATIONAL Convention, and he

APRIL 22, 1848.

thought that the editors and proprietors of rewspapers should be liable to be punished for the publication of inflammatory speeches delivered at such places as these. To this new view Lord Campbell replied, "That with regard to the publication of seditious speeches, it en- from Thursday, the 20th inst., Four, P.M., to include upon the spirit in which they until Ten, A.M., on Tuesday 25th. rere published. If it was meant to hold them up to execration, the intention would, under Saturday after Good Friday, and on the the act be innocent, but if they were published for the purpose of giving effect to these sedi-tious sentiments, then the act was punishable," and his lordship concluded with a threat of transportation for life, that seemed to be directed against the proprietors and editors of this journal.

Now, we must say that this leaves the queshave Lord Brougham declaring that the publication of treasonable speeches delivered in Parliament is a transportable offence, which is denied by Lord Campbell—one lawyer against another—and second, Lord Campbell contra-dicting himself, and stating that the *intention* May the 8th. of the parties in publishing a speech would decide whether it was an innocent or 2 guilty act. We really must protest against such loose actually is, if we are either to obey it or defy it, but don't leave us at the mercy of different FOR THE WEEKS ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 13, judges, who may put different constructions upon "intentions." Why, if that is to be the principle acted upon, this law may become a huge drag-net, in which every newspaper editor who makes himself in the slightest degree obnoxious to the Government, may be caught, Bury, Ashbu and, at the discretion of the Judges, sent to Hasma herd with felons for the remainder of their Worsh patural lives!

How far the transportation of a score or two of editors and reporters might tend to make our penal colonies more "loyal" to the "mother Hucki Perth country," and to maintain its authority in Oswal them, are questions which must be left to such lawyers as Lord Brougham, and such states-men as Lord J. Russell, to decide. We confess Rolton Bolton we have our doubts upon the subject, as also Barnsl that " loyalty" at home would be very seriously Nottin affected by such proceedings.

Roth It is of no use mincing the matter. This Belpe debate shows that the new Act, not only prohibits the right of free speech, but virtually Berning establishes a censorship of the press. While Bright other nations are engaged in the glorious task of reconstructing their institutions in accordance with the wants and enlightenment of Salfor the age, England has adopted a retrogade Colum policy, and taken up the cast off institutions of with Exete despotic states. Hindl

The two "great guns" of the "Lower Shefin House" came out strong on the third reading Birmi Goo of the Bill. Sir R. Peel gave his cordial ad- Bury, hesion to Lord John, and Lord John declared, Presto that while he had life or breath left in his budy, Falki he would resist the Repeal of the Union. There never was a House of Commons in which the people had so little chance of having their real interests attended to, as the pre. Edinb sent. The two great parties act in concert. There is no Opposition, and the Minister, Bacup hounded on in his career against the liberties Longton Ashton-underof the people by his old political enemies, is deliberately trampling upon all his former pro- Oxford fessions, as an individual, and upon the traditionary principles of his party. How long this Accounter disastrous state of affairs may continue, it is Addingham impossible to say The inevitable mischief Lambeth that must result will sooner or later bring Lancaster about a reaction in the public mind, and the Wilney necessity for having a Parliament that will Press more truly represent the country, he felt and Huddersfield ... acted upon. We only hope that that reaction Brandon may be a peaceable one. The safety of this Preston, Brown country, in former times, has been owing to Torquay the fact that the great safety valves of the so- Rochdale cial machine—the right of speaking and writ-ing—were allowed fair play. Our engineers have now tied them down, and placed them-Motram selves outside of the boiler. We shall see whether they escape the blow-up which appears the natural termination of such infatuated Howse conduct. Haswe Aberde The curtain has now fallen upon the second | windy act of the political drama played this Session, Huckn Perth by the actors in St Stephen's. The best of the Oswald Session of 1848 has gone, for it seldom hap- Newfie pens that much is effected after Easter. The Monmo curse of the Whigs is upon Parliament. They Manch have infected it with their own incapacity for Bolton useful and enlightened legislation, and only Nottin developed its latent capabilities for mischief. Rother The times demanded a series of wise progres-sive measures, which, while laying the foun-dation for the extension of political privileges Bright to the mass of the people, and providing such Newca social changes as are imperatively required Lyne by the condition of the poorer classes, would Long S at the same time have prevented the sudden Hindley stanle or violent displacement of any existing inte- | Sheffiel rests. But the Ministry are incapable of comprehending, or acting upon this truly Conser- South vative policy. Of late years the origination Central Iveston of measures has been almost entirely usurped Lamber by the Government. Individual members Edinbu rarely do so, because they know that no prac- Roches tical good can come of it, and hence the mortifying fact, that the Legislative work of 1648 Malme has so far been an utter failure, as regards Accrim remedial measures; and only effective where adding the rights and liberties of the People were to westm be invaded, and put down. Our own conviction is, that this character will continue to be Roches stamped upon Parliament so long as the Middle present occupants of the Treasury Benches are Derby permitted to rule the destinies of this country. New Ra It is for the People at large to say how long Mottra that will be.

EASTER HOLIDAYS. Dunkirk 0 10 0 A Few Friends Mottram at Paternoster's A Few Working Gosport Colchester Men, Limebouse 1 NOTICE. Brighton From the sale of Carlisle the 'Charter,' The Bank will be closed to the public Paisley and Dis. and Black List, 1 10 0 by D Waterworth 0 7 0 13 5 Halifax ... 5 0 trict

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Winchester All letters reaching the Bank on the following Monday, will be answered on the DEPENCE OF ME O'CONNOB'S SEAT IN PABLIAMENT. By order, Tuesday. Whittington and Alexandria T. PRICE, Manager.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the heavy pressure of tion in a very unsatisfactory state. First, we business entailed upon the Directors by their attending the meetings of the Convention, and in compliance with the wishes of several William M'Mahon, of the Boulogne branch, has \$1 8s. 6d. to pay ; John Paris, do., £4 1s. 6d. They can sond their money direct to the Land Office, 144, High

T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

legislation as this. Let us know what the law RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

AND APRIL 20, 1848.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

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C. DOYLE, Secretary.

Montrose,

Friend

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Astley

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ESBATA,

In the last List, Barnsley Land £10 14s. 6d. should have

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOT-

TINGHAMSHIRE.

Convention, has earned your approbation.

A letter from Mr John Skerritt informs me

that it is the intention of the Chartist Coun-

cil of Nottingham to put me in nomination

which more worthy men than myself might

Star forbids my acceptance of that honour.

yond the 10th of April. But when the Con-

selves, from the force of circumstances, en-

gaged in discussions on the questions of "per-manent sittings," "a National Assembly,"

well be proud.

Branch

Dunfermina

Malmesbury

and Charter

Chartist Intelligence.

(Continued from the First Page.)

PERSHORE.-Last week a crowded meeting of the Chartists of this locality took place in the Temperance Hall, when, after addresses by several speakers, William Conn, jun. proposed, and George Hooper seconded, a vote of confidence in the National Con-vention, coupled with a vote of thanks to the men of London for the passful determination evined by vention, coupled with a vote of thanks to the men of London for the peaceful determination evinced by and Repeal, fraternise, and pledge themselves never them on the 10th. Carried unanimously. After to cease agitating, until they induce the parliament giving three cheers for the Convention-three for the to concede the People's Charter, and Repeal of the men of London-three for the Charter-and three Legislative Union between Great Britain and Irefor Feargus O'Connor, the meeting broke up.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- An active Chartist writing to Mr Harney, the latter end of last week, states that the mail was guarded by mounted police ; that meetings and processions had taken place almost daily, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The writer adds: 'Do not think we are dismayed at the abandonment of the procession ; we are not. Act on your own judgment, and that will give us the greatest satisfaction. Do not vote for anything you think London and the country not prepared for. We are strain, taking a searching view of the state of Europe ; been Barnstaple; Hamilton Land £1 15s., and Expense prepared to do our duty, but will not act rashly, nor Fund 5s., should have appeared in the first edition.

prepared to do our duty, out will not act rasily, nor peril the success of our noble cause.' BLSTON.-On Monday week an open air meeting was held, when the following resolutions were unani-mously carried :- 'Should the present unjust govern-ment arrest either our action of the delayer for ment arrest either one or both of the delegates for political freedom.-Mr Davis, an English gentleman names. this district, in National Convention assembled, we will immediately proceed to elect delegates to fill their places.' That we approve of every step taken by the National Convention by the National Convention and are determined to TINGHAMSHIRE. BROTHER DEMOCRATS, I am much gratified to learn that my con-duct, as your representative in the National on Kennington Common was read, after which a vote of censure was passed on Mr Bronterre O'Brien, for his unmaply and disgraceful conduct towards the National Convention. On Wednesday evening a very large meeting took place. Daddy Richards in

formed me that, in all probability, my election would be unopposed, and would receive the unanimous sanction of the people of Notting-ham. the following resolution was unanimously passed :-If I could accept the honour of election to 'That in our opinion, it is not only desirable, but the Assembly, I should regard it as the greatest absolute'y essential to the prace of Society, and to the compliment you could pay me. To represent progress of enlightened reforms, that a union be effec'ed between the working and middle classes of siderable length on the past and present state of the Nottingham, with the unanimous sanction of Nottingham, with the unanimous sanction of society.' A sub-committee was appointed to com-its Democratic population, were an honour of municate with influential men throughout the country, with a view to carry out the purpose of the above resolution. But my position in relation to the Northern

WORCESTER .- During the past week large public meetings in the open air were held every evening. Mr J. D. Stevenson was elected to take the place of the present delegate in the event of anything happening to Mr Walter.

When 1 assented, to serve as your unpaid delegate in the Convention, I could not then foresee that my services would be required be-BIRMINGHAM .- On Tuesday evening, a numerously attended meeting of middle class advocates of the vention assembled, the delegates found them. extension of the franchise was held at Corbett's room. Amongst those present, were Mr Alderman Weston, Mr Alderman Palmer, Mr Town Councillor Baldwin, Joseph and Charles Sturge, Esqs., Mr Brooke Smith, Mr Joseph Mason, &c. Mr Gocd-&c., &c. One result of these discussions was, ricke having been called to the chair, Mr H. Vincent that I found myself engaged to serve you in delivered a long speech, in which he gave sundry the Convention until the 24th of April; subthe Convention until the 24th of April; sub-sequently, a vote of the Convention (this day), by adjourning the meeting of the Assembly, has extended that service until the 1st of May. "No man can serve two masters." The truth of this I have verified since the 3rd inst. Although L have meeting all night colors are unserved meaning the Although L have meeting all night colors are unserved and the same and the same the area of the area of the same the nimous vote for a National Guard, and a vote of entire confidence in the Convention. A party of the 93rd Highlanders, who had been escorting the Circuit Court home to private lodgings, were loudly cheered as they passed the meeting, which had adjourned from Union Hall to Carther the Mither Management of the truth of this I have verified since the 3rd inst. Although I have worked nearly all night as well as all day, I have, whilst faithfully per-forming my duties as your delegate, been compelled to neglect, to a great extent, my duties as working editor of the Northern Star. This neglect extraordinary circumstances might justify for a week or two, but it cannot be expected that Mr O'Connor would tolerate neglect of the Star as a rule; yet, if I accept the delegate, oter tonicate the star as a rule; such neglect the delegation to the Assembly, such neglect Brooke Smith said he was also in favour of Universal must, of necessity, be "permanent." Were my duties, in connexion with the Northern Star, merely a matter between my employer and myself, I would not hesitate to secrifice my private to my public duties and

EDINBURGH.-A public meeting was held in Adamin the chair. The hall was densely crowded, and the us more than noticing the proceedings. audience listened with the despest interest to the in-telligence from London. The conduct pursued by the Convention was highly approved of, and, from the feeling displayed, there is no doubt that the men of Edingraph will appear the fourier in the second Edinburgh will support the Convention in carrying out their objects. A great open air meeting was held on Monday evening. It was very largely attended; and on a request being preferred by the authorities that there should be no procession, the masses gra-dually dispersed. A deputation attended from Leith, which was great in heraldic devices; one lad carrying a pole, surmounted by an inverted crown, and another, a flag, bearing the inscription ' The licn of Scotland has risen from his lair; beware, Whigs, beware!' The pensioners were lodged in the castle, and the special constables were distributed over the town, but the services of neither were required.—Daily News. GLASGOW.—A meeting of Chartists was held on Wednesday night, in the City Hall. The hall was densely crowded. About 6,000 persons were present. When fulfilling my engagements to Mr O'Con-nor, I am at the same time performing my duties as a Democrat. In the Convention, I only represent Nottinghamshire; but, in the Northern Star, I represent, and speak to, the Chartist party throughout these realms. I have to choose between the greater and the lesser duties. I choose the greater. My place, as delegate for Nottingham, will be easily supplied. There are men abler, though not more devoted, than myself, from whom you may select an eloquent and honest man, a fit and proper person to represent you in the Assembly. But my place could not be so readily filled at the office of the Northern Star. I say this, not vainly or foolishly. The Star. I say this, not vainly or foolishly. The hard-working management of the Northern Star cannot be taken up by any one at twenty-four hours' notice. Labell best sotiative may appreciate a province of the local distance of the first principles of the English working management of the Northern the speech by Mr Malkins. A working man the moved :-- 'That the only safeguard against the en-croactive of a transition to support them by every lawful means in our power. I our hours notice. I shall best satisfy my own convictions as to the duties I owe to the people, to Mr O'Con-nor, and myself, by retaining my position at the office of the Star; I believe, also, that by so doing, I shall best serve you, the Chartists of Nottinghamshire. Therefore, men of Nottinghamshire, I am compelled to come to the decision of respect-Compension for the Charter; three cheers for Mr was carried unanimously. fully declining the honour of being put in no-mination for election to the Assembly, at the Mr John Holywell in the chair, on the motion of Mr day last, bills of unusual size and large type, were ABERDEEN. - EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC MEETING George Taylor, seconded by Mr George Priestley :-- posted on the walls of this city, announcing that a 'A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to meeting of the inhabitants would be held at pressing my admiration of the enthusiasm and Feargus O'Connor, E.q., for the manly and upright Castle-street, at seven o'clock in the evening, and steady devotion manifested during the last conduct of that gentlemen during the past week. from the London Convention, were expected to address the meeting. Long before the appointed in-Ashfield, and the county generation in the county generation in the "People's Parliament" of the last stronghold of Saxon freedom. The bades of Robin Hood, and his "merry men,"
in-Ashfield, and the proved yourselves
"Worthy sons of sires that bafied Crown'd and mitred tyranny; They defied the sword and scaffold For their birthright; --so will Ye !"
I shall ever remember, with pleasure, my representation in the "People's Parliament" of the last stronghold of Saxon freedom. The chades of Robin Hood, and his "merry men,"
chades of Robin Hood, and his "merry men," hour, hundreds were seen winding their way from by Mr A. B. Henry, Mr Archibald Macdonald, Mr Wright, Mr George Smart, Mr W. Lindsay, jun.,

independent legislature is undeniable, and what Mr Sharp then followed in a neat speech. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs Philip M'Grath, J. every country should enjoy, and that the act of 1800, called the Act of Union, has become a signal failure Williams, J. Houseman, and Henry Child. The and a source of misery to both countries; a partner-ship unfortunate, having increased England's taxes, and multiplied a thousand-fold Ireland's poverty, te £1 13s. 63d. These Sunday afternoon meetings Both resolutions passed unanimously. It was then proposed by Mr Watson, and seconded by Mr M'Ganagal:- That this meeting having now sanchave been so successful that this locality purposes holding another monster meeting next Sunday, at the same place, and continuing them every Sunday. On Monday evening, a meeting was held in Hackney-field, which was addressed by Messrs H. Maunder May, Jones, R. Mason, and Fraser. Somers Town:-At a very full meeting of this

locality it was unanimously resolved, 'That this land.' The Chartists and Repealers then gave meeting hereby expresses its full and entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P., for his in-defatigable, noble, and indomitable defence of the best interests of the working classes ; and this meeting further expresses its heart-felt sympathy with Mr O'Connor for the treatment he has received in the so-called House of Commons, and that the and the duty of the people at the present momentous secretary be instructed to forward this resolution to period.' Mr Hugh O'Neil, an Irishman, occupied the Mr O'Connor.

WESTMINSTER.-A splendid meeting was held on Monday evening of the Wallace Brigade branch, held the righteous and successful struggles made by the at the Charter Coffee house, Strutton Ground. The enslaved : and more especially the glorious victory meeting was most ably addressed by Mr Vernon and achieved by the brave people of France, and concluded Mr Churchill. A meeting takes place every Mon-by calling upon the people of this oppressed country day evening, at eight o'clock precisely, when persons to make a bold and determined effort to secure their wishing to b come members may enrol their

three cheers for the Charter, three for Repeal,

and three for Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity all

HAMILTON.-A great public meeting was held here

on the 6th instant, to hear an address from Mr. Clough,

a talented Englishman, on 'The signs of the times,

over the world.

Main, Davies, and Burns,

do the same, was adopted.

journed to the open air. Mr M'Lellan spoke at con-

country, and proceeded to show the soundness of the

principles contained in the People's Charter .- Mr

was dead, but who here would deny it had a glorious

resurrection ; After speaking at considerable length on the injustice of the present Scotch Poor Law, he con-

cluded by calling attention to the Income Tax, which

amounted on incomes of £150 per year, to 7d. per pound, while the necessaries of the industrious are

taxed at the rate of 14s. per pound ; and while news-

papers had been donouncing the injustice of taxing

precarious incomes-they seemed to forget it was this very class of tax-payers who elected the M.P.'s, who

voted for the obnoxious tax. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Charter, the French Republic,

C'Connor and the NORTHERN STAR, Mitchel and the

UNITED IRISHMAN, Frost, Williams, Jones, &c., when

A NATIONAL GUARD !- A BERDERN.- Last week from

five to six thousands of the inhabitants passed a una-

Union Hall to Castle-street. The enrolment of the

the meeting quietly dispersed.

HACKNEY ROAD.-At the weekly meeting of this and a true patriot, was called upon to move the fol-branch of the Charter Association, held at the Green Gate, on Monday evening last, Mr Ferdinando in

the chair, 5: 5d. was collected towards defraying the expenses of the London delegates. South London.—At a meeting on Sunday evening, April 16th, at the Chartist Hall, corner of Webber-street, Blackfriarg-road, the following resolution was Mr Wilson supported the resolution, which was una-nimously agreed to -Another great meeting was held on Monday evening, the 10th. Mr H. Smith occupied agreed to :- 'That it is the opinion of this meeting on Monday evening, the 10th. Mr H. Smith occupied agreed to :- I have to be opinion of this incerting the chair. Resolutions condemnatory of the Gagging that the working classes should form themselves into Bill were agreed to ; also a resolution pledging support to the Convention. The meeting was addressed by that we resolve to form ourselves into clubs immedi-Bill were agreed to; also a resolution pledging support to the Convention. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Nelson, Donaldson, Walker, Stewart, Weir, ately, for that purpose.'

ately, for that purpose. DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this committee, held on Monday last, Mr James Grassby in the chair, it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to send a notice to the NORTHERN STAR, requesting those who have the banners, No 1, to 32, and a'so the pole used at the late demonstration, to bring them to the Executive, at the Land-offce, 144, High Holborn. It was also purped that the balance HOLITOWN .- A large meeting took place on Tuesday the 11th, in the Free Church. A working man in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Paul, Smith, Walker, and Davies. A resolution in favour of a general strike for the Charter, providing others High Holborn. It was also agreed that the balance Arn.-A public meeting was held en Monday, the 3rd inst. Mr T. Callen in the chair. The meeting was large and respectable, and the ball being unfit in hand be given to the Metropolitan Delegate Committee, to support the delegates to the National Conto accommodate one-eighth of the number, it was advention. JOHN ARNOTT, Sec.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL --- Mr Allout in the chair. Resolutions were arranged for the public meetings on Good Friday (yesterday.) It was resolved, 'That four metropolitan meetings should each Andrew Bryan followed, and said, they had often heard from the Whig and Tory press, that Chartism elect two delegates, and two persons, in addition, to supply any vacancies that might cocur. No person to be allowed to stand as a candidate unless a member of the Charter Association for the past three months." Sub-committees were appointed to conduct the electington and Cat, 14s; few friends, Millwall, per H. II., 5s; Marylebone, 10s; Crown and Anchor, 7s 6d; Citv and Finsbury, 18s; Demonstration Committee, 2s 7d.—Total, £2 17s 1d. Adjourned to Monday, the 24th inst.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

A members' meeting of this association will be held at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the Jacob's Well, Barbican, (not at Cartwright's Coffeeroom, as stated in an earlier edition). Every member is requested to attend, to consider important business.

THE SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

NORTHERN STAR Office,

Saturday Morning. We have reports of the meetings held yesterday in are Hall on Thursday night. Mr Peter Anderson | several parts of the country. Want of space prevents THE METROPOLIS.

To Readers & Corr

ACCEINGTON .- I beg to say that I have received ten shill lings and fivepence, from John Houlker, Thomas Cal-vert. and friends, towards defraying the expense of the North Lancashire delegate in the Convention, which I have handed over to the person who holds the money for that purpose. --GBEENWOOD HABILEY, Grange, Ac.

cracy,' two lectures, all one penny each, may now be had of the booksellers, through Wm. Brittain, Pater-

John Hefferman Foster Gordon .. e Thomas Broad 0 Henry Bubb 2 Foster Gordon ... 10 0 John Bumsden Ø Joseph Vipond...
Ø Joseph Kain ...
Ø Geo Walker ... 0 17 Edwd G Clark .. 3 15 Thomas Tilley .. 0 Sarah Bishop .. 3 19 6 Win Borrett (** 4 11 6 Robert Harle ** 5 0 0 Rubt Crow 8 0 0 Wm Crow Rubt Crow John Webster .. 4 7 v W Kitson 3 2 6 Carrington 0 1

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sacrifice my private to my public duties, and ing men-After several other gentlemen had ad-throw up my situation at the office of the dressed the meeting in a similar strain, a committee Star, to take the honourable post of your De-Hault Hall. 15 19 0 4 5 6 23 14 8 legate in the National Assembly.

But my private are also my public duties. When fulfilling my engagements to Mr O'Con. £615 17 0

public meeting on Good-Friday.

I cannot conclude this letter without exfew weeks by the men of Nottingham, Suttonin-Ashfield, and the county generally. You

£37 16 11

Loyal O room for it. J. W. MANNING. - The lines shall be inserted as soon as Elackbu Stockro we can find room. P.- The song cannot be accepted on the terms indicated. S. MARRIOTT, Nottingham.-No such document has RECEI reaches us. 'THE ENGLISH MARSEILLAISE.'- Under consideration. Mansfield Mr WILLIAMS, Witney .- Mr Clayton must send for them Calver 0 1 0 street 1 0 0 Hull 0 10 C Bolton Mr Patterson a 20 10 10 Mr PAREER, Old Shildon .- Yes, at 6d each. Mr Jenkins ... 1 0 0 Hull Mr Isaacks ... 0 10 C Bolton Northampton ... 0 5 0 Bradford Mr INGEAN, Abergavenny.-The 155 6d is handed over to Mr Doyle. .. 0 19 0 Leeds Bury Sir Reyno)ds .. 0 6 0 W Oliver Deanstone .. THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS. 0 2 0 W Aldridge ** Hook Norton .. Heaton, near Dewsbury W Talbert 00 A public meeting of the members and friends of this association was held last Toesday evening, in the 0 10 0 Devouport 65 0 10 0 3 0 Denny Clayton West n 0 10 0 South London 1 am, with sincere respect, Your devoted fellow-labourer, Farringdon-hall. Julian Harney occupied the chair, Truro re respect, ed fellow-labourer, G. JULIAN HARNEY. 7 0 0 Chartists Few Working Men 1 18 1 Manchester and speeches were delivered by Messrs Graham, Collected at John-Shirron, Cochrane, M'Carthy, and other speak street ers. The following resolutions were unanimously Lambeth Gracedien ... 1 1£ 08 ۵ 1 5 0 Ashford 0 17 0 11 0 Hebden Bridge 0 5 0 Few Working Men, 1 0 0 Woolwich. per Charter .- Mr Smith (a member of the Convention) rised Mr Jones to explain to Englishmen the state of Northern Star Office, 10 Resolved, That this meeting indignantly deny the Exeter prerogative of the present House of Commons to abro-gate the constitutional right of the people to meet and morden Chorley also addressed the meeting. The resolutions were teeling and determination of the men of Aberdeen. London, April 19, 1848. at eleven o'clock in the forencon. then passed and the meeting separated. Dempster 6 Mr Stubbs mer Want of room has caused the non-insertion of 0 I O .. gate the consutational right of the people to meet and morden ... discuss their political and social wrongs; that this W Sztcliffe, do. 0 2 ++ 05 LOWBANDS AND REDMARLEY .- A general meeting of reports of meetings at Sheffield, Loughborough. Scotland. 0 Old Shildon 61 68 the members of this branch of the National Land right, guaranteed and secured by the successful repul- J Barker Mr Matthias, Company will take place on Sunday, April 23, in sion of tyrannical power, is, in the opinion of this J Barker L.mehouse .. 1 1 0 1 0 JOHNSTONE, RENFREWSHIRE.-FRATERNISATION OF the School-room, at six o'clock. meeting, the best security for the progressive establish. Learnington 0 19 2 Portsmouth .. CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS .- On Saturday evening, LOUGHBOROUGH .- The various villages in this disment of political and social justice; and that this d Cantello 020 0 10 Lynn trict are requested to send delegates next Sunday the8th inst. [there was he'd in the Temperance Hall of meeting is further of opinion, that the indecent haste Bradford 0 Penzance 0 1 evening, to meet the council at the Wheatsheaf, at this town, one of the largest meetings of the working 1 θ θ Kilwinning .. 0 18 0 James E Duncan bix o'clock. NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the friends of Mr O'Conner will be held at the Leopard, Derby-road, on Sunday next, at twelve o'clock.—The next meet-ing of the Land members will be held at the Side the Flow next week. with which the perliament are passing the so-called Warrington Bill for the better Protection of the Crown and Go- Doncaster 0 10 0 Subscriptions, verament,' justifies the people in the resumption of Wolverhampton John street. Der 072 The Metropolis. 0 6 their natural rights, the exercise of their sovereign Rotherham Fozzen 04 Burslem, power, and the consequent re-institution of a new form Banbury Bath 00 John Burcheing of the Land members will be held at the Flam-MONSTER MEETING IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.-OD of government of the people for the people. of government of the people for the people. Repolved, That this meeting, believing in the truth of Mansfield, Linney 1 0 0 nough ing Sword, Plat-street, on Sunday evening, at seven unday afternoon last, a great meeting took place in +4 +1 0 12 0 Stourbridge o 10 o o'clock .- A free-and easy will be held at Mr Mar. | cern, the distressed and degraded state of the inthe principle that 'all men are brethren,' contemplate in Ruthven Priht South Shields .. shall's, the Lord Nelson, on Saturday evening, at dustrious classes of this kingdom, and are of opinion 0 7 the Alien Bill now before parliament a villanous at-Malton tempt, on the part of the tyrannical oligarchy of this Sheffield seven o'clock. Mr Newton, dra-0 country, to set up an arbitrary and unjust tribunal on Bradford, Wilts 0 10 per, Leigh ... Leigh National Charter Assocn. SUNDERLAND .- A general meeting of the Chartist 2 0 0 24, at the house of Mrs Smith, 5, Numbers Garth. 0 1 6 HALIFAX - Mr Honson will be determined by the second Association will be held on Monday evening, April the opinions of foreigners, creating an odious distinction John Eray in treating the friends of progress as enemies, while the Mr T Williams Perth 0 10 0 6 1 6 HALIFAX.—Mr Hanson will lecture in the Work-0 16 9 ing-man's Hall, on Sunday, April 23, at six o'clock fors of freedom are fostered and protected-our vile Sleaferd Ragland 3 government vainly thinking thereby to stay the onward | Central Rossendale 1 0 0 Bridlington .. 0 0 6 in the evening. Bingley John Early progress of pairerral liberty and frateralty. ...

The Southern Counties.

O'Connor; and the meeting separated.

The Mestern Counties.

shades of Robin Hood, and his "merry men," even now beckon you on to the struggle against your old Norman oppressors, and that infernal system which Norman guilt laid the foundations of in Saxon blood. The moment the men of England, generally, are as "up to the mark" as I believe you to be, that hideous system will perish beneath the withering curse of an enlightened and aroused people. "Work a little longer." Rules Bank THE WORKS OF JOSEPH BARKER, including 'The Re-former's Almanac,' and 'The Reformer's Companion to the Almanac,'Nos. 1 to 6, and 'Curse of an 'Aristo- *Work* a lititslonger,"
and you will not have long to wait; for "the government," he can been deal with by the government of the rose of opposing the bill nor before parliament, the government, "the meeting was held on Mon-darger entities has been deal with by the government," the government, "the meeting was held on Mon-darger entities and seen deal with by the government, "the meeting was held on Mon-darger entities and seen deal with by the government," the government, "the meeting was held on Mon-darger entities and seen deal with by the government, "the meeting was dealed to the held." A bill for providing for the better seconity of the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers, At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more then 16,000 hearers. At time from the voices of more the arrange containing the their own choice, are confersing that they are dealed to the chair. A person named Tudor the removed, owing to the dears. The oelegates were elected but the meeting the their security of the meeting the secure the removed or of the half was opened, every seat the power are combining for the first, manues at the out of the meeting the there security of the security of the meeting the the meeting the secure the removed are not indicated the meeting the secure the removed are not indicated the meeting the secure the removed on the theorem the out of the security of the meeting the secure the removed are not indicated the meeting the secure the removed are not inding at athere or o'clock, the re Tiverton feel indignant at the foul manner in which Ashton-Macdonald. " Work a little longer," noster-row, London. W. WILSON.—The one piece, entitled 'A Song,' has al-ready appeared in our columns; the other, entitled 'The Holy Cause,' shall appear as soon as we can find BRISTOL—The meeting here was held in the open air on Brandon-hill, a working man named Nicholls presiding. The memorial was adopted without dis-sent. Mr Bartlett was appointed delegate to the and you will not have long to wait for "the Briton Let make the with by the government. and Mr R. Findlay, and carried unanimously. Mr

WESTMINSTER AND MARYLEBONE. - The spot selected for the election of delegates for Westminster and Marylebone, was Cumberland market, Regent's park. Marylebone, was Cumberland-market, Regent's-park. Atthreeo'clock Mr Trebilcock was called to the chair. Mr Grassby proposed Mr Vernon to serve as one of the delegates. Mr P. Hanley seconded the nomination. Mr John Savage proposed Mr Henry Childs. Se-conded by Mr Lucas. Mr S. Salmon rose and ex-pressed a desire to propose Mr Philip M'Grath, but the chairman interposed, and said it was intimated to him that Mr M'Grath had declined to stand. Mr Satmen, however, nersisted in preminating Mr Salmen, however, persisted in neminating Mr M'Grath. Mr West stated in positive terms that Mr M'Grath was opposed to being nominated. After speeches from Messrs Vernon and Childs,

Mr M'Grath's nomination was withdrawn, and Messrs Vernon and Childs were elected. - The Chairman said the next business was of considerable importance. It was to elect two gentlemen to fill the vacancies that might be caused by the despotio hands of the government being laid, which was liands of the government being laid, which was likely, upon their representatives, Messrs Vernon and Childs.—Messrs James Grassby and Churchill were nominated and elected to fill the 'posts of dan-ger,' should the original members of the National Assembl be arrested y by the government on their first assembling, as anticipated. Mr Grassby and Mr Churchill (the latter a continued Churchill (the latter a gentleman just arrived from France) addressed the meeting and were then elected. Mr Walter, delecate from Worcester. proposed the memorial to the Queen. Mr Churchill seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr Vernon. The memorial was adopted. Three cheers were given for the Charter, and the assembly dis-persed. The whole of the S division of police, under

persed. The whole of the S division of police, under Superintendent Ferguson, were in the Albany-street station house, but their services were not required. Tower HAMLETS.—On Friday afternoon, a great meeting of many thousands assembled on Bishop Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, for the pur-pose of electing four delegates for the Tower Ham-lets. The candidates were Mr. Show Mr. Show pose of electing four delegates for the Tower Ham-lets. The candidates were Mr Shaw, Mr Sharp, Mr Drake, Mr Williams, Mr Wilson, Mr May, and Mr Duncan.—Mr Drake, in an energetic speech, supported the Charter, and denounced the new gag-ging (Crown Security Bill.)—Mr Shaw expressed his firm determination to promote the success of the Charter.-Mr Wilson also spoke in laudable terms of the Charter.-Mr Sharp, a member of the Irish Confederation Society, said if he was returned to the Convention, he would be prepared to propose a motion in the assembly for the adoption of some ulterior measures for the proper organisation of the people .- Mr Williams next addressed the meeting.—Mr May briefly expressed his warm support of the Charter.—Mr Duncan having spoken, the chairman proceeded to the election of the delegates, and declared that Messrs Sharp, Shaw, Williams, and Drake were retruned, the two former having the precedence of taking seats in the Convention.

South London .- A great meeting was held near the Bricklayers' Arms, on Friday afternoon, when Messrs Wheeler and Bassett were elected delegates to the Assembly.

PLYMOUTH.-Mr Moorcombe, of Devonport, has been elected delegate.

MANCHESTER, April 21.-Simultaneous meetings were held to-day at Manchester, Salford, Ashton, Stalybridge, Mottram, and Oldham. The meeting here took place at ten c'clock this morning in Smith-field-market, Manchester, for the purpose of selectfield-market, Manchester, for the purpose of select-ing delegates to the National Assembly in London. The following delegates were appointed :--Manches-ter-Mr John Mitchell, of the UNITED IRISHMAN; Mr Smith O'Brien, M.P.; J. Leach, and M. Dono-van. Salford-John Hoyle. Stalybridge -- John Crossley. Oldham-S. G. Kydd and Meagher.

A DISTRICT CAMP MEETING will be held at Lower Walley, on Sunday, April 23, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when Messrs Rushton, Shackleton, Webber, Clisset, and Taylor will address the mesting .- A district delegate meeting will be held at the Hoyle House, Lower Warley, on Sunday, April 23, MANCHESTER .- The observation committee have determined to call a South Lancashiro delegate meet-Newcastle, Hanley, Rochdale, Greenwich, Bury, Drogheda, Dublin, and some other places. The same cause has compelled the exclusion of a host of letters. These matters shall have our attention member in order to pay cff expenses incurred at. Oldham-Edgel — Manchester, Wigan, Warrington, Liverpool, Bolton, St Helens, Bury, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Heywood, Shaw, Hyde, Stacks: nort, Mattern Askton Stalubridge Hollismical port, Mottram, Ashton, Stalybridge, Hollinwood, Ratcliff-bridge, Eccles and Newton-heath. HALIFAX. - Meetings attended by enormou I hat this meeting has witnessed with great concern, the distressed and degraded state of the industrious classes of this kingdom, and are of opinion that it is highly requisite the elective franchise, and that it is highly requisite that the document known as the People's Charter, The second resolution was moved by Mr John the land.'
The second resolution was moved by Mr John the right of Ireland to be governed by a distinct and
Sunday afternoon last, a great meeting took place in bishop Bonner's fields, Victoria Park. There could not have been less than from 14.000 to 16,000 pertok took place last week. The greatest enthusiasm previous classes of this kingdom, and are of opinion to have been less than from 14.000 to 16,000 pertok took place last week. The greatest enthusiasm previous classes from the present monopoly of the signal for great cheering, which lasted for some the signal for great cheering, which lasted for some the signal for great cheering, which lasted for some of the chartists at the present time, and called on the topics engrossing the attention all present to be firm for the 'goed time coming.'

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Correspondence.

HOW THE 'SPENALS' WERE MANU. FACTURED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STIR. Srz,-Seeing that the daily papers are beasting greatly Sthe number of 'sposials' sworn in as an ind. x of the freings of a number of the prople of Londen as opposed canmerate; and yet we are told by the editor of one of writing. S Chartism, it may not be emiss to make public a fow our weekly papers, that we are a free, happy, and comfacto regarding the manufacture of 'specials.' On Frifortable prople-nay, more so than any other nation. Gy week, a notice was stuck up in the establishment of And then he goes on to say, that the higher classes of Surgessfügeeriug firm, not 100 miles from Glass House society (in his opinion) have nothing to fear from the Ester, Bsteliffe, that magistrates would attend a school agitations caused by the lower orders of society. The goos, in the vicinity, to swear in all those who were aristocracy are so closely knit together with the middle They to attend, and, with the exception of those emclass, that all attempts to upturn the government would piored in the offices, not one went. On Saturday it was be useless-and, if I understand his words, they amount fatimeted to the men, that the magistrates would astend to this: that, let the working class ever attempt to gain at the offices to try to catch a fer of them. The men their rights, the aristocracy, combined with the middle class, will crush them, and frustrate all their projects.

Est a meeting during the dinner hour, and decided Encalmously, that they would not be sworn, and that Almost all the masters in the borough have compelled would support any man who was made a victim their men to be sworn as special constables by eighty and for relating. Well, after being paid at the usual time, ninety at a time. Three firms, which I already know the men found the gates were kept closed, and the foreof, have discharged a number because they refused to sees having been sworn, went amongst them endeavour. be sworn.

is to persuade them to do that which in their hearts Oh ! how I long for the day to arrive, when the chain they detested. A few lickspittles, and a few who had of oppression shall be broken, and hellisn tyranny shall Ingo families depending on their earning, were got in, cease to exist, and every human being, of whatever counwhen to ! by some means the gate firw open, and out try or condition, shall be acknowledged as a friend and Erstand the whole body, cheering most lustily. brether, as the God of heaven and earth desired us to be.

After that exhibition of feeling, one would have thought Er fud had enough of 'specialing ;' but no-on Mon-En stime keeper went round some of the shops, and En alew to give their names, but with all their efforte Est aid not get more than a fifth of the men employed. There was one argument used to induce the men to be Erron, which should not be lost to the public, viz. :-Sint their not being sworn would have an injurious and spon the firm, with respect to government engines. No SPECIA

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES AND THE CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORTHERN STAR. Ten -- Mixing, as I do, with the commercial classes o which I have not been able to ascertain. I have been the kingdom, in consequence of the position I hold in seciety. I have many opportunities of ascertaining their wiens upon those important anbjects which are now agitathe minds of men, and assuming a character most restable in its tone and spirit. It has been said of me, and what do you think it is ! That you intend to cut out the tongues of all the Chartists. But, my lord, in the inen that they are at eamity with the labouring that case they may learn the dumb alphabet, and by sometion of the country; selfish seeking their own estrandisement, without regard to those by whom their only plan I can think of to cure these follows is to make westith is reared; cruel and appressive-looking on those In ins prominent circumstances in life with contempt would be almost master. It is very anneying to be inand as mere serfs, er slaves, sent to do their bidding.' sulted by 'vsgabonds' who have 'not got a shilling to That such is not the case, I can assure you. In many respects the commercial classes are one with the labouring things go on as they have done. There is that Mr Ju. portion of the community. They feel for them ; they lian Harney, I see he has quite taken your title of 'lord' grapethise with them; they see the degradation, from you, and put Mr in its place. Next we shall see frank and suffering, to which they have so long referily, and nithout murmuriag, submitted. Commen are accustomed to take broad and expensive views of the great questions of the They know there is danger fraught in oppressing thought about you and Bidger (Grey) Bull Dog (Jocelyn) mapsople. They look to their emancipation from the and Breizebab (II, Verney), speaking in the House to The people, They look to the are aware that it is please yourselves. First one gets up and assures the knowing that they would be selected for sacrifice, under state inted policy to legislate for the few. The pc- other they are under an excellent gevernment, loud worty-ctricken may endure it for awhile; but the time will come when, goaded to desperation by tyranny, they will either shake off the yoke, or raise a tempest that stall rage horribly around the institutions of the land. and reduce the so-called sacred edifice to ruin. Cormental m n are wise enough to perceive that legislathe whole fabric of society. Stalaws, to institutions will stand, unless based upon the divine laws of equality and justice to all. The rious consideration, and that the necessary steps will semanent parce and prosperity of the country can only secured by the administration of even handed justice; wretches, who are not satisfied to live on a penny a day. and no gastantee can be given for this, but in the choos. (Loud cheers from the Badger party.) My lord, your Seg of good and wise rulers by the voice of the people. Chartist friends appear to have conducted themselves Bestial legislation is the bane of every nation, be it very well on Monday, the 10th instant, although they cer- by persons paid so much perdey to display their penmans me, would give greater weight to an appeal than when grant ar proud, and abounding in wealth, titles, and na-tainly disobayed you by meeting contrary to your govern- ship. trail resources. But it may be asked, is this ment proclamation. the commercial classes generally ? I may it is. They may be yes, there are man mercon-minded, bigoted, and selfish men-who excent to live by preying on the sufferings and miseries of the dying-who disclaim all connexion with these sentiments. Poor, deluded, outcast men ! they represent not the commercial classes. Scotland is with the mode. I have lately returned from a tour in that Fingles, and from conversation with the middle and ensuremental classes, I can confidently affirm that they sym athise-yes, deeply sympathise-with the people. Et Editor, I can assure you that very large numbers of Lafiviliants are indoctrinated with the Chartist opinions, wine you and your confederates know not, and whom There reason to suppose are against yoa. You have tree-bearted and brave friends who as yot have not Ford themselves. They are only waiting their time. The day of redemption draweth nigh. The Chartists consequent on the want of employment, occasioned by tation. woold, I tkink, do well to nourish this feeling, and to statia from using hard and unbrotherly language towards these classes. The past twelve or eighteen months have done much to open our eyes. Once we were "htind " but now we 'see." The Charlist agitation upon Se Land Plan-the earnest propagation of their prinester-the noble tearing of the afflicted people, combined the almost unparalleled depression of trade-the End policy of our rulers, and the financial embarrasssments of the country-Bob to mention the revolutions Exrecontributed greatly to change our opinions. You wine toil in the factory-you, the mechanics, the artisens, and labourers of Great Britain-we sympathise with you. Our hearts years in affection towards you. We are reminded that we are all men, and we desire to Ersta peace as brethran. In confirmation of these sentiments, I am induced to send the following short poem, you, that the 'love of liberty' is extinguished in the bowhich, Mr Editor, as breathing the true spirit of patricome it merely as a specimen of feeling existing among long be changed into the voice of the ' roaring cataract.' way many of the commercial classes. It is written by a striking terror to the 'evil doer,' and 'judgment' on zean of worth, and was entrusted to my care for the the 'oppressor.' It belongs to you, electors, to stay general of your readers. Unknown to political em! its torrents, lest you be overwhelmed. Then come for-This principles, he trusts that this small tribute of respect gors, and, you will no longer dread the adoption of the muy not be unacceptable to you, Mr Editor, and these People's Charter. waring men who are labouring is the sacred cause of renth and liberty. For similar reasons, I must (for the Bres at, et lesst), remain in obsenrity, and therefore beg ne subscribe myself.

of the woman told me that she had seen better days,

Yours,

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

Mr Lozd, -A word with you on your new bill. Law.

yers' bills, doctors' bills, and tailers' bills, are all much

dreaded, surely you are satisfied with your own bill, for

you have a pretty round sum. First, £5,000 a year, and

a residence, for being Lord Commissioner of the Trea-

AN OPERATIVE OF LEEDS,

of a heartrending nature, but too long for me te trouble time, but he said there was up redress for the poor, I garchy, in a place where they must hear him ; and wo you with. The husband always bore the character of heard a person, whom I anspected to be a special, a honest, industrious man, and was the manager for a | threaten Mr O'Connor's life. I would have wrote before for the People's Charter. certain firm in Leeds, but lost his situation simply be- but I have not been able. I think they have hurt my cause he would not vote according to his master's diota- heart, as I have had a pain in it over since. I send you tion. This is not the only one, by dozens, that I could this on purpose to expuse them. Please to excuse had

> I remain, with respect, yours most truly, Samford-street, SUSAN DAVEY. Portman-market, Marylebone.

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIE .- I am not one of those who are disposed to attach great importance to the new Treason Act. The law can hardly be made more rigid than it is now.

In my opinion, no people in the civilised world live under more stringent laws than the English, with reassembling to discuss political grievances, and the right of association,

The pretence that Englishmen possess those right and privileges, for which the French, Germane, and Italians have lately contended, and that successfully, is the most absurd of all the lying pretences of our aristocracy and their dupes.

Let us see what are the rights of Englishmen, inde pendently of the n-wact.

Rights of Discussion, -- Any man who speaks or writes anything, calculated to excite dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, with respect to the government of the country, is liable to be indicted for sedition, and fined and imprisoned.

There is no country on the face of the earth where the law is more rigid-not even Russia, Poland, or Spain. Under this law, in the years 1889-40, and 1842-43, hundreds were convicted.

sury; you are also Commissioner for the Affairs of The Government can select any Advocate of Popular India, the salary of which is £1,500 a year; you are Rights and sacrifice him -Its nower is as great as that one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; you are one of of the French King before the first revolution, to issue the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and lettres de cachet. hold several other appointments, the particulars of

The judges, who try the alleged offender, are creature of the government, and the juries in the rural districts, looking down Johnson's Dictionary to see if I can find are the seris of the landed aristocracy. The judges any explanation of the word bill, and he describes it as themselves, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, are ariatoa kind of hatchet, which has suggested a fresh idea to orats, all of whom are made judges by virtue, or in cousequence, of their territorial possessions,

It is true that the people are permitted by their masters to violate the law, so long as no practical result is likely that means instruct one onother to do mischief. The to follow from their grumbling-so long as the efforts of the people's crators are weak and manifestly ineffecthem blind and deaf, as well as dumb, then, my lord, you | tual,

bless themselves with,' nor ever likely to have, while knowing that all this depends on the sufferance-the mere will and pleasure of the aristocracy, believe their statements! And the speeches of foreigners, in praise of our system, are triumphantly quoted in our Parlia-Jack Russell' put in the place of Mr, so the sooner you ment;

adopt my plan the better. What do you thick, my lord, Never, in the world's history, was there so cunning a I cut myself this morning when I was shaving, for all of contrivance to enslave a great people, to cheat them a sudden I burst into such a hearty laugh when I with appearances, and to deceive the world ! It is per fectly unique-exclusively English.

Men of commanding talent and elevated position, a law which enables a government to choose its victime cheers,) and that Her Mojesty's subjects will twine at pleasure, usually refrain from joining the popular round them like ivy round the oak. (Loud cheering.) | cause-unless it is supported by a powerful section of the Then up gets another and asks whether it is not time to aristocracy. It is true that the Whig aristocracy have put down the seditious newspapers, (' hear and cheers,) occasionally sided with popular demands, in order, by and also to stop all seditious conversations. (loud cheers.) means of the popular voice, to eject their opponents When each has done the same, the biggest tomfool (your- from the ministerial benches, and, on such occasions, sel') gets up to reply, and assures the hon, gentlemen the law of sedition has been violated with impunity; and that all those matters have her Majesty's ministers se- | I may add, that petitions, got up in the same manner as the great Chartist Petition is said to have been, were be immediately taken to suppress those discontented deemed highly important by Whig aristocratic agitators, notwithstanding the assertions of the Tories, that they were mere farces, like county meetings, and that the signatures were fictitious, and, for the most part, written

> The Right of Meeting to Discuss Grievances .- Meetings to disparage them-or our sons, under age, are ap-A LIBEBAL-MINDED ENGLISHMAN. of more than fifty persons, debating societies, and read- | pended.

dector to view the marks of violence on my person. I want his active services in the House of Commoza. We She commenced, and told me their history, which was wanted my husband to send and let you know at the want him to set a brave and bold front against the olt want him to present thousands of petitions, if need be, Thanking you, Mr Editor, for the service you are ren-

dering to the cause of Democracy, I remain, your admirer, BETA. Tomworth,

April 7th, 1848.

THE MECHANICS AND THE CHARTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB .--- It is with feelings of pleasure that I have perused the proceedings of the trade delegates assembled t the Bellins, a mejority of whom agreed that the principles as set forth in the People's Charter, must be enacted as the law of this realm, before any permanent of this country. I noticed the different apeakers, and spect to the liberty of the press, of speech, the right of also the trades that they represented, and I am sorry to say that no one appeared from any of the mechanical trades, not even from that portion of mechanics which the STAR laboured so hard for, when they were engaged in the Newton conspiracy case. Now, I would ask. if they (the mechanics) are so well to do as not to want a political and social change, that they do not send delsuntes to devise some plan whereby the moral influence of the trades might be brought to bear on the present corrupt House of Commons ? Or does it arise from a want of sympathy for those who have been thrown into the street to starve, through the application of machinery to do that which they have served an apprenticeship to learn ? If so, let them look to their own trade. and ask themselves how long will it be worth calling a trade ? Again, lot them look to their own trade reports, and they will see that there are some hundreds of distressed mechanics walking the streets of Manchester, and to relieve these men a benevolent committee was appointed, and they have paid sums from 3s. to 10s. a society, showing that they had decided on giving to each instead of £7. 10s, as they, up to that time, had been accustomed to do. Does the above not " or that they, as a trade have been and are suffering, from a wild and reckless speculation, fostered by elass legislais now sitting at the Railway Inn ? Is it because the disaffected scoundrels they must be. Kow furnished ory of no politics is raised in the society, or is it because

chanics who have been sworn as special constables. Are fear of official persecution, they succumbed, and swalyou willing to be the tools of the present tyrannical factions in power ? If not, speak out like men, and do not allow you to misrepresent me while there is a free be crying if a row takes place, so that you will be miss. journal in the kingdom, nor misstate facts, thereby giving ing, but tell the powers that be, in a way not to be mid. false confidence to the tyrants who must, one day, be understood, that you will not interfere with the people

now seeking redress for long-standing grievances, but rather assist them in getting their political rights. A WELL WISHEB.

Manchester, April 16, 1848.

PETITIONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHEBN STAR.

SIB.-Allow me through the medium of your paper, to suggest to my brother Chartists, the propriety of making the qualifications laid down in the People's Obarter, for an elector of a member of parliament, the qualifications of those who in future shall be deemed eligible to sign petitions to the legislature. This would show the marrow of our strength, and, as it appears to

At that time a person of the name of Jacobs, a tailor, the names of our female friends-and I am not the man

about the cause of their distress, for the appearance her, when they knocked me down. I should like a We cannot spare Mr O'Connor for imprisonment. We interference with polities, for the appearance her, when they knocked me down. I should like a We cannot spare Mr O'Connor for imprisonment. already too much exceperated. But when you fear the acted a very unmanly part, because they swore bitterly goverument will overlook, or underrate, your extreme they would not be swora ; but the moment they came loyalty, you stand forth as the marshal of that unfortunate in contact with Mr Cubitt and the magistrate, they class, whom you designate as intelligent and peaceable, | forgot their premises to me and their oathe, and al. but whose intelligence and character you have hitherto lowed another chain to be put round their necks; and so reneatedly attempted to deny and injure. To marshal fond did some of them appear to be of kiesing the book the gardeners of Kew, Chiswick, Syon, Pine Apple- in the gentlemen's presence, that the magistrate had a place, &c., &c., to arms. What a gallant colonel they | hard matter to get the book away from some of them, Some of these men sey, they are as good Chartists as have got to be sure ! You are a political partisan, or 1 am; but let me tell them here, as I told them to their rather, a government tool, and hope to lead the gardenfaces, that they are as great enemies to the cause is ing class to battle for the continuance of a system which maintains you in a position from which you may cast Mr Cubitt, because he that is not with us must be obloquy and donunciation upon them. And they, poor, misled souls, marvel at your bravery. But, as to these

> the disturbers of the peaco. You are inclined to throw your editorial authority into the cause, and to offer, as the expouent of the feelings of gardeners, their entire polists, of whatever cast or colour. confidence in the present system, Out upon you! You good can be effectually secured for the working classes know that you are not their organ. You know that the majority of them look upon you as their most bitter enemy, though they dare not say so, for patronage is still potent, and gordeners live and breathe by patronago. I have been denounced by the authorities here for interfering in political matters. Yet the government official can come and lecture me upon the horrors of Chartism, and the blessings of class tyranny, and, spitting venom upon the glorious principles of equality and fraternity, demand that I would swear allegiance, not to the Queen, but to the troops of corrupt justices of the peace that are scattered about, for the honest individuals dreaded no annoyance. I am no Chartist, but I cherish their principles. I am no destroyer of property, but scruple to venture the destruction of my own property (labour) in the cause of those who deny me the right which that labour should confer. I told the official that 'I was one of the people, and not allied to the government.' I did not enrol myself, but declared my intention to resist, tien in the shape of a national guard, &c, but I would to the best of my ability, any attempt to destroy property, especially public property. Private property is another thing. I have none of it, as I support myself by manual week to each applicant. In the STAR of April 1st there labour. I hold that any attempt to destroy property appeared an article setting forth the alterations that had would lead to a deterioration of the value of my labour. been made at a delegate meeting of the m-chanics' I asked if this step was optional or compulsory. I was told it was optional. Therefore, not aware of the purunemployed member the sum of £19. 14s. in one year, pose for which my services as 'a 'special' might be used, I refused to run the risk of being obliged to forswear myself, as would have been the case had I been called to attack my fellow labourers, except in the preservation of property. As to your statement about four tion. It may be asked, why do not the mcchanics of being Irish, I am surprised that all the establishments Manchester s-nd delegates to the trades committee that about the metropolis could not furnish more. What three of these. There was a foreigner here, but he was the seeds of dismemberment have been sown by the not called upon to earol himself. But there was not executive of that society that so much apathy exists ! only au Englishman, as you state, wrong-headed enough, that we enjoy free discussion! And foreigners, not Let the members look to it, for it behoves the mechanics but a Scotchman (do you think all Scotchmen are ser as a trade to be up and doing. The present oritical vile ?) who nobly refused to rank himself amongst the April 13th, 1848. times call on them to rome for and. The apfferings of brawlers who went up to the vestry table in view of the those in the bastlle, the oakum shop. and the stone suthorities-refused to comply with the form-and there yard, call them to their duty. A word to those me- were twe other Scotchmen who demurred, but, by the

> > ROBERT R. SCOTT.

of Belfast, Ireland.

against us. Great God, when will working men act honestly to one another ? But after all, Mr Cubitt is not specials,' who figure prettily in our courts of justice, as | everybody. Neither has he all the work in the kingdom: and I hope the day is not far distant, when by our glorious Land scheme, we shall bid defiance to all mono-April 18th, 1848. AN OLD GUARD. LETTER TO MR THOMAS CUBITT.

SIB,-Will you condescend to allow one, who has for the last two years helped to enhance your property, and who can dely your foremen, who have had the superintendence of me for that time, to say that I ever shrunk from my duty at any time to you in the slightest degree-I say, will you allow me to ask you, why you refused me the exercise of my own opinion as to whether I would be swern as spicial constable, when I told you and the clerks, who accested me in your presence. that I objected upon political grounds altegether ? I said, you do not allow me to exercise my own judgment upon any case as regards legislation, while I thought it very strange that you should think me qualified, all of a sudden, to be a special constable. I then said, if you would give me the vote, which all now acknowledge to be right and just, I would then gladly fill any situanot otherwise act. You told me it was not a political question, when, at the same time, a magistrate must swear us in. You know well it was political, but you dared not acknowledge the fact, that if working men had their political rights, you would not dare to coerce them, nor monopolise trade as you do. But the particular question I wish you to answer is this, why you should have acted so ungentlemently to me in discharging me, after my foreman, Mr Salish, declared it was optional, and I might seturn to work ? Now, sir, place yourself in my position, or fancy yourself treated as you have treated me, morely for exercising my individual opinion. and you must come to the conclusion that a more tyrannical act could scarcely have been. But what use is it to talk to men who won't reason with you. I feel justified in sending these few lines, hoping you will favour me with a short reply, for which I will wait a day or two.

I remain, yours, &c., CHABLES GWILLIAM. Bricklayer.

THE CAUSE OF DISAFFECTION.

TO JOSEPH RUME, ESQ., M.P. lowed the oath, and now curse the action. I will not Sig .-- It is defective legislation that has brought the country so the present peculiar but critical predicament. It is the extravagance and bad management of the corrapt portion of our rulers, which have raised a spiris of discontent, and kindled a fixme which, if not promptly attended to, by timely concessions, may terminate even n the overthrow of monarchy itself. It is the pressure of avarice and arbitrary laws of which the millions com. * Dr Lindly lately recommended be dismissal of plain. It is the want of a fair representation in the certain 'evil spirits,' who sought to draw attention to Commons of England, and of disproportionate taxation. at which the working classes chiefly feel aggrieved. The consequence of evil is always calamitous, and never did a people in the remembrance of man writhe under the effects of despotism, or more peacefully endure their sufferings, than the working classes of Great Britain at the present period. There are tens of thousands in the empire who are peacefully pining away their miserable existence by the dint of misrule and the withering effects of unnatural laws passed by the influence of dosigning men. It is heart rending to see the amount of

human wretchedness, which our large cities and towns commenced business opposite this said bank, so was one at the present moment present. Men willing to work who was always for a "spree," very much to the annoy. are idle is multitudes, and the streets, lanes, and alleys bankers. Having to take a of our manufacturing towns, present scones of bad philosophy. It is neither founded upon reason, nor in conformity with the law of nature, or of God. It is only from such men as you that the people can expect a ence to the bank that was so prepared last Monday week redress of their injuries, for the corrupt party in the state have no sympathy with their wants or teelings ; they seem infatuated before their fall, for they will not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. What an amount of human perfidy is presented to the public, by almost every act of these destroyers of the human family. A poor man may pine, hunger, and die, while the sons of the aristocracy are pensioned upon the public, and the earth, the property of the Great Creator, appropriated for the benefit of a few, who misappropriate its proced in deeds of folly, or squander it in superfluity or vice. And is it to be wondered that God should visit for these things ! No! for he hath declared,-' I will proceed to do a marvellous work among the assumed wisdom of the wise men shall perish and comes suddenly the retributive justice of God. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. APOLOGEOMAL.

APRIL 22, 1848.

Einschester, April 8. A COMMERCIAL MAN. HOMAGE TO TRUTH,

All powerful truth, thy followers oft have been Reposed to torures cruel, dire and keen. -Hempden and Sydney, Pym and Russell fell, And Emmett, whose true worth no tongue can tell. Paine, Runt, and Cubbett, who in former times Told tyra us of their crasities and crimes-For them the dangeon ope'd its yawning jaws; They suffered much, but won the world's applause. When bold O'Connor his bright flag unfurled, And showed the Charter to a wondering world, Around him soon a band of patriots rose. Who dared the veugeance of their country's foes. But soon the dungeons were with victims filled. and human blood by hired assassins spilled ; While others in the strong prison bound, Heaved their last sigh where no relief was found ; While o'er the waves in felons' chains were sent, The martyred exiles doomed to banishment. Prost, Williams, Jones ; last of the patriot band. How destined to wander on a foreign strand-For us they suffered, and for us must bear, The bonds of guilt their tyrants ought to w ar. Time with its onwerd presence fails to heal The wounds that rankle deep, nor can the seal Of true forgiveness ever be impressed On hearts thus bruistd whole wrongs are unredressed. Arise, ye giant minds, that long have slept; Be caudous vigil now no longer kept ; Hat thunder in your grim oppressors' cars, That justice asks some tribute to her tears. Rever again let patience tamely wear, The settled aspect of fixed despair. But by the memory of our former sires, On each cold altar bindle freedom's fires ; and as the upward flame to beaven ascends, Esad grateful tidings to our patriot friends, And bid then mark our forts as we strive. To keep the sacred cause of truth alive-That cause for serving which procured their doom,

SEDITION OF THE WORKING

LEEDS-SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SORTHERN STAR.

Shall see us victors, or beceath the tomb.

TO THE SWORN PRESERVERS OF THE PUBLIC justices can put them down when they like. The con-PEACE.

I am.

FRIENDS,-You have been required to relinquish your The tavern or public-house keeper who permits a meetdomestic affairs, and your own immediate 'interests' ing of parliamentary reformers to be held in his house. for the alleged 'good' of society. Have you considered | runs the risk of lesing his license. Any landed aristo- | mittee of inspection be appointed for all petitions, esthe 'object' for which this sacrifice is required ? Are crat called a justice of the peace, may treat him as a the 'interests' of society endangered by the 'principles' criminal if he allows any newspaper to be read in his contained in the People's Charter ? Are not those 'prin- house, which tends to make people dissatisfied with the ciples' founded upon the divine and bread basis 'to do existing order of things.

unto others as you would they should do 'unto you ?' A justice of the peace may attend a political meeting Are not the Chartists your servants-your customersyour neighbours-your fellow men ! Are they not re- speaks against the government, and may order the duc.d to the lowest state of degradation by 'poverty' meeting immediately to disperse on pain of tranpor-

competition' and unjust legislation ? Know ye not The right of bearing arms .- Any persons seen walking that your 'interests' are intimately connected with in step and learning to act together, may be arrested as "theirs," that if they sink you will be inevitably drawn criminals. This law may be violated with impunity by some classes, but not so by others. into the vorter ?

The majority of your number are 'electors,' you pos-This subject of English liberty, Mr Editor, is one sess the 'power' to redress all our grievances. It which ought to be exposed fully. It is time for the would require but little exertion on your part, to con- people of this country, and for the nations of Europe, to vert our present 'desolation' to a comparative Elysium. be, informed of the actual extent of the boasted liberty The work' is 'noble' it will amply repay any sacrifice, of Englishmen ; as to the Americans, they know all and is attainable by the simplest means, 'Millions' of about it, and look upon this country as the most down. which are changing the dynasties of Europe-these your fellow countrymen claim it at your hands as their trodden in Europe. They know what our laws are, by 'birthright'_the have brook'd their 'giant strength' to whom and how they are administered, and are fully acsupplication ! The united voices of ' millions' have quainted with the whole trick. They know that the breathed the 'prayer' to you! What has been your aristocracy have monopolised the land and entirely answer ! The 'stinging contempt' of 'your' parlia- governed the country for their own aggrandisement, unment-your crouching assistance to our oppressore-the | der the hypecritical pretence and outward form of poloaded musket and policeman's truncheon ! Think pular representation.

You need not tell the Americans anything about this, soms of your fellow beings? Be not mistaken ! There they understand it fully ; but it is high time to lift the Example fraternity, I trast you will be able to insertin is a 'still small voice' that ever whispers the beloved veil and expose the deformity of our institutions, to the yeur jurtly valued and widely circulated paper. I ad. name to all the 'oppressed'-that 'whisper' will ore wondering gaze of Europe. Pray do not talk about legal and constitutional rights, such fictions should not be treated as realities, -speak of natural rights ! As a lawyer, I will venture to affirm without the feor

of contradiction, that the laws of England on the subserver, and whose situation precludes him from taking word on behalf of the people, demand for them the ject of liberty, really amount to this :--are active part in your movement, he chooses to remain same 'political' rights and privileges yourselves enjoy-"Be it enacted that nothing shall be printed, written, or fa secrecy till 'a brighter day shall dawn;' and if he show the same 'alacrity' in the attainment of 'their spoken that may be displeasing to the government. That no cancot aid you by the living voice, or the open arowal of rights,' as you have to serve the ' cause' of their opprespelitical meeting shall be held at which there shall be any speech delivered calculated to excite dissatisfaction. т. ₩.

THE 'TIMES' AND THE SPECIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. Sir,-I beg to call the attention of the National Convention to the vile and calumnious reports, published in the Tixes newspaper, calculated to mislead the middle classes as to the real power and strength of the Cartists, by asserting that only 20,000 were at the meeting on Kennington Common on Monday week, when it was proved, by an experienced surveyor, that, at eleven o'click, 150,000 were present. I speak the sentiments of thousands of the respectable inhabitants of Lambeth, who are disgusted with the abominable proceedings of the special constables in this parish. Several of the tradesmen of the New Cut rendered themselves conspicnously disgraceful in the York-road, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Convention to the motion for the withdrawal of all business dealings with those tradeamen who acted as special constables, I assure you it will be vigorously acted upon in this district.

I trust, when the great day does arrive, that the abuse in the TIMES will not be forgotton, and that the day is not far distant when the despot Russell will be hurled from the Treasury bench by the moral force of the I am, sir, yours truly, people. THOMAS PLUMS.

THE POLICE AND THE 'TIMES.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I take the liberty of sending you the copy of a letter the Times refused to insert, showing the partial manner they deal with matters likely to bring the enemies of the people into disrepute. Every word contained in that letter I can prove by respectable witnesses. If you think it is serving the cause of right against might, by publishing my statement in the STAB you are at liberty I am, sir, your obedient P te do so.

M. P. LEB. A subscriber from the commencement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIE .--- I observe you allow a person signing himself through the same medium, to express condemnation of the orders given to stop the people from going over that

ing rooms are almost invariably illegal. The country sequence of this is that in most places the people are afraid to express any but slavish political sentiments.

'Stronginthearm,' 'Gotobed,' and others, which, though not common, are the names of tradesmen in our metropolis-they may be at once verified.

It may also be greatly to our advantage that a compecially a National Petition-whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number, and as near as may be, the

genuineness of signatures. Such a proceeding will be business-like, and prevent any recurrence of those ignominious tricks of sham and order any speaker to be taken into custody if he friends and paid spiss, who appear to have floored our

last noble effort to call attention to our rights. Les out motto be- Peace, determination, law, and arder.'

Let those who in word, or deed, violate this motto, be passed by as traitors to our cause.

I am happy to know that the peaceable proceedings of the 10th inst., have produced a most favourable im. pression respecting our bidy, and that the middle lasses are coming over to our ranks.

Moral power is paramount to every other, and by it we shall soon present a phalanx which no human agency can break.

I am, sir, yours with respect. April 17th. BENJAMIN CARTO.

No. 11, Charles-street, Commercial road, Peckham.

HOW TO GAIN THE CHARTER.

TO THE EDIT'S OF THE NOBTHERN STAR. Sis,-The working classes alone cannot succeed in obtaining parliamentary Reform, either by persuasion or force. Not by persuasion, because the aristocracy will not resign power voluntarily. Not by force, because the working classes never succeeded in effecting a revolution without ald from the other classes. In France, Germany, and Italy, the middle classes are with the bulk of the people.

The government of this country is now busily engaged in increasing the ill-will between the Chartists and the middle classes. Notwithstanding the flery speeches of some of the

Chartist orators, the government know that the great meeting and procession were to be composed of unarmed men, and that the object of the Chartists was a peaceable demonstration of their numbers.

But it would have rulned the cause of aristocracy to let the middle classes see all through the streets of London the numbers and importance of the Chartist body ; hence the procession was prohibited. And, in order to increase the ignorant enmity of the middle classes towards the Chartists, the government pretended to feel great alarm and fear that the Chartists were going to attack the City, and plunder the banks and the shops ! Under this pretence they enrolled the special constables, and made them swear to be Monarchists. But having succeeded in keeping'away the great body

of the Chartists from the meeting, the government resolved not to interfere with that meeting, it being quite easy to persuade the people who were not there, that the numbers were insignificant, Hitherto the government has adroitly availed itself of

classes, and it now tells Europe that the mass of the people are proud of our institutions, in proof of which this refusal shall be announced by government, let not they refer to the display of civic force against the Chartists on the 10th April!

Now the middle plasses have as much to gain from the triumph of democracy as any other body of them in the moral power. Let them be instructed to know it, and country. And it is perfectly easy to convince them of the

The only way to gain the Charter is to disseminate political knowledge. How can this be done effectually ? The answer is that it can be done only through the medium of the press. Let there be a cheap daily newspaper established to defend the cause of democracy at home and abroad, and faithfully chronicle everything affecting the "state of society question," and the cause of human progress. This alone will suffice to produce a reform in

the tone of the cotemporary press. Second y-Let a penny weekly paper, containing political instruction and a familiar explanation of the bens. fits to be obtained from Democratic government, be circu

lated overy where. In order to secure this desirable object, let competent persons be employed to lecture on Democracy, and induce as many as possible to give orders to the local news.

If to this fact there he also added the residence of any obecque to this said bank, he was taunted and jeered at beyond human description. This is more remarkable disputed name, as to its reality-such as 'Oldknow,' in a manner quite uncalled for, and thereupon took the as it happens in the midst of plenty, and in a land said following method of revenge :--- Having a £10 note of to be the most humane and Caristian in the world. Yet theirs, he went back instantly, and demanded gold for these individuals in their sad extremity, are compelled, t, which was paid directly. He then went to his neigh. by vicious legislation, to pay as much for the ordinary

THE WAY TO CONQUER THE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir.-About the year 1816 we had in this town of

Romford, a bank carried on in the name of 'Joyner

Surridge and Co.,' both very high, consequential Tories,

of great tyranny, looking on every one but their own

undeceived.

K-w, April 16:h, 1848.

the state of Kew Gardens.

friends, as so much filth.

ice of the high church

bour, and asked him to oblige him with a £10 note for | nocessaries of life as the richest in the land. The pringold. He took that to the bank, and so continued oiple of indirect taxation may be human law, but it is until he drew between £200 and £300 is gold. This compelled these Tories to beg the tailor's pardon.

Cannot you make any use of this anecdote in referto pay us in a different manner ?

I remain yours, &c. Romford. T. S. A freeholder of the counties of Essex and Hants, and a ten years' subscriber of the NORTHERN STAR.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

TO THE FOITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIE-The lies so abundantly circulated on this subect demand some notice. If these men enrolled themselves for the mero purpose of protecting their own, or their neighbours' property, they have done what was the people, even a marvellous work and a wonder, for perfectly right, and what the Coartists, I presume, would be very far from condemning ; but it is to be leared that the understanding of ones thought prudent shall be hid. a large majority of the special constables have much Thus, in every age, perish the workers of iniquity. Thus worse designs, and that their object is to put down, if they can, any expression of political feeling hostile to the government. That this would be the case with very many in and about London, there can be no doubt. The baseness and servility of shopkeepers to those whom they think above them, is only to be equalled by their insolence and tyranny to those whom they suppose below them. I mean this, however, to apply chiefly, to those who call themselves great shopkeepers, for I am well aware that there are many thousands of little ones as eager for a real political reform as the Chartists them. selves, though they may not be enrolled formally among

thom. Of the class of clerks it is almost superfluous to speak the slavery of the negroes in Braz'l, is hardly more degrading than that in which they live, and, as may rea. dily be believed, its natural consequence is, that you rarely indeed can flud a man of independent thought among them. They seem to glory in the shame of their acrvility. If this be generally true, as it is, of mercantile and banking houses, what can it be supposed to be of the Bank, the Castom House, the Excise Office. or Somerset House ?. As to the poorer class, let me ask if it can be thought, that workmen attached to the Italian Opera House, and many large establishments that might be mentioned, were free agents ? One young man of this class, owned to me that he had expected to be paid so, no doubt, did many more; not excepting the coal whippers, with whose devoted loyalty the honourable House of Commons appeared to be so enraptured a

week or two ago. I allow, then, that large numbers would make them. elves special constables; but that the lying press lies upon this point most audaciously, is evident. The great

liar of all, the Times, says there were 150,000 special constables, and only 10 000 Chartists! I will just obevery circumstance to set the middle against the working sarve, that living in Kennington, as you will see by my enclosed card, and witnessing all that passed during the whole of the 10.h of April, I hesitate net to affirm, that a more insolent falsehood than that of the Times, was never published. My calculation (and I am not a Chartist yes, though approving the Charter), would be that

there were 100,000 Chartists, and if I err, for I am Bot accustomed to estimate the numbers of large meetings. am sure that my error is in under and not over cal-

culation. As to the special constables, I was told by a medical goatleman, who was himself one, that in the whole district (that of the very place of meeting), there were but 400. We may judge by this of the 150,000. If a collision had unfortunately taken place, I leave it to any one to say what the physical strength of shopkeep rs and clerks is, in comparison with that of me-

that one of the latter class would beat five of the former; the hands that have been used to nothing but the pen, or the cloth yard, would fare but ill when contending against those accustomed to much heavier articles.

The Great Liar also says, that the countenances of the women and children at the windows were full of alarm ! My son, aged sixteen, was on the Common, and one of my daughters, twelve years of age, was delighted to accompany an elder sister to the road, to see the procession, where they met many of the ladies and children of the neighbourhood.

speedy triumph of the good cause is perfectly certain. ZETA. 4. Continue to exercise the right of petition. Let the A DEMOCRAT. bridges I was one of those who joined the working pro- House of Commons be inundated with petitions, First, CASE OF TYRANNY. ple to assert the right of meeting to petition the legisla- let every toan, borough, and locality meet, and se THE 'SPECIALS.' CLASSES IN ture. The leaders having advised we should disperse petition from a public meeting. Secondly, after that TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHEEN STAR. en Kennington Common. I left with my friends to go let every family petition separately. TO DE LINDLEY, THE EDITOR OF THE GARDENER'S SIE,-You would oblige me very much by the publica. home peaceably, if I could, but in attempting to pass The proyer of all to be :- Grant the Charter, and ad. CHRONICLE. tion of this short letter, a copy of which I sent to Mr the bridge I was struck a violent blow with mit us within the pale of the constitution; and further, SIR, -From the frequent denunciations which have is DEAR SIE, -1: is under feilings of the deepest distress & bludgeon, although I produced my card, to plause those gentlemen who are more fond of cating Thomas Cubitt, after discharging me, because I refused efmind, that I write these few lines, hoping you will which would prove I was on my direct way home. sued from your pen against Irishmen as Irishmen, and to be sworn as a special constable. He has not replied the fulsome adulation, which, for some unknown reason. permit them to occupy a small portion of your valuable Knowing, as they did, the people did not intend coming manded to be read. taxes than paying them, every petition might be deto it, and for this reason, I think I am justified in makyou heap on Scotchmon, as Scotchmen, I desire, though ing it public with a few remarks upon it. You will see, 5. Let a general subscription be made throughout the in the assurance that you will treat my communication by the letter, that I had several interviews with bim and empire of one halfpenny per head, and no more, allow. with contempt, to set you right upon one or two minor his foremen on the day of swearing in. One of them, a ing, however, literty for ether parties to pay for those points, which you have, perhaps, been advisedly led to Mr Porter, engineer, said to me, that he was given to unwho could not pay themselvos. If five millions paid- misstate, I demand no consideration at your hands, derstand that I was continually agitating and influence. and I believe many more would,-it would amount to Your true character is well known to many of the un. ing the rost of the men in the employ, which he said I fortunate class whose loyalty you so much extol. My ought not to do. I told him that I was only doing my £10 416 134. 4d. 6. L t this money be spent in agitating the country, character, either public or private, is not affected by your duty, and that, whenever I had an opportunity, I would I am, sir, your obedient, servant, in giving political instruction, and in printing hundreds instinuations or scurrilous attacks. Allow me, then, to do so still until all men were acknowledged citizens. Anof thousands of tracts, and selling and gratuitously dis- profess myself an Irish journeyman gardener, and, as other asked mo how I got my living, and who employed M. P. LSE. tributing them in districts where needed, and particul such, hated by you. Allow me, further, to state, that I me? I said, of course, Mr Cubitt; but, sir, I said, how tribuling them in districts where needed, and particu- such an employed in Kaw Gardens * though I do not know does Mr Cubitt get capital to employ mea with ? Such where they are much required by the ignorant state of how long I may continue there. I have comrestited no men as the one you are talking with, create the capital single act to justify my dismissal, or I should have long for him. Another commenced az attack upon me, and the people, and particularly the working classes. I bave, within a few weeks past, asked many of the since been dismissed, as there is little encouragement asked me what we wanted. I told him that we ought to working class in this part of the country questions re. | here for those 'ncoursed Irish.' I have further to state, | have a greater share of what we produced. He said, he

THE WAY TO GET THE CHARTER.

Birmingham, April 19th.

SIR .- As I have seen kints from different correspondents in the STAR as to the best means of obtaining the Charter, suffer me to offer my humble opinion. It is this - as our noble chief, Mr F. O'Connor, has cemented a union between the English Chartists and the Irish Confederates and Repeaters : I would propose that a card of union be struck, bearing the Chartist and Confederate motto. or whatever emblem the National Assembly think fit. That each mimber of the United Chartiets and Confederates take this cord of membership, fer which he shall pay one shilling. Euch card shall be numbered, and each man'sname and address taken, as by the National Chariist Association. The proceeds to be at the disposal of the National Assembly. I feel no doubt in my mind, that if this is carried out with spirit, it would secure ample funds to support the National Assembly.

Yours, truly, One of the Old Guards, 265, Bradford Street. EDWIN MURLESS.

OPERA PALMERSTONII. QUÆ SUPERSUNT (!) OMNIA.

(From a German Correspondent.)

The rumoured intention of the British Government to protest against the aid afforded by Sardinia to the omanpipated Lombardo-Venetians, offers a good opportunity for reviewing shortly the opera of the above noble diplomatist. Well may, we think, Italy say to this protest what Metternich is reported to have said to that entered by England against the incorporation of Gracow- Protest and be d-di' However, the thing bears a really micous character, and we shall treat it as such.

That no treaty provides for, and authorizes such a procedure has been shown by others. But let us consider the morale of the aff.ir. It was certainly Lord Palmerston, who, on a very late occasion, praised in the House of Commons the wisdom and pradence of Austria,' What could a gentleman like M. de Metternich do less, in return for such a compliment, than pay Lord Palmerston-a visit in London ? Aside this aud similar tirades, his lordship's own personal performances were rather restricted of late. Mr Robert Peel in ohanics and labourers; were I to guess, it would be Switzerland, Sir Robert Seymour at Lisbon. Lord Canning at Madrid, and a Cabinet Minister in Italy-could scarcely be considered appertaining to the personnel of a Foreign Office, headed by Lord Palmerston, Still, the tenor of the activity of the above diplomatists was

either non interference, or interference for the Liberal cause. The Turin protest would be of a quite different character. It is not a party, a clique of conspirators, or even the

mob. who eject Austria from Italy, it is the MATION-the universality of the population. And is it the province of free England to back a pack of most sanguinary and stolid tyrants and oppressors ? Since Pio IX. gave a free press to Italy, now nearly two years ago, a host of journals have sprung up over the whole surface of the peninsula. Was there any one of them-was there over one singlearticle written in favour of Austrian rule? No : not one. As long as the iron rule of secret police, dungeons, chains, the carcere duro, spies, and sycophants, was paramount, the nation was silent-the moment the least vent was given to national sentiment, the people break the Imperial ensigns, not only in Milan and Venice, but at Rome and Blorence; at the latter place expel Baren Neumann, formerly Austrian Minister at London, who induced the British government to violate the secrep of the letters of brothers Bindiers to Mazzina, an event which led them to the scaffold! Thirty three years (& mysterious number) Austria has ruled over Italy. Do not ask how ? The shout of raving and despairing people is a sufficient aaswer. It becomes an oppressive task to write the history of such times, offsuch misdeeds as Austria has been guilty of late. But let Britain stand aloof of a catastrophe she has neither provoked, por encouraged. The flood gates of His ire and punishment are open ; let none interfere, but soothingly and mildly in such concerns. The diplomatic correspondence found in the Rue des Capucins, at Milan, and elsewhere, will be soon printed. We fear that Lord Palmerston's articles will occupy some of the columns of this Jeurnal DU MONDE. We appeal to the sense and humanity of the people of these Isles.

Nothing is more clear than that government do not

raged on the other. The people have vast power in their hands-vast

let them be instructed how to use it.

of the taxes of this country, some of which might be ontirely avoided, and all of which might be diminished, Let the National Assembly take this subject up, and, among others, let them not forget intoxicating drisks, articles from which g vernment derives no small reve-

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. AN ADVOCATE. FRIENDLY SUGGESTIONS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin - Permit an ardent lover of our common country

to address a few words to the present National Con. ention, to those whe may be the members of the next Convention, to the Chartists generally, and to the friends of humanity throughout the British empire.

intend to concede the Caarter, nor, perhaps, any considerable part of it, or rather no part at all; and nothing is more certain than that, in this refusal, they will be backed by the whole of the aristocracy. And, when the people be precipitate on the one hand, nor discou-

1. It is well known that the industrious classes pay most

nues, and also tobacco. 2. Let them organise a regular system of agitation, instruction, and political education, not forgetting the midland boroughs, where an incredible amount of ignorance prevails, but which, nevertheless, postess great polit cal power, inassuch as those very borougi s send

members to parliament, and who mostly say 'no' to every good and Radical measure proposed to the House of Commons.

3. The working classes live by wages. These wages they have a right to spend apon friends or foes. Let wenders for the supply of these papers, and the regular E. T. C., to express his satisfaction at the conduct of the them be trught to spend upon friends or foes. Let venders for the support the Norriers NTAR. police, on Monday, at Blackfriars bridge; permit me, not upon fores, and let this be particularly observed in Let a large circulation of all of them be secured, and the parliamentary boroughs,

That no political association shall be allowed which the gevernment may object to. That there shall be no de. bating society without the permission of an officer of the government. Nor shall there be any large meeting which the government may be pleased to prohibit."

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X, X,

on the increase. The workmen and townspeople

specting the Charter. Some of them had not heard of that I hold you to be part and parcel of this system of thought thirty shillings per week was capital remunet. others asked if the Chartists were some sect of Reli- oppression and intimidation, which is carried on against ration, I said, sir, why abould you have three wounds gionists, and not out of them knew anything of the us. Since you have become a recipient of government per week, merely for watching, as it were driving me principles of the Charter. And yet some of them lived bounty ('Patato Commission') you must uphold the at my work, like a warter does the horse, defisient only

dessended a fight of steps-the door was oper-the danger, and it was four hours before I came to myself. same-ind, no doubt, hope to eit one day in the direc- of a whip f Does not my child requires s good a coat, as in a parliamentary borougu. thing that met my eye was the figure of a frmsle, When I attempted to rice they kneck d aie down again Lastly.-Let me say to the Convention, to Mr O'Con. tor's chair of this establishment, to the great annoyance much violuals, as good education, and as good a bouse STUTTGARD, 11ch April.-Irritation is continually wass I took to be the mother of the group of children without any provocation. I was merely a king an old nor. and to every patriot, one and all-be temperate, be of the public and those employed. I look, therefore, upon to live is as your if I asked him why all this difference? Site of the charm the protocal babita- woman the way to the Suspension bridge, when she prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-for their wretched habita- woman the way to the Suspension bridge, when she prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent, be cau tous. We cannot spare one for impri-the prudent be prud Set The sharp thorn of bunger had pierced them all, said, they are in search of somebody.' little thicking soment, or transportation, or drath. We want all as I look upon the preservation of I said, it was the very soul of the question. I fairly beat another the former partisans of a republic, the And here the service, and we want every one of them, for it mark, before I conclude them to let here go. I saw them beating and active service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service, and we want ten thousand more, the very and for a conclude the service and that is, filter of a constitutional monarchy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB,-Is it possible they can call this a Christian country where hired assassins are employed to murder

POLICE BRUTALITY.

April 18:h.

Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell,

permanent to coupy a start of the world, where the light back in procession, it appears to me they could have no of the NORTHERN STAR shines, may be made acquainted other object in view but to excite the people to a collision. with the condition of the operatives of the borough of I am glad that the people did not retaliate, and I am

certain the excellent conduct of the working men, on Inele. Is Leeds, as well as in other boroughs, there are that memorable day, has raised then fifty per cent. in sany evils which give us just cause of complaint-too the estimation of the middle classes. Trusting you will, many, I am sorry to say, for me to attempt to enume- in fairness, publish this,

It is of an in ividual abo lives not a score mil.s from people? This I can prove to be true. I am the women

Esten-lane, who has a wife and four chil iren. Their who was knocked down by the police and trampled on

hears is unfit to - human beings to inhabit. When I had It was reported I was killed, but I am not yet out of

rate. Want of employment is, perhaps, as great an eril as we are subject to. Our sirvers are crowded daily with unemployed persons. Strong athletic men, able sed willing to work could they bu: obtain it-and could Jos, sir, have ban with me and seen such homes as there are at pres at in this borough, your mind, I feel cossident, would receive such an impression as would take some time to crase it fr. m your memory.

I will just give you one case, and not one of the worst.

APRIL 22, 1848.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PART, Sunday .- The MORITEUR of this morning nublishes a long report from the Minister of Financeon the abolition of the duty on salt, and a decree to the following effect :-

The provisional government, considering that citizens should contribute to the public charges in proportion to their fortune, and that the object of the republican form of government is to put that principle of justice and humanity in practice; considering that it is espicially important to abolish the imposts of consumption, which weigh upon the poor, and that of all imposts, that upon selt is the most onerous and most iniquitous; considering that the health of the people, the prospirity of agriculture, the development of industry and trade, imperiously require the abelition of it, and wishing to repair to the people one of the most crying acts of injustice of past eres ; on the report of the Minister of the Finances, decrees-

Art. 1. From the 1st of January, 1849, the duty upon salt is abelished, &c., &c., &c.

Another decree declares that the woods and forests belonging to the private domain of the ex King the administration of the forests of the state.

WORKMEN'S DONATIONS. A few d258 ago 3 deputation of the journeymen sum of 6,554f. which they had collected amongst | iron.' themselves. A considerable number of women and

their patriotic gift, and alluding to the young persons renewed vigour for my political struggles. present, observed that the lesson which they that day than their parents, they would not have to pass through two great trials to behold liberty established advance on my path. in France, He then embraced the little girl who represented the goddess, and the deputation withdrew.

THE PANTHEON.

The Minister of the Interior has decided that the internal walls of the Panthern are to be covered with paintings by M. Paul Chenavard and such as- of man. sistants as he may think fit to associate with himself in the task. M. Chenavard is to be allowed 4,000f.a year for the work, and his assistants 10^f, a day each, 25 a maximum, colours and other materials being furnished by the state.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS. It is said that the provisional government is engaged in organising 'Ateliers fraternals' in the twenty detached forts which surround Paris. Each fort, it is said, can lodge about 2,000 workmen. EXTRAORDINARY M VEWENT.

On Sunday morning the organ of the clubs, the COMMONE DE PARIS, publishes the following announcement :-

All the trades are convoked to assemble by their delegates to-day at eight o'clock in the morning precisely, and to march in bodies to the Champ-de-Mars, in order to elect the captains of the staff of the National Guard, who are to be chosen from among the different industries.

This notice is followed by the following paragraph :---

We beg of all revolutionaries, our friends, known and anknown, all the presidents of clabs, all the chiefs of corporations to call at our offices in order to give us information of the situation, which becomes more and that we should cling together and concert, in order to make head against re-action.

The effect of the above notice was, that the whole of this (Sunday) morning the boulevards and streets towards two o'clock that the alarm appears to have | awaited those who desired more.

and the first sound that strikes my ear is, Death to the traitor ! Let us crucify him !'

Thou hast sold thy brethren for gold, says the prosti-

wrapped in threadbare clothes, through the streets, who ment. am jeered at as the paid informer! whilst the valets of The REFORME denounces the armed manifestations Louis Philippe, changed into gaudy republican butter- as the work of the re-actionary party. flies, settle on the dias of the Hotel de Ville, and from their well-fed virtue of four courses heap calumnies on the head of the poor Job who has escaped from the prisons of their master! Oh! some of man! who have always a stone ready to

hurl at the innocent ! out upon ye, despicable race ! The hour has struck for a public explanation. It serious, and that it becomes necessary to unite sounded in the tocsin of February. It is time to pour against the party of re-action. out in the daylight these quarrels which have so long been simmering in the dark.

My portrait has not the henour of a place in the gallery, which a charitable hand has just withdrawn from the museum of the police. To fill up this blank I shall the military organisation of the club, and to divide Louis Philippe shall be managed and administered by give it, such as it is, such as I have seen it drawn Paris into sections. Forty-eight chiefs of sections twenty times by secret enemies of other days :- 'A dark | were appointed, who have the supreme command in and brooding spirit, proud, savage, and sareastic, of the quarters over wheh they are placed. This prounbounded ambition, cold, inexorable, breaking men ceeding is considered as showing an intention, on the

The profile is not a flattering one. But is there not young girls accompanied there, as well as a child of a background to this portrait, and is the cry of hatred were opened, the street in the neighbourabout seven years of age, dressed as the Goddess of gospel? I appeal to those who knew my home: they hood was crowded by persons anxious to Liberty. After an appropriate address had been read, know whether my whole existence was not concentrated witness the proceedings, but none but members M. Paguerre returned to the deputation thanks for in one deep and vivid affection, which endowed me with were admitted. M. Blanqui delivered a long and Death, when it snapped the bands of that affection received would no doubt be always indeliby im- asunder, struck the only blow, I own it, which went printed on their minds, and that, more fortunate home to my soul. Aught else, calumuy included, glides treason against the people ; that the whole affair to me like a shower of dust. I shake my clothes and

Sycophants, that wish to make me out a moral mon-

ster, unlock the secrets of your homes, lay bare the life | might happen. of your hearts. What would be found concealed beneath

your hypocritical demeanour ? Brutality of the senses, perversity of the soul. Pale sepulchres, I shall raise Paris on Wednesday, that orders for the arrest of the stone which hides your rottenness from the eyes Blanqui and several of his party, had positively been

What you persecute in me is my unflinching revolutionary spirit, and obstinate devotion to my principles. You wish to pull down the indefatigable gladiator. What have been your deeds for the last fourteen years ?

Desertion! I was with you in the breach in 1831. I working classes is to obtain the appointment of a there against you !

affront of the 12th May still burns hot upon your cheeks ! will be shortly nominated. There is no lack of com-To fancy yourselves a Republic, and not to know that a munist leaders and preachers in this eapital. The

which held up your impotence to the sneers of the public! working classes properly represented and upheld, was Your outburst against the venquished insurrection is taken yesterday at a great popular meeting, at known to all. The NATIONAL dressed our wounds each which a provisional committee of twenty-eight was

have preceded the calumny which vergeance has at last to conduct the general affairs of the working let loose upon me.

and on the rumours of my speedy dissolution many quills unions. Several manufacturers agreed yesterday

over my grave. But death withdrew, and February has changed those pens into so many daggers.

I arrived on the 24th, elated with triumph. What a chilling reception ! It was as if a ghost had started up before the new possessors. Whom do they look upon with that cold eye of aversion and horror ! I see! It is the more grave every day. More than ever is it of impertance detested author of the 12th May, the clear-sighted and un- be his title. bending patriot, who is neither to be made a tool or a

programme of the Hotel de Ville was already drawn up. mense crowd soon assembled, and the authorities A change of plan, the old foundation, the edifice of privi. were obliged to release the prisoners. have been crowded with processions, making their lege without one stone less, with a few additional phrases

of the fri-nds and partisans of citizen Blanqui was

A document has appeared entitled 'Regulations

to be adopted for the Elections by the General As-

RENEWED AGITATION.

The MONITEUR of this morning contains a procla-

Another decree declares that the law rendering

THE WORKING MEN OF PARIS.

been taken by the government. At that hour the roppel began to beat, the shops were closed, and a as follows:- 'You wish to overthrow us!-No! but to equally valid with the German in all official branches the King, having determined to place himself at the their felon accomplices. (Cheers.) But that was universal panic seized upon the public. The rumour got abroad that it was the intention of the clubs, headed by Blanqui, to seize upon the Hotel de Ville, on the other. on the Bank of France, the Post office, the Bourse, the Mint, and the Tuileries; to upset the present and then joy have turned his brain. He is ill-he is delegates : The city of Prague to send twelve dele- been collected by the nobles, and so many refugees provisional government, and to install a new govern. doting-he is dying. He is a man of blood-he demands gates of the burgher class, every other city of the had come from France and frem Belgium, all of a sudment, composed of Blanqui as President, with the two thousand heads. former ultra-republican members of the provisional government, namely, M. Ledru-Rollin, M. Albert. M. Louis Blanc, and M. Flocon, and the addition of calumny! M. de Lamartine, at the Hotel de Ville, ad- and every faculty of the university by a delegate; M. Sobier (the ex-delegate of the police), and some dressed me as follows :- 'Persecution has been your every vicarial district to send two delegates from the martyrdom and your glory.' Such language is not held other classes of the people. Every burgher may vote others. The origin of this movement is stated by some to an informer, The DEMOCRATIE PACIFIQUE of Monday has the years of age. The delegates must be natives and thousand peasants, who were led to believe that they following on the above demonstration :- 'A meeting above the age of thirty years. No man can either were going to form an army against Russia. parties to have been an alterestion between Ledru-Rollin and Marrast, but this report cannot be relied

THE COMMUNISTS.

M. Cabet has addressed a letter to the provisional government, in which he remonstrates against the tated pen of the dranken reveller. Gold, to die by manifestation which took place on Sunday and Moninches in a tomb 'wirt the crust of black bread and the day, directed against him and his fellow Communists, cup of anguish! And what have I done with that gold ? declaring that their intention is to withdraw to Ame-I live in a garret on fifty centimes a day. My fortune, rica, to realise there an Icaria similar to that deat the present moment, consists of sixty france. And it scribed in the published work of M. Cabet, and is I, this miserable atom, who drag my wearled body, disavowing all intentions hostile to the govern-

THE CLUBS. The MONITEUR DES CLUBS invites all revolutionists known or unknown, all the presidents of clubs, and all the chiefs of corporations, to come to the office of that journal, and to give information as to the situation of affairs, which is becoming every day more

THE CLUB CENTRAL REPUBLICIAN, of which M. Blanqui is the president, held a secret sitting on Monday evening last, at which M. Blanqui himself presided. The object of this meeting was to arrange bakers proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to present a like reeds to pave his way, heart of marble, head of part of the club, to take to the streets. After the secret sitting a public meeting was held, which was enormously crowded. For hours before the doors violent address on the subject of the meeting in the Champ de-Mars on Sunday. He declared that the demonstration made by the National Guards was was a trap, got up by the reactionaires and the monarchists. Ile called upon the people to arm themselves, and to be prepared for whatever events

The report of the arrest of Blar qui and Cabet on Monday last, was not true; but it was stated in issued. Up to Wednesday morning, Paris was tranquil.

GERMANY.

WORKING CLASS MOVEMENTS. BRRLIN, April 12 .- One of the chief objects of the

was there without you in 1839 and 1847. In 1848 I am minister for promoting their interests, conjointly with those of persons whose capital affords employ. The 12th May left me your batred as a legacy. The ment ; and it is very probable that such a minister Republic dares the battle! How pardon so bold a step, first decisive step towards getting the interest of the morning with gall and dirt, and cowardly insinuations elected, in order (as stated by one of the speakers) classes.' This committee has already nominated a During my sufferings at Mont St Michel, those resent. special one of eight members, who have been in-mentsslumbered. A dying man was no longer to be feared. structed to draw up the statutes for the trades doubtless were cut to pen a magnificent funeral oration to diminish the hours of labour to ten, and at the

same time to raise wages. It is proposed that the

A few days ago some popular orstors were arrested dupe, or to be cheated out of his revolution. The new by Prussian soldiers in Blasdorf (Silesia.) An im-

way towards the Champ-de-Mars, I ut it was not till and mottoes. The banishment from the Luxembourg to the Bohemians. The Austrian Emperer in reply came actually on the 25th of March to the Polish de- and deeds incited to, during the agitation for reawaited those who desired more. It was on the 25th, that Citoyen Recurt addressed me (1. The Bohemian language shall in future be Borlin, and assured them in most solemn terms, that in or afford accommodation for the Ministers and

upon us incessantly. In a short time the passage of the Mincle was forced ever the emoking ruins of the bridge ; the enemy, pursued without interruption, fled towards Mantua, icaving a great number of prisoners and dead, and among these some officers. The fruit of this victory is our remaining masters of the passage of the Mincio, of which we at present occupy the left bank. A postcript to this despatch, received an hour after,

adds the following particulars :---The battle lasted two hours ; the cannon did great

execution; we made two thousand prisoners, took four pieces of cannon, and the position is ours.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

After the accomplishment of this success. and the rout of the Austrians, who fled right and left, some to Mantua and some to Verena, the Sardinians repaired the bridge by planks, making a roadway sufficiently wide to enable the entire army with the cavalry, artillery, and baggage, to cross the river,

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Borghetto, and at Mozambano, to force the passage of the Mincio at this point. A Piedmontese column of General Sonnay's division, under General Broglio, obtained a complete victory. The Austrian batteries placed between Mozambano at Valeggio, were dismounted, and the Piedmontese troops encamped on the left bank, at the place previously occupied by the Austrians, who were pursued by the tirailleurs. There have been serious disturbances at Aix-la-Cha pelle, in which several persons have been killed and wounded.

ITALY.

The PATRIE of Monday says: 'A letter from Venice which has just arrived states, that Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army.' This news has been confirmed by the latest accounts. Twelve hundred Venetians have been deteated at Montbello, near Vicenzi, by a body of 6.000 Austrian infantry and cavalry. The greater part of the Venetians were the studen's who volunteered from Padua and Venice. Many were killed.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT VOLTA, April 12 - Yesterday the Croatians set fire to the town of Castel Nuovo. The cries of the unfortunate inhabitants were heard at this place. A body of the Austrian army numbering 9,000

men, which was on its way to Italy, has been countermanded, in consequence of fears entertained regarding a movement in Galicia. Dalmatia, and Croatia.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN. Letters from Hamburg confirm the fact of the Danes having entered Schleswig, to the number of two thousand men. After the battle of the 9th, the Schleswig-Holstein troops re assembled at Idstedn, near Schleswig. The Prince of Noer has retired to Hutten, with a great part of the Schleswig Helstein army. There are seven thousand five hundred Prussian troops at Rensburg.

place near Eckentorde, in which the Danes were de- that it is not wanted, and, if passed, that it will be feated with a loss of forty prisoners. The Danish army of 8,000 advanced yesterday, and took pessession of Dannarzirhie, near Schleswig.

POLAND.

POSEN, APRIL 10TH .- In the first moments of alarm the Prussian authorities entirely abdicated their power into the hands of the Polish committee. A committee be authorised to enter into negotiations passive acquiescence, and, in many cases, an active with the government respecting the general interests | support on their part, made the Poles believe that | then was there ever such nonsense ? (Hear, hear.) of the working classes, and in a particular manner to | everything that was done by them had the sanction of Is it not truly an act to entrap men into cumulative give the ben-fit of their advice to the future ministry the king's government at Berlin. And now, after three acts of felony ? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Not to of industry and labour-for such, it is thought, will weeks of indecision and higgling with our depata- suppress crime, but to invite criminals-(hear, hear) tion, that same government, having assembled about.

thirty thousand of Prussian troops, suddenly sets its face against the Poseners, and calls on the mighty torrent to fall quictly into its former channel. You also know what hopes and promises were given us of

-Hupertal-Harltanicius BILL.

above Bill.

Another engagement took place on the 9th, at and inconclusive against the necessity of the pro-RENDESBURG, April 14 .- A skirmish has taken unwittingly, unintentionally, but conclusively, proved

inoperative. Now, sir, with all his legal knowledge, I defy him, and the Attorney-General, to frame an indictment under this bill, if the exposition given of its provisions by the Attorney-General is correct. (Hear, hear.) That learned official has told us that an overt act must be the crime, and that words spoken must be proof of the intent--and with such a definition of old statutes, which the improved mind of the day is to abstain from explaining, this country is now to be governed. (Hear, hear.) Why, if the noble lord and his party BOHEMIA .- Important concessions have been made an immediate war with Russia. General Willisen were to be tried under this act, for words spoken

mean nothing.' What was foolishly, rashly, and intemperately spoken by a man opposed to the CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY government, would be considered open and advised speaking-that was the real truth of the matter. Speech of F. O'CONNOR, Esq., in the House of Com-The people of this country had borne more tyranny mons, on Friday, April 14th, in committee on the and injustice than any other people in the works They bore it more tamely and more ratiently, and he warned the government not to press them too Mr O'CONNOR said ; Sir, I must confess my far. They had a large standing army. Their shopastonishment, amazement, and surprise, at the hypothetical and figurative speech of the honourable and keepers were bankrupt, and their merchants were learned member for Reading-a speech replete with losing their capital. Yet no retrenchment was exuberant eloquence and poetic fiction. (Hear, made in the expenditure of the country. Why did they not reduce the civil list? Why did they pay hear.) A speech which might have suited the darker ages, but my consolation was, when I heard £27,000 to a foreign king, to the King of Hanover? that speech, that the author of Ion (cheers) was This was a monstrous iniquity, and one which oughs which they were about to do when the last accounts safe from the ex post facto operation of this law. to be remedied. The present government was a But to deal with his facts, or rather, his assumpmost truckling government to its opponents, and tions, because his reasoning was all hypothetical the most unjust to its friends. (Hear, hear.)- Why should he be charged with what Mr Cuffay had posed measure. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I will divide said? One honourable member would make him his oration into two parts, beginning with his exoranswerable for Mr Cuffay's language under great dium, and ending with his loyal peroration. Now, excitement, and another would charge him with what was his first admission ? Why, that in more what every tomfool in London may be inclined to disturbed times the law, as administered at Monutter to a cheering audience, but he would be hold mouth and Stafford, had been successful. (Hear.) responsible for his own words, and his own words Can he point out one single instance in which the only. This bill would remove the safety value ordinary law has not been successful-nay, beyond through which their folly would pass harmless away. the expectation of the government? If, then, the Let them once extinguish the mind's fire, and is answer must be in the affirmative, why dishonour would be substituted by the blazing torch, and the Queen, and commit treason against the people? where then would be the security for property? (Cheers.) Thus I show the law's potency, gathered Did they reflect upon this fact, that whereas the from the poetical gentleman's flowers-(hear, and taxation of the country was measured by the fail laughter)-and now I will prove the people's loyalty employment of the working classes-that expenfrom the bonourable and learned gentleman's anticiditure had increased in the same ratio in which pation of failure from what is expected from high their ability to meet it had diminished? (Hess, anticipations abroad. Now, what has he told the hear.) The whole question was one of labour. house? Why, simply that he felt convinced, that, and as long as he remained in his positions e'er many days had elapsed, the failure from foreign it should remain so. Here was their present changes would have the effect of wedding every position-if it required the full employment of man, who was now a Republican, more firmly to three millions to feed the idlers and support the our institutions, and of establishing in our hearts government, and if one million of those three bea a more devoted loyalty to the Queen. (Loud cane unwilling idlers, they became a competitive cheers.) Well, then, why not await this jubilee reserve, and their poverty not only tended to the sethis national rejoicing-instead of rushing into preduction of the wages of the two millions employed, mature legislation, which will convince the world but it also imposed upon those scantily employed, that loyalty in England will be henceforth measured, the further necessity of supporting one million of not by reverence, love, or respect for the Throne, their fellow men as unwilling idlers. (Hear, hear, but by dread of the law ? (Hear, hear.) Would it Well, then, with this damning fact before their eyes, be possible for mortal man to have stated a stronger how dare they attempt to gag public opinion, case for postponement in the one case, and no neby the factious howl of those placemen and newcessity for the measure upon the other hand? (Hear, sioners sitting behind the noble lord, and living in hear.) Thus, sir, it has been throughout the entire luxury upon the industry of others!? (Hear, hear) of this discussion. Every constitutional lawyer in Let the noble lord remember that what caused the the house, who has risen to support this bill, has French revolution was the bold audacity' of a tyrant minister, who, like the noble lord, attempted to awe the national will by paid officials, placement, and pensioners. (Hear, hear.) And now he was attempting to do the very thing which the Brownia republic, and all other countries that had busies down despotism, had required as the first measure of justice, namely, the liberation of political offenders Cheers.) They may array all the unconstitutional force at their command, against the constitutions right of freemen to denounce tyranny and opposite sion, but the voice of a united people would silence the terror of a centralised faction. This was the measure of justice to Ireland-this was the assured to the people's appeal for justice to this ligners (Hear, hear.) They were panic-stricken, and were now taking council of the ex-King of the French whom he should not mock in his misery, or threating his sorrow, but he told the noble lord to bewaie How he took council from evil advisers. (Hear, hears) Many attempts had been made to define what open and advised speaking was; but the only definition it. to enable them to carry their principle, that taxation 'anything spoken against the government." (Hassa without representation was tyranny, and should be hear.) The present government had got into present resisted; but now they had possession of the excheby unadvised and intemperate speaking, and messy quer, law was to be strained against their friends, they wished to gag the people. Ministers were rest and the Attorney-General was to be England's Prime so squeamish about speaking in 1832, when multitudes were assembled in every part of the country,

found it ungrammatical; and we are tenacious ef

our Saxon forms of expression, even where they

7

on. The assemblage of ouvriers to day in the Champ de beld vesterday morning at the Hippodrome. Their Mars is the largest that has taken place since the number amounted to between 4 000 and 5 000. They Revolution. It is said to be upwards of 150,000 men. I understand that when they had met, a consultation of delegates took place, after which the the provisional government, and among them MM. different trades which were marshalled under disde Lamartine, Dupont (de l'Eure). Marrast. and tinct leaders, and marched in columns ten deep, Garnier-Pages, and substitute in their places citiz n directed their steps towards the Hotel de Ville. Blanqui and some of his frier ds. The different trade have not been able to ascertain what their exact ob. corp rations of the capital had fixed a rendezvous in ject is, but I presume it must ostensibly be merely to the Champ de-Mars, to nominate some of their compresent a petition. I have just returned from the quay of the Tuileries, where I saw them passing for the National Guard, as was some time agreed upon upwards of an hour, and before my arrival they had with General Courtais. The friends of citizen Blanqui went to the Champ-de-Mars, and invited been passing for nearly an hour previously. Each the corporations to join them. This was refused. Their operations being terminated, they commenced trade had a flag at its head, with the name of the trade inscribed upon it, and upon all the flags there was a large placard affixed, with the words ' Abolitheir march towards the Hotel de Ville, by the Pent tion de l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme. Orgade la Concorde, the Place de la Revolution, and the nisation du travail par l'Association.' They marched Quays. Two legions of the National Guards of the very peaceably, singing from time to time the ' Chant Banlieue happened to be on the Place de la Revoludes Girondins,' and cried out occasionally, 'Vive la tion, for the reception of their officers. When the Republique.' Most of them had the red riband of Bianqui meeting, wholly detached from the trade the republic at their button holes, which is in oppocorporations, appeared upon the Place, the National sition to the tricolour. The National and the Garde Guard of the Banlieue drew up before it, and Mobile are all under arms, and show the best spirit stopped its passage. Upon this it dispersed. Forein favour of the Provisional Government.

Five o'Cicck .- It appears that there were two ordered to beat to arms in the quarter of the Hotel meetings held to-day-one at the Hippodrome, and the de Ville, not, as it is important to remark, to oppose other in the Champ-de-Mars. The former was nomithe patriotic promenade of the trade corporations to nally for the purpose of discussing the interesting the Hotel, and there present their candidates for the oath to their constitution, can be established subject of ' organisation du travail,' and the other as officers of the staff of the National Guard, mentioned above, for the nomination of a certain but against the manifestation of the Blanqui number of officers for the staff of the National Guard, meeting, which seemed to bear an aggressive chathe working classes declaring that they had not been racter. represented in the late elections of officers. It is said that when they complained to Louis Blanc that they had been thus neglected, he desired them to meet together, and appoint them themselves. This they did to-day with perfect order, to the number of

fourteen. After this operation they made a collection for the republic, and then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to present it to the government. At the other meeting, which was avowedly Communist, cries of 'a bas le Geuvernement Provisoire !

were over and over again heard, and very inflammatory speeches were made. These men afterwards joined the other body, and appeared to take the chief posts.

The elub of Barbes remained sitting all the night cess by voting for it as one man.' of Sunday, in order to support the Provisional Government should any attack be made on it, and to preserve order throughout Paris.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A body of operatives, variously estimated, but pro bably not exceeding 25.000, marched, at about two o'clock, from the Champ de Mars and the Champs Elysees along the quays towards the Hotel ists and mest violent of the clubs had determined on the house of M. Baumback, one of the ministers. de Ville.

Bridge of Arcola, their further progress was rendered and that they intended to attack the Hotel de the civic gaards were wounded, and the body guard impossible by the dense mass of National Guards Ville. they there encountered. They then demanded that a deputation should be allowed to proceed to the Hotel de Ville, to the Provisional Government. passed in many of them on the conduct of the pro-They repeated again and again that they had only assembled to name their officers of the etit- the intentions of the ouvriers who met in the Champs proclamation appeared, in which the Elector exmajor, whom they desired to present. The deputa- Elysees on Sunday. tion was accordingly admitted, and the main body mation signed by all the members of the government, filed off. congratulating the citizens on the demonstration of

CITOYEN BLAFQUI AND HIS ACCUSERS Some weeks ago a document was published in the | Surday. REVUE RETROSPECTIVE inculpating Blanqui, the president of the Central Republican Club, as a the magistracy irremovable is suspended, and traitor. He had suffered much under the fallen dy- this is followed by a series of decrees dismissing a nasty, and was trusted by the extreme Republicans great number of public functionaries of the first as one of the most devoted of that party. A few days order. ago he published his reply, which has excited a great | POSTCRIPT .- The National Guards are all returnsensation in Paris, and completely satisfied his ad- ing to their homes, and the whole city is perfectly mirers. We give the following extracts :-

Taken by surprise by an unforescen attack, I was arrested, including, it is said, the Citizens Blanqui

| cut off your retreat!' And the struggle commenced, loyal of the legislature, and in public instruction. 2. To | head of the Germans and the Poles against Russia, and moderate on the one hand; perfidious and implacable the Bohemian diet immediately to be convoked all approved the general rising in Posen, and was going the states of the kingdom shall be assembled, the to get them organized into a regular army. Now, A thousand reports were set aflost; he is mad-grief following changes to be effected in the number of this same general, after thirty thousand peasants had kingdom one; every city containing 8 000 inhabi- den publishes an order enjoining the Poles to dis- Minister :-These reports were spread through Paris, and through tants to send two deputies to the Diet; the Uni- band their levies, and intimates that the existing the provinces; but not a word transpired of the great versity of Prague to be represented by the rector, landwohr will be quite sufficient for preserving peace and order in the duchy. The higher classes, al

sake of peace and moderation, to comply with these who pays taxes to the city and is above twenty-five injunctions. But it is not so easy to send home thirty explain them, what would be the case when they

be an elector or a delegate who is in debt, under guardianship, or amenable to the laws for some crime. 3. Responsible central authorities for Bointended, it was said, to proceed to the Hotel de hemia are accorded in the city of Prague. 4. The Ville, preclaim the dismissal of several members of petition of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia shall be to the people of Great Britain :- ' Poland, sustained deliberated at the approaching Diet. 5 The abolition of privileged and patrimonial tribunals, &c., shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior. His Majesty nevertheless now concedes-the abolition of Jewish religion, as well as the Roman Catholic. The rades for forming part of the officers of the staff of admission of the Israelites to burgher privileges to be taken into consideration at the Diet. 6. Selfdependent religious communities with liberty of on the people and the governments of the West, choosing their superiors is also accorded. 7. A new awaiting from them that faithful and vigilant suplaw on the press will be fixed by the Diet. 8. Per- port which every army owes to those who march forcsonal immunity against arbitrary imprisonment is most against the enemy. To us those vanguards. accorded. 9. Government offices in Bohemia shall movey and arms, are wanting. Will regenerated in future be filled only by persous who are versed in both languages. 11. The abolition of the tax on provisions has been in rart conceded, and will be further considered. 12. The new military law for the levying of recruits has been a ready promulgated. 13. Liberty of petition has been already accorded : the right of association will be regulated by the fundamental law. 14. Public seminarics, &c., for in. of a heroic people have imposed upon them. seeing this Blanqui demonstration, the drums were struction, through the medium of the Bohemian language, will be established under the special The PRESSE states that a revolution has taken place at Belgrade. The Turks, it says, have been charge of the Minister of the Interior. The request that all the military and the civil officers shall take | driven away, and Prince Bibesko deposed.

only by the fundamental law. A letter from Pesth, dated April 6, says :- 'The political world continues quiet, but confidence is gone in the fullest sense as to money. The bank notes are so much waste paper. No one will take them, and the branch banks which still profess to give silver in exchange are besieged from break of sembly of Delegates of the Operatives,' and signed day until dark with crowds clamouring for silver.

by Louis Blanc and Albert. The object of this HESSE CASSEL .- The insurrectionary movement manifesto is to ensure the election of twenty opera- at Cassel (Hesse electoral) appears to have been setives out of the thirty-four members to be returned rious. The Elector having determined upon disby the department of the Seine. Rules, of course, are missing General Lepel, the Commandant, as also the given by which all members of the assembly will be Minister of War, who would not countersign the orbound to return the same list of twenty names, and, donnance of his dismissal, determined also upon disto use the words of the manifesto, 'the tetal list of missing the latter minister. Upon this the Cabinet the thirty-four definite candidates of the department sent in its resignation en masse, which was not acof the Seine being published with the sanction of the cepted, and the ordonnances issued against General general assembly of the delegates of the operatives, Lepel and the Minister of War were withdrawn: the people will be earnestly invited to secure its suc- When the facts became public, a mob of people, com. posed of artists, members of the Polytechnic School, and tradespeople of different sorts, assembled on Sun-PARIS, TUREDAY .- This morning at six o'clock the day night on the Place Royale, for the purpose of rappel for the assembling of the National Guards making a demonstration. They wanted to applaud was beaten in all quarters of Paris. This alarming the ministers. The mob after this, accompanied by summons was said to be the consequence of informa- a patrol of the civic guard, assembled opposite theretion brought to the government that the Commun- sidence of M. Eberbard, and from thence repaired to another attempt to upset the provisional govern- Without any previous warning, the soldiers from a When the head of the column arrived at the ment, and to establish a 'committee of public safety,' neighbouring street charged the people. Many of were ultimately driven back into their barracks. For Last night the Communist clubs were in a state of many hours the greatest anarchy prevailed in the great commotion, and the severest censure was town, and the chiefs of the National Guard had no command over their men, and fighting continued du-

visional government for having thrown any doubt on | ring the entire night. On the merning of the 10th a pressed his deep regret at the events which had transpired, promising to punish, with the utmost rigour of the law, the culpable parties. On the 11th, tranquillity was completely restored ; other troops were called in, which fraternised with the people.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

FORCING OF THE PASSAGE OF THE MINCIO BY THE SARDINIAN TROOPS.

A battle, though not a decisive one, has at length taken place between the united Italian army and the meeting was held in the Exchange-hall of this town, Austrians. The decisive battle will now be tought, in all probability, under the walls of Verona. tranquil. A great number of Communists have been

The PIEDMONTESE GAZETTE of the 10th instant,

The tool of the Minister, not of the Crown, Made by his smile, and unmade by his frown.

If the provisions of this bill had so much puzzled nisters would be better occupied in reducing the though thus shamefully deceived, are willing, for the the lawyers in that house in their endeavours to pension list than in forcing an unconstitutional mensure on Parliament. He defied the government the came to be interpreted by the juries of the country carry the bill into operation - they dare not divint. (Hear, hear.) As for himself, he felt that he stood It was his intention to propose an amendment willers The Polish committee have sent commissaries and in no danger in reference to this Act, and such was they came to limit the duration of the bill, tothe agents all over Europe-to the Pope, to Bohemia, to the peaceable disposition of the community and effect that it should be maintained in operations are llungary, to France, and to England. I conclude of the Chartists, that it was, in his opinion, wholly long as the noble lord remained in office. While with copying the following address they have issued unnecessary to introduce an unconstitutional meathey once thought that the income tax was toolde sure of this sort—a measure of the monstrous chatemporary. Did not the smooth-tongued and own by the sympathy and the most vital interests of reracter of this gagging bill. The government were generated Germany, is already on foot to repel the inning-lipped baronet, the member for Tamwarthy sevasion meditated by Russia, to prove hereelf once now kicking down the ladder by which they had sure them that it would be but temporary, and line more the protectress of European liberty and civilirisen, and pursuing, under some extraordinary infathat they would not refuse to the state what the state the robot, the free exercise of the Protestant and sation, and to recover her independent existence or | tuation, a course which was not only retrogade as stood so much in need of? Well, now they were the termination of this terrible conflict. While this regarded this country, but was the direct opposite told in the same way that the state stood in pendical conflict can be nothing less than a last crusade of everything that the governments of other nations this bill; but were they once to pass it. they would all against the enemies of the human race, Poland calls were now doing in reference to the liberties of the be told, 'Oh, as w Love it now, we may answer people. This bill was, in fact, nothing but a mockery, keep it.' Suppose it should turn out inopenation a delusion, and a snare. He had opposed it in its it would then be said, 'The law is a dead littless several stages, and the support given to it on that Let it alone ; there is no need for meddling willing?" (the Conservative) side of the house had led to an But suppose it should be used : then the answer the Europe, like despetic Europe, tranquilly look on, union between the labouring and the middle classes any arguments for its repeal would be, "Sentline while an unarmed nation is exterminated before her which would, after Easter, manifest itself in the utility of the law.' Depend upon it, the hill cause eyes? Rejecting this dreadful suspicion, the Naform of a pressure of constituencies which it would passed, would become as permanent as was the fine tional Committee of Poland address themselves espebe utterly impossible to resist. He then advised come tax. Let it become law, and he would the second cially to the government and people of England, to the noble lord at the head of the government to the country-morning, noon, and night-and history obtain from them-the material means for fulfilling beware how he adopted advice which came from the stant cry would be, 'Down with the base, bilitarity this great task, which God and the unanimous voice, Opposition side of the house, from which nothing and brutal Whigs,

could emanate favourable to his government. The

MONDAY, APRIL 17. late Attorney-General (Mr Thesiger) gave it as his HOUSE OF LORDS .- STATE OF IRELAND opinion that it was not necessary to put the precise | Earl of ELLENBOBOUGH followed up a motion fim area words in the indictment; all that was re- turn of the number of arms registered in Iraland the onired was the mere construction. He had never in tween the 14th of March and the 14th of the presented his life heard such an unconstitutional doctrine. month by refering to an article in the UNITED Interestates (Hear, hear, hear.) The bill was, in reality, a sus- calling upon the people to arm, with the view, when the pension of the Habeas Corpus Act; it took away the system of organisation was complete, of plunging diagon in the hearts' blood of their enemies. If no preparetien right of bail and the right of traverse; a prisoner was to be made fer defence while the enemy was premight remain in gaol for eight or nine months beparing for an attack those who wished now to mistike fore he was brought to trial, unless a special comgovernment in maintaining peace and order worldi him come upon a nation in the terms of Holy Writ, 'like mission were issued to try his offence. To show disheartened, and would begin to consider, and participate a thief in the night,' and it behoves those drivellers | the danger of relying upon language attributed to | entertain, the question of compromise, on a subject within who have invested their small sums in the Savings public speakers, he would read to them an extract respect to which no compromise could take place size. from the Sun newspaper, in which he was reported the Repeal of the Union. He was unwilling to prove to have said, 'Let them pass that bill, and on that the subject too prominently forward ; he only wither to know distinctly what were the intentions of the graday week one hundred secret societies would be esvernment; and he would, therefore, conclude by pattings tablished throughout the country, and he would go the question of which he had given notice-passed about and organise them.' Now, when such a whether it was the intention of the government commenmistake as that could be made, where everything tend the provisions of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) was conducted calmly and deliberately, what might | Act to the city and county of Dublin, or to bring fines. press for payment, as well as the depositors, together they expect at meetings where excitement and measure to amend that act?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that firme tumult prequiled? Every person was aware that he said the very contrary of what was there attricould be no objection to the production of the return huted to him, and that he had positively stated his moved for , by the noble earl, inasmuch as his object was to procure the latest information in relieve determination to oppose the formation of all secret ence to a very important subject. With references the societies. (Hear, hear.) He would put it to them the question with which the noble carl concluded, in what would be the feeling of the country if he had must say he thought the Lord-Lieutenant was the besit abandoned his duty by not having taken his place at judge both of the time, the place, and the mode in white the head of the procession on Monday last, although | the power of the government should be put into actions, it had been forbidden by the government? Had and he did not think that house was the place-if any there been a collision with the authorities, what part of Ireland was to be brought suddenly under this would have been his own feelings if he had not been operation of the act-in which it was consistent that such a proclamation should be announced; he thought present to share the danger and responsibility, as he it should come at once direct from the Lord Line had previously identified himself with the movetenant, After referring to various exaggerated status ment? The hon, member for York had attrimets in reference to the condition of Ireland and the buted to him the authorship of an article in which arming of the disaffected, the noble margule said, things vulnerable point in the whole system of English he asserted that he (Mr Feargus O'Connor) ad-finance. The precursor to the French revolution vocated a republican form of government over to arm all persons making application to him indianti. was the withdrawal of the deposits from the Savings that of a monarchical. What was the fact? | minately, yet that noble lord had accepted the certificate The article complained of was written in con- of a large and efficient body of persons composed chilesite. Protestants and Catholics, and arms had been sent ores: demnation of the mode of electing the president of the United States, from which he deduced to be placed in their hands. The noble earl had alluded the fact that the present mode of election led to spread abroad; and when a compromise was mentioned party feuds and quarrels for two years before the he was bound to take the first opportunity of stating event, and did not subside for two years after, thus that there could be none. It was the detormination of composed of the middle classes of all shades of opi. making the whole population parties, as it were, to hor Majesty's ministers to resist all attempts to subverte nions, from the high Tory down to the Chartist, to a class squabble, and thus frittering away that which the well government of the country, and with the international states and the second states and the second states and the second states are second states are second states are second states and the second states are sec

take into consideration the distressed state of the would otherwise be the united power of a people ests of which government the preservation of the united country, but more especially of the working classes. | against a system which is yearly becoming more desas inseparable Lord BROUGHAM was of opinion that the Repeal of the There were about 800 persons present, and but one potic. He (Mr O'Connor) claimed the same right of Union was only sought for by a very small body, which opinion pervaded the whole assembly as to the widecanvassing men, measures, and policy, that was conspread distress which existed amongst the working drove a pecuniary trade by advocating that measure, ceded to other journalists, and under that right, classes, and the necessity of something being done The return was agreed to. to ameliorate their condition. There were on the which he was not about to surrender, the article REMOVAL OF ALIENS BILL .- The Marquis of DAMESplatform the Rev. J. W. Brooks, vicar of St Mary's; alluded to was intended as a caution to the French Revs. Benjamin Carpenter, and M. Linwood, Uni- people to avoid a course which must ultimately lead mittee pro forma for the purpose of printing certain tarian ministers: Revs. Messrs Hunter and Ed- to similar results, and advising them to elect a pre- amendments of a verbal character, and one which gaves a right of appeal to the privy council. sident for life, responsible to the people, and remowards, Baptist ministers; Mr Bailey, proprietor of The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said an appeal to the the Norringham MERCURY; Mr Bradshaw, of the vable for cause-this recommendation he offered for JOURNAL; Ichabod Charles Wright, Esq., banker; privy council would defeat the object of the bill. The the purpose of saving the people from the conseforeigners in this country whom it might be desirable to and many of the most influential classes of Notting quences of those party jealousies which were sure to send away by steamerfuls were not respectable traiters, ham. The mayor, John Heard, Esq., was called be engendered by the election of the Executive but persons of the lowest class, and to give each the upon to preside. Resolutions and a petition were adopted, the spirit of which will be seen from the government. Not one word throughout the whole right of a separate appeal to the Queen in council would of it referred to England. The, entire press was keep the privy council constantly sitting. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that if they were non opposed to the Chartist movement, and he might 'That your potitioners view with deep regrot, and rospectable traitors'--(laughter)--they would not ha entire disapproval, the attempts which have lately tell them what was very well known, that the press been made in Great Britain and Ireland to obtain. able to hear the expense of such an appeal. was paid, not for representing the truth of public by intimidation and by threats of having resort to physical force, political changes. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said he would not expense opinion, but for the purpose of mis-reporting and the clause as it appeared to be useless. colouring it, in order to meet the views of those The bill passed through committee. The Election Recognizances Bill was read a second who read it. The TIMES newspaper, of the 10th instant, reported a very violent speech, said to have time, and their lordships adjourned at half-past elector been delivered at a Chartist meeting, held at Blacko'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- REPRESENTATION OF TERM heath upon Sunday, the 9th instant. Now he had PEOPLE .- Mr Hoke gave notice, amid loud cherra, that received a letter from William Napier. Major-Geshortly after the recess, he would call attention to the neral, stating to him that no meeting of any kind present state of the representation of the prople, and was held there that day. (Hear, hear.) Would any take the sense of the house on that question. man define to him what was the meaning of open NEW WRIT FOR DERBY .-- Mr EVANS moved for ENER and advised speaking? He defied a definition. write for Derby, nt as room of Mr Strutt and the Been 'Oh,' said the Solicitor-General, 'we preserve this F. Gower. vague and ungrammatical clause merely because we . Mr MACRINNON seconded the motion.

pretty large, there is not enough to pay one half, and in the event of a run upon the bank for the repayment of the deposits, the coffers of the bank will be soon drained, for those who hold their notes will. with those parties who have banking accounts. These combinations of demand will soon exhaust the Old Lady, and empty her stores of the precious metals. When the ability to deliver gold has ceased,

and the bank are compelled to resort to one pound notes, gold will rise in price, and a sovereign may be soon worth twenty-five shillings, or more. regard to the probability of a run on the bank for gold, it may be said that it has commenced in Ireland ; and as nobody can say what a day can bring forth, the poorer depositors, who cannot afford to lose, and who would rather that it should constitute a Chartist fund than lose it, must take time by the forelock. The Savings Bank deposit fund, established to bind the lower orders in one common interest for the preservation of the great debt, is likely to prove the means of its destruction ; it is the most

TURKEY.

THE EMPIRE.

The cordition of the British empire is such that,

independent of the agitation of Chartism, it cannot

long resist the force of circumstances ; its public

credit must in a short period collapse; these events

Banks to be upon the look out; the great bulk of

the depositors are English, and the total amount

deposited is not less than £25,000 060 at the pre-

sent time. When the amount of gold at the bank is

Nortingham, Tuesday Evening.-Yesterday evening, according to a requisition numerously signed, a

following extracts from the petition :---

Banks. The same causes produce the same effects. ANON.

compelled to lose some days in collecting information on | and Cabet. the dark machinations which led to that odious aggression. The state of my health prevents me from continucus labour. Those two motives alone retarded my have addressed a letter to the provisional government, in which they declare that their object in as-4 × reply.

Calumny is always a welcome guest. Hatred and cre-be dulity inhale it with delight: It needs no recommenda-their body to the staff of the National Guard. 2: To tion provided it kills, what boots the likelihood of its prove that the ideas of the organisation of labour, probability; downright absurdity is no drawback. It and of association, so maintained by men who had possesses a secret advocate in every heart ander the devoted themselves to their cause, are the ideas guise of envy. No proofs are demanded from it, it is the of the people, and that, in the opinion of the people. victims that are called sp. An entire life of devotion, the revolution of February would fail if the effect of it of austerity, of suffering, sinks in and leaves an abyss at were not to put an end to the exploitation of man by the slightest motion of its hand.

Ism accused of treason ! Wherefore ? To save my head which ran no risk, as all are aware. When ven- their patriotism against reaction, they ask why the geance was in a paroxysm it was incompetent to erect | National Guard was called out, and why their reprea scaffold, and could it do so after eight months of calm | sentatives and friends, Louis Blanc and Albert were and oblivion ! Its presence was at least requisite; and received with distrust ! They say it was because the if the excess of terror turned with such fearful rapidity into a vile informer, how comes it, I ask again, that a intended to overthrow the government, and that signature was not exacted from such a subject of moral envibilation ?

intentions falsely ascribed to them, and say, in con-Did I, moreover, allow my fatters to be knocked off ? The Most St Hickel, the Penitencier of Tours, are there clusion-'Let it be well known that nothing in the to answer for me. Amongst my companions, who has demonstration of Sunday was calculated to create drunk so deeply of the cup of anguish ? For a whole alarm. The people know that they are strong, and year my thoughts riveted on a beloved wife, sinking fast they can remain calm. They are there to defend under the effects of despair, and powerless to zoothe the revolution, as they understand it, and under her ; and then four whole years of an eternal tete a tete. their protection it shall not perish.' in the solitude of my dungeon, with the departed spirit of her who was no more. Such were the tortures which I had to endure, alone, in that hell of Dante. I left it, my hair bleached by anguish, hoda and mind crushed, revolution is not finished !"

nublishes the following bulletin :-

From the head-quarters of the King, at Castiglione The delegates of the Corporations of Workmen delle Stiviere, April 8, 1848, p.m.

The Austrian troops had been retiring for several days before the Piedmontese troops, who, preceded by their ancient renown for valour and discipline, had been crossing the lines of the Oglio and Chiese without an obstacle. The enemy had already abandoned the positions of Montechiaro, Lonato, and Castigliono dello Stiviero, which had been considered very advantageous for them, They had already retired beyond the line of the M.ncio, to concentrate themselves between Peschiere and Man. tua; but our troops pursued them with prodigious raman. 3. After having expressed their wishes to the pidity, converging towards the passages of the Mineio.

provisional government, to offer it the support of This morning, the King boldly established his headquarters in Castiglione delle Stiviere, and at about nine o'clock, the Brigade Regina, the Battalion Real Novi, and a part of the corps of tirailleurs, reached Goito to attack the Austrians. The war of Italian independence Reactionists had spread a rumour that the workmen was destined to be opened with an important action, which might really deserve the name of a victory, and we shall call it the victory of the Bridge of Goito. Louis Blanc and Albert had encouraged them to endeavour to do so. They stoutly protest against the

That, while your petitioners reprobate in the Our men, led by General Baya, made a brisk attack strongest manner and are willing to assist to the utupon Goito, where the enemy had fortified himself, bar- most of their power in repressing any such attempts, ricading the streets, and occupying the windows, from they sympathise deeply with, and are ready to use whence he directed an uninterrupted fire upon us; but every exertion to alleviate and remove the suffer. every obstacle was overcome by the intrepidity of the ings and privations under which large numbers of tirailleurs, placed at the head of the column, and snp. their fellow subjects are now labouring, and to imported by some pieces of artillery. The enemy was forced prove and elevate their social condition.

to abandon his position; on his retreat over the river Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honour-On Monday afternoon a yellow placard was stuck he blew up the bridge, that had been mined a short time able house to take early measures for reducing the up in Paris, on which was printed, 'Workmen, take before; still one of the pcrapets remained nearly entire; national expenditure, and equalising the national good care of your arms and ammunition, for the the trailleurs intrepidly ventured upon it, and by main taxation, and for improving or further extending the force took possession of the artillery that was playing | elective franchise.'

and addressed in the most exciting language, seed

when Nottingham and Bristol were in flames. Mili-

DOWNE proposed that this bill should pass through comm

Mr E. ELLIOF, jun., felt bound to say, after perusiag the evidence of the sommittee which unseated the late members, that it presented a parallel case to that of Yarouth. (Hear, hear.) In both, the ireemen were the body proved to have been corrupt; and there was no more evidence in the Yarmouth case to justify its disfranchisement than in the Derby.

Sir J. HANNER said that there was an essential necessity for punishing all such constituencies as should be proved guilty of corruption, and no longer to act upon the principle of punishing merely the members elected by these corrupt bodies. He called upon the government to remedy a malady, which, as much as any other of the body politic, required to be remedied.

Mr HUKE urged that an equal measure of justice should be dealt out to all corrupt constituencies on some uniform principle, and that while ene corrupt borough was disfranchised, another should not be permitted to elect a new Horsham. It was peculiarly the duty of government to see to this matter, at a time when so much atten ion was being paid to the question of the representation of the country. (Hear, hear.) He moved that the writs for Derby be suspended until a full inquiry had been made

into the whole subject. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of LINCOLN supported the amendment, and matter.

mended the disfranchisement of the borough, because, although bribery had been, no doubt, proved against reference to about 200 out of the 400 freemen, yet, as the constituency numbered 2,000, 1,500 of these being £16 householders, against whom there appeared no taint, it ? had been considered unjust to the 1,700 or 1,800 voters to disfranchise them for the fault of the minority. He should, on the same principle, oppose the suspension of the writs.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the committee ap-

the evidence taken in this case, he had come to the ther inquiry into the bribery which had prevailed among the freemen of Derby at the last election.

Mr O'CONNOR expressed his intention to vote for the issue of the writ, thinking that the whole constituency sheuld not be punished for the fault of nine freemen. After a lengthened discussion the house divided on Mr

Hume's amendment, when the numbers were-... 199 Ayes

PROJECTED PAUPER PROCESSION .- Sir J. Y. BULLER begged to ask the right hon. baronet opposite whether he could give the house any information on the subject of a projected procession of 100,000 paupers to be headed | Bill. by Mr C Cochrane on Easter Monday?

Sir G. GREY said that three weeks ago he had received companied by a body of petitioners, on the 24th of April, In order to place it in his hands. He had, thereupon, informed Mr C. Cochrane that any address of the nature referred to might be presented to him in the usual course by himself, attended by a few persons, but that no such document accompanied by a large number of persons would be received. He had also informed Mr C. Cuchrane that it would not be convenient for him to re ceive any deputation or address during the Easter week He (Sir G. Grey) had received letters from various poorlaw unions, stating that letters addressed by Mr C. Cach rane to persons of the name of Jones, and others of the name of Smith, had been received at the workhouses, in (Laughter.) the hope that they would find some one of these names in the workhouses. Those letters stated that the petition of the poor was to be presented by the writer en Easter Monday, accompanied by 150,000 paupers, and he hoped those who received them would make every sadesyour to accompany the procession. Since that, h had received no information that it was Mr Cochrane' intention to resort to any such preceeding as the deputation he had referred to, and he (Sir G. Grey) thought that that individual might be safely left in the hands of the police commissioners. (A laugh.)

On the motion that the repert be brought up, Lord BROUGHAN proposed the following amendment: That nothing in this act contained shall be of force, by way of retrospective or ez post facto law, to affect any vested interest, or decide any question now pending before any court, or in either house of parliament." Their lordships divided-

For the amendment	•••	21
Against it		16
Msjørity		5

Lord MONTEAGLE complained that the noble and learned lord had divided the house, after having stated which several peers had left the house. If surprises of this sort were to be practised on her Majesty's govern-this sort were to be practised on her Majesty's govern-this sort were to be practised on her Majesty's govern-this sort were to be practised on her Majesty's governit had just come.

more complete went of recollection of what passed within safety, then, or weakness, in this treasonable conthe last hour than his noble friend exhibited in his pro- spiracy against the prerogative of the Crown and and learned lord then explained that, in the first in- hear.) Could the noble lord draw no inference expressed his hope that the noble ford at the head of studies, but in consequence of a suggestion made the rabid howl of his incessant and bitter enemies? the rabid howl of his incessant and bitter enemies? the rabid howl of his incessant and bitter enemies? (Hear, hear.) Did he imagine, or expect that, mr Unitbess, as cuairman of the Derby election com. Inore his amendment. In return the amendment was while he was centralising all power within that mittee, begged to say that the committee had not recom. taken in committee or upon the report was a matter of while he was centralising all power within that absolute indifference. His noble friend had said that he house, even to the administration of a pauper law, (Lord Brougham) had only whispered his intention of to check, impede, or stop the tributary streams of across the table whilst he sat in his place,

The LORD CHANCELLOE - And nobody made the slightest objection.

Lord BEOUGHAN-Cestainly not. Nothing could be more unfounded than the assortion that in assisting on a division he had taken their lordships by surprise,

which bribery had been proved against the freemen of position, side of the House, and he was asked on this oc- that not a political offence had been committed for

The Earl of MALHESBURY said he had been frequently no division in consequence of what the noble and learned lord had told him. ' I do not mean to divide !'

(Hear, hear, and cheers.) He shewed them before, that the ordinary law was sufficient to represe what hear.) Now the hon. member for Cockermonth

consured him (Mr O'Connor) for his furious and no division in consequence of what the moble and learned lord had told him. Lord Broughan-I ask the noble lord whether I said, 'I do not mean to divide ?' tion of one of the principal witnesses, extracted the

this : that the proposed relaxation applied to crimes | would be the effect of this bill, for it would prevent | false delusion of the compulsory sharing of profits, no | be omitted. He considered that if the government has which did not happen once in a century, while men from speaking, lest they should violate its pro-the increased vigour was applicable to crimes visions. For himself, he should leave off speaking dividuals, no distinction of some wished to prevent the meetings of the National Convention tition among individuals, no everyswering of individual they had ample power to do so under the 57th George III. the increased vigour was applicable to crimes visions. For numsely, no should leave on speaking and anong individuals, no everyworking of matchings at the public ex-which may happen every day in the year. read them, and then hand them over with his com-read them, and then hand them over with his com-comparison between the benefit of the working have exercised it. He agreed that most improper lan-them and load choose with his com-(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Well, then, where was the boon? Where was the clemency? Where was the relaxation ? (Hear, hear.) When to do the same, and he hoped some hon.member would Upon the political principles I prenounce no opinion; but waste their breath - (cries of 'Oh, oh i')-and to conthey were passing the Irish Coercion Bill, he told move that they be printed in a blue book, which it would be a shamefal appression of the truth, without arthem that its effects would be to terrify the injured would be much more instructive to the house than rogating to ourselves too much of the liberty of speech, not those persons as were anthorised by the existing law. from appealing for redress to the law, lest coercion many other books. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He may be the answer to the rebel offender, and thus appealed to the noble lord-who, after all, he would now in progress in ether countries. (Lond cheers.) Sir, as its opinion had just been expressed by so large a marather see at the head of the government than any tion. (Hear, hear.) He applied the same rule to this protect other man, if he had the courage to carry out the diate objects of this bill. (Cheers.) I believe, as I have this clause. this sort were to be practised on her Mejesty's govern-this in-ment, all of whom voted for the noble and learned learned learned learned of trenching upon this in-in-the not to sully his own fair fame, not to derogate attempt to force on the authority of the government. I will not his constituents, who-with the exception of a few perment, all of whom voted for the non- and that be a construction of the non- and the should like to know how the public ser- explicable enactment, would close the mouths of those from the reputation of his ancestors as lovers of free- attempt to force on the executive government any powers sons calling themselves Chartists-were unanimous in amendment, he should like to know now the public set. Explication of ane and the should like to know now the public set. Explication of ane and the should like to know now the public set. Explication of ane and the should like to know now the public set. Explication of ane and the should like to know now the public set. Explication of the should like to know now the public set. Explication of the should like to know now the public set. Explication of the should like to know now the public set. Explication of the should like to know now the public set. Explication of the should like to know the public set. Explication of the should like the should like the should like to know to deal with is the should like to know to deal with set. The the should like the chised, another should not be permitted to elect a new vice was to to complain of, out doin, by the activative to the form and it is for the head of any such pro which the people were the question whether, for two years, he who incites people the government for bringing forward so energetic a meamember, as Beweley was allowed to do. He contended ment for bringing forward so energetic a mea-that Derby ought to be placed in the same category with that Derby ought to be placed in the same category with the contended ment for bringing forward so energetic a mea-carding. He would give notice that on to-morrow he least their open and advised proclamation he beneficity of the rations of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding. He would give notice that on to-morrow he least their open and advised proclamation to which the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of war, he which is the beneficity of the carding of the beneficity of the beneficity of the carding of the beneficity of the beneficity of the carding of the beneficity of the beneficity of the carding of the beneficity of the beneficity of the beneficity of the beneficity of the carding of the beneficity of th would move the house to reverse the decision to which should subject them to the ignominious fate of this is a solution in the subject to the ponalities of felony. Country, this is a solution in the subject to the ponalities of felony. Country, thad just come. Lord BROUGHAM said, he never saw an instance of a felons. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Would there be ef centralisation. contending that what the people I believe the neople of this control will be econed by Mr Home was then negaper person at this moment. (Laughter.) The noble the constitutional rights of the people? (Hear, factious opposition, it was because he regarded with shr y of this country depends. (Loud and continued The sitting of the house was then, at a quarter past terror the precedent that would be established for cheering.) The Earl of LINCOLN supported the amendment, and stance, he promised he would take the division on the between the desertion of old allies and friends and hon, gentlemen now on the Opposition side of the house, if they should pass over to the Treasury benches. It was a gagging bill, and it would operate as a gagging bill hereafter upon the noble lord himnine voters, and there was a strong case of suspicion in proposing the amendment, but it was a whisper made knowledge which were hourly running into the re- very much in point and strictly in keeping with that this provision of the bill abouid he permanent and servoir of mind, and which, ere long, would break his repudiation of his former p'inciples, or, perpetual. He readily admitted that the bill in its pas-down his flimsy barriers, burst the floodgates of ig- rather, speeches. There was a farmer's boy sign that house had been improved; but he in Scotland. norance, and overwhelm his centralised corruption ? who got permission from his master to attend an could by no means admit that that improvement was in The Earl of MALUSESURY said he had been in the is called sedition in 1839, 1840, 1841, and he changed his half-crown in a tent, and after he baronet, the member for Tamworth, in the speech which rations (Ireland) Bill was read a scoond time. Sir G. had spent one shilling and sixpence, he discovered the house had heard, joined with those who had con- Grey stipulating that the bill should not go into commitpeared to have decided that there were certain cases in the noble lords who generally acted with that, the Op. urged in favour of this measure, his answer was, that the other shilling was a forgery. He went in demned the practice of calling together great assem-Derby, and that there were other cases far more nume. casion to solicit the presence of such noble lords as the last six years; and, perhaps, this awful stillness ling, but the man denied the charge. Thus baulked Upon that there could be scarcely a second opinion. rous in which bribery more extensive had not been agreed to this bill. He did so in the usual way, and had alarmed authority more than sudden outbreaks. of a portion of his fun, he left the fair rather early, They all agreed to that; but let the right hon, baronet rous in which bribery more extensive had not been proved, though it was strongly suspected. He consi-dered that so much had been stated in the report of the committee as to render it fitting that there should be a further inquiry into the corruption of the freemen of that borangh. He therefore agreed with Mr Hume that the issue of this writ ought to be stayed. He condition the issue of this writ ought to be stayed. He condition the issue of the sover, with passive obcdi-the issue of the sover to culpable slavery, and the borang to the inquiry on the part of the government, in eonsequence of the multiplicity of business by which he conse was overwhelmed at present; but he koped that Lord able to them then the present, without any danger of sion, a transportable felony! (Hear, hear, and credit to the witness's story. He was apprehended sold that the measure of rel. of to the Roman Catholics of the Roman Catholics of the witness's story. He was apprehended sold that the measure of rel. of to the Roman Catholics of the Roma was overwhelmed at present; but he Roped that Lord Lincoln, or some other member not burdened with the cares of cfice, would take charge of it. Sir R. PEEL expressed great satisfaction at the speech which Lord John Russell had just made; for on reading which Lord John Russell had just made; for on reading which Lord John Russell had just made; for on reading have only to give my most complete, etringent, and tion of suffering and famine, backed by coercion, He asked the witness. 'Now, witness, upon your mentary Reform ? The noble lord at the head of the conclusion that it was quite impossible to refuse fur. peremptory denial to that. ('Order,' asd laughter.) I leaning to burning words. (Hear, hear.) There onth, is that the man that killed your mother?' government-no one knew it better-could tell the will not be called to order for stating a fact. I never were two points in his speech of last night, for The witness looked at the prisoner and replied, house that at first the demand for reform was most re heard the noble earl say a word of the kind. I heard him ask the question whet'er I meant to debate to-night, and I was told that the debate was to be taken on the third realing. No noble lord could say that I said I would not divide. If I did not divide, any noble lord I would not divide. If I did not divide do a powerful and well-directed I would not divide. If I did not divide, any noble lord— my noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Campbell) accused of rebutting words after a lapse of mether? The witness answered "Then upon my organisation; famine threatened, and parliament dated might do so. Neither the noble lord nor any human sixteen days, professed to be accurately re- oath, my lordship, I can't swear that that's the man not any longer resist. By such means had emancipa. being could say that I promised not to divide. The ported by a spy or informer-while they that threw the stone that kilt my mother, but by tion, reform, and free-trade been carried; he therefore question was about debating, and I repeatedly said that were fresh upon his memory; the other was the vartu of my oath that's the man that gave me entreated them to recollect that, as members of that I did not intend to do so. The Marquis of LANSDOWME was understood to say, the antagonism which the Attorney General's the antagonism which the Attorney General's the bad shiling, anyhow.' (Roars of laughter) Now house, they were bound assiduously and earnestly to look the antagonism which the Attorney General's the bad shiling, anyhow.' (Roars of laughter) Now house, they were bound assiduously and earnestly to look the antagonism which the Attorney General's the bad shiling, anyhow.' (Roars of laughter) Now house, they were bound assiduously and earnestly to look the finition would cause between the law officers of the Crown and the committing justice. (Hear, the man who wants the Charter, anyhow. (Great redress. In tost part of the country where he resided be and the country where he resided asked for information with respect to such matters, and inflammatory speech, while, curious to say, he used tion had 'now been regularly and constitutionally fally warranted in saying that amongst them communist Sir G. GEEZ said that three weeks soo he had received all continuously and warranted in saying that amongst them communist a letter from Mr C. Cochrane, stating that he had a petition and address to present to her Majesty, and that it was his intention to come down to the Home-office, ac-it was his intention to come down to the

THE NORTHERN STAR.

planents to the Attorney-General, to make what use classes, or have any other ultimate result than involving guage had been used in Ireland; but he would advise be placed of; and he would advise all Chartist orators them in misery and ruin. (Loud and continued cheering.) the government to let those who had used such language to predict fatal consequences to those social experiments He would not take the sense of the house on his motion, I have been diverted for a short time from the imme- jority, but he wished to put on record his protest against of centralisation, contending that what the people I believe the people of this country will be encouraged to tived without a division, and the motion, that this bill wanted, and were determined to have, was local the continuance of those exertions upon which, and not do pass,' was agreed to amid cheers from both sides of nower. If he had given to this bill what was called a upon police, nor upon armies, the tranquillity, if not the the house:

Mr BRIGHT said he hoped the house would not forget that the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, had, in the speech just delivered, confined himself, when | issue for Horsham, in the room of Mr Jurie. supporting the measure, to approving of it for a limited as a gagging bill bereatter upon the notion and the porary period. But, while the house remembered J. HANMEB obtained leave to bring in a bill to appoint down, he would tell the hon. and gallant member for this, he trusted they would also bear in mizd that the commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt Westminster (Sir De Lacy Evans), an Irish anecdote, responsible advisers of the Grown had originally intended practices at elections for certain boroughs. Irish fair, for a frolic ; the master gave him half.a. any degree owing to the government, and he, therefore, crowo, and lent him a horse and cart to enable him denied that they were entitled to any thanks for the cords of the municipal corporations of Ireland. to treat his mother to a day's amusement. When changes which had been eff cted. The right hon. great diamay to the man who gave him the bad shil! blages of the people, as leading to breaches of the page. laughter.) He would continue his opposition to this the working classes were more numerous than in any bill, and, as it appeared that Her Majesty's Opposi- other district of the united kingdom, and bo felt himself

APRIL 22, 1848 -

four o'clock, suspended until half-past five, At the adjourned sitting,

Mr A, STAFFORD moved that a new writ be ordered to

After a discussion the motion was withdrawn, and Sir

Mr Bouverse obtained leave to bring in a bill 'to enable religious congregations to obtain sites for churches

Mr REYNOLDS obtained leave to bring in a bill to aboish the process of attachment of goods in Courts of Re-

On the motion of Mr REYNOLDS, the Municipal Corpotee until the government measure on the same subject should be before the house.

The house adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock, WEDNESDAY, APBIL 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THE GAGOING BILL .- THE LOBD CHANCELLOB moved the second reading of the bill for the hetter security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom. The noble and learned lord shortly glanced at the acts of those who professed to be friends of the people and of liberty, but who were the enemies of both, and whose conduct made the passing of some such law as that now proposed absolutely necessary. The danger and disturbance of the public peace arose, in this country and Ireland, mainly from open and deliberate incitements to treason and sedition, and, ther fore, to put an end to such practices was a main portion of the bill.

Lord STANLEY supported the bill, as did Lord BROUGHAM, who begged to give a salutary warning to the newspapers ; there was no doubt that Parliament had certain privileges by which they could protect themselves within doors for whatever they might utter, but let no newspaper reporter or editor have the notion that whatever might be said in Parliament he had a right to report and print, for if it was treason he was as liable to be punished for it as if he had himself invented it : and this might also be a warning to those who were daily printing and circulating treason and sedition uttered in different parts of the country. If they prohibited sedition and treason from being uttered in the National Convention and similar places, what signified it whilst in the other House of P rliament such language might be uttered and afterwards printed, and sent forth to the 🖬 1 : 🖡

Lord CAMPBELL admitted that the bill would not reach Mr Smith O'Brien in the treasonable speech he made in the House of Commons the other night, or the reporters, editors, and proprietors of newspapers; and he should have been ashamed of the bill if it had had such an effect. If any member within the walls of Parliament spoke sedition or treason, he must be answerable for such off-nce there. One of the mest outrageous ttempts made by Charles the First, and that which was probably the main cause of bringing him to the block, was the prosecution of members of parliament in courts of law for speeches made in their places in parliament. He did not believe that the publication of the speeches which had been alluded to had given any encouragement to the orimes which they sought to instigate; on the contrary, he thought they had had a strong tendency to rouse the spirit of order in the minds of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) He would he the last to wish to punish any one for giving faithful reports of the proceedings in parliament, for he had introduced a clause into his bill on the law of libel, making only the printer and pute lisher of the newspaper liable; and his noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Brougham) had supported that bill. (Laughter.) The person who gave a bona fide and honest report of what took place was surely exempt from imputation, and ought not to be liable to punish ment. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the bill would be effi cacious for the purpose for which it was intended. namely, to restrain seditious and treasonable speeches made in the National Convention, as it was termed, Conciliation Hall, and similar places. (Hear, hear.) He disapproved of Lord Eldon's b ll in 1796, and he still dir. approved of it; but it did not follow from that he should disapprove of the present measure, the object of which was to reduce to the crime of felony a crime which had heretofore been considered high treason, and to extend it o Ireland. There was a clause in the oill, by which whatever was declared treason under the statute of the 25th of Edw. III., was still preserved as treason. denied that any new offencewas created by the bill. noble and learned lord opposite (Lord Brougham) critiwhich was itself taken from the statute of Charles II. would be the last person to consent to a measure of this kind, if he thought it would in the least interfere with tion consisted in making temperate speeches in favour the Reform Bill; and his nobl e and learned friends had made, he would not say more violent but certainly more animated speeches than those for which Muir and and advised speaking,' with the view of compassing the deposition of the Queen, or levying war against the Queen, or compassing or planning the invasion of the Queen's dominions by a foreign force. And he would ask, was it not right to prove these offences by open and advised speaking. The Duke of WELLINGTON said he fully approved of the bill. (Hear, hear.) He concurred in the opinion that some measure was recreasary for the purpose of making the act quite sufficient in order to oppose some check to those great and gigantic meetings by which this country and the sister kingdom have been disturbed for some years past. They were at last come to that stage that the law was desnised and condemned by every one of those persons who broke it. This contempt of the law was ruin. ing this country day by day, and destroying that respect for it which had been its characteristic for ages: The country was coming to that state that it would be of no authority, and then there would be no means of enforcing their 1 rdships against allowing their country to come to such a state of things if they wished to preserve its cha He hoped that the bill would racter and the institutions. pass unanimously, and in the shortest space of time. in order that the government might put it into operation immediately. Lord DENMAN expressed the highest admiration for the noble duke. but thought him mistaken when he said that there was a growing contempt for the law ; nothing, so far as his observation went, could be further from the real character of the English people. The Earl of St GERMANS said, as to 'open and advised speaking,' he thought the mischief of the speaking was extremely small, compared with that done by the publication. The National Convention and the Irish Confedera. tion were but small bodies ; but their proceedings were read by great numbers. It was true the editors of newspapers exercised a sound discretion in suppressing passages unfit for publication ; and he thought if that discretion were continued, it would be successful in prevent. ing any bad effects. In cases where such discretion was not exercised, lot the parties be prosecuted. Lord CAMPBELL said, if seditious and treasonable sentistated, whether justly or not, to be an existing grie-vance in his time, is now to be witzessed. As to tithes, them, that was a highly culpable misdemeanor, or it might be prosecuted under the present bill as an overt it is no longer a grievance to the peasant or the farmer. | act for compassing the deposition of the Queen. An With respect to reform of Parliament, that question has editor of a newspaper publishing a treasonable speech with likewise been carried in the united Parliament. With

EASTER RECESS -Lord J. RUSSELL, in accordance with a promise given by him to the noble lord the memcourse he would propose to the house to follow with respect to the adjournment during the Easter recess, sub ject of course to the progress of the Crown and Government Security Bill. He proposed to move that the assemblage had taken place on Blackheath for the purhouse should adjourn on Wednesday next until the Sa. | pose of adopting a petition, and that the spreches returday following, and from that day until Monday the ported in the TIMES had no doubt been made at that as 1st of May.

CEOWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL, - The report of this bill was brought up.

Hr AGLIONBY moved a clause, rendering misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, with the view to leaving out | he should move that the house adjourn at its rising until the words 'by open and advised speaking,' which was negatived by a mojority of 67, the numbers 117 to 59.

A clause proposed by Sir W. CLAY, also in reference to the omission of the objectionable words, and the substifution of a proviso, enacting that when a second offence was charged, the offending party should not be admitted to bail, was negatived by 83 to 89, majority 44.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted a proviso that informations must be sworn within six days after the commission of the effence, and the magistrate's warrant issue within ten days from that period, which, after a debate. Ers carried by 142 to 35-majority 112.

Mr BRIGHT moved as an amendment that the powers of majority of 121, the numbers were 49 to 179.

Captain HARRIS moved, but subsequently withdrew, a clause proposing to empower the government to disarm | moved that the bill be read a third time that day six the people of Ireland of pikes and similar hostile weapons. The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday, the debate to be taken on that question at 12 o'clock.

In the course of the debate, Lord JOHN RUSSELL congratulated Mr Hume on his first exhibition as an ironical Conservative beaches for the disinterested support which they had recently afforded ministers, and of which minis. ters feit justly proud.

had been placed within the last few days. The hon. disciplined army, and he could not complain of not having sought a fair field on which to exercise them. ('Hear, and a laugh.) The hon, member was now really in his political youth, and full of the vizour of his new hirth He was about to enter into a more active career, and, with a considerable interval of practice with his new Isughter.

COPPEE AND LEAD BUTIES .- The CHANCELLOE of the EXCHEQUER then moved that the house resolve itself into himself, would subject him to an indictment under committee of the whole house on the Copper and Lead Duties.

Sir C. LEHON moved, as an amendment, that a select eristing duties on the importation and production of his colleagues. (Hear, hear.) Why, what had the government, there would have been no threat to create he can maintain his influence over these excited copper ora.

The house divide !-- for the original motion, 102; against it, 85: majority, 67. The house then went into committee, and the CHAN-

CELLOE of the FACHEQUES propounded resolutions for the roduction of the duties. Mr GLADSTONE said he should not interpose his amend.

ment for the total repeal of the duties until the house with reference to tin.

The Earl of MALHEGBURY-I asked, 'Will you divide ?' Lord BROUGHAM-Did I say, 'I won't divide ?' The family, had been liberated from the workhouse for

noble earl won't screw himself up to say so. Lord BROUGHAM-Meaning thereby that I had no in- to many months after they were spoken, from the tention of going into a debate on the clause,

Earl GREY here came to the rescue and the subject dropped. The Crown and Government Security Bill was then had the admission that the progress of Chartism

brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. Their lordships then adjourned to sit on Wednesday | that was, that those who toil for a miserable subfor the second reading of the Gagging Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock in order to hurry on the Gagging Bill.

CHARTIST MEETING ON BLACKHEATH, __Mr F. O'CON. NOE, as an act of justice to the TIMES newspaper, begged and they will not longer submit to see the land of permission of the house to read a note from Lieutenant-General Napier, who had asserted positively on a former ber for Falkirk on a former evening, would state the occasion, with reference to a report of certain speeches application of their labour. (Hear, hear.) They stances of the case, with the avewals which have been zlieged to have been delivered upon Blackheath, that no will not starve, and see their families starve, while made, and with the influence of example in other connsuch meeting had seen held. General Napier now idlers fare sumptuously on their toil; neither will tries, it is unreasonable and unjust that for a limited stated that he had made inquiry, and found that a small sembly. The gallant general accordingly begged leave

to correct the error into which he had fallen. ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE .-- Lord J. RUSSELL

Saturday next. The noble LOBD said he should likewise move that

after Easter, orders of the day should take precedence of netices of motion on Thursdays. order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr HUME expressed great doubts whether the oppothe measure required. He warned the noble lord that any attempt to carry into effect the objectionable clauses of the bill, would be followed by consequences much more serious than he anticipated. The government had the act should not be invoked, except at the instance of passed two coercion bills during the present session and of contempt for the ministers were to be construed as the Law Officers of the Grown, which was rejected by a an income tax bill, but not a single remedial measure, treason against the Crown. The ministers were the He feared that, seeing these things, the people would be driven to other measures to obtain reforms. He on the opposition benches, vainly hoped to strengthen months

Sir D. L. EVANS objected to certain portions of the bill, but he could not concur in an indiscriminate censure of the whole bill.

Mr O'CONNOR said : That he would now attack the civil and military position of the hon, and galand sarcastic speaker, and thanked the gentlemen on the lant officer, (Sir De Lacy Evans), who had just sat keepers, and an unemployed people, would be able to blunder, and a valuable admission of his authority

would be relied upon by a jury; or if a prisoner tributed to him, but believes he didn't use them because they were not reported in the Times newspaper. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This would be danger. And he repeated there, as he had done

of Reform, and then he would have the honour of

with 100,000, men was not to intimidate the then government, but to strengthen its hands; thus proving that men alone constituted his notion of crime, because he admitted that he was ready to march upon London-a very military phrase,-if the bill was re-

jected. (Hear, hear.) And then if words advisedly repress, and that discontent would break out into went into committee on the bill; in the meantime he spoken are to be proof of the intent, the gallant open rebellion upon his demise. Well, then, with went into committee on the bill; in the meantime ne spont are to be proof of the children with this warning, was not the government culpable in and the security of every existing governprepared to take a similar course to that now proposed burning of Bristol, Newcastle, and Nottingham Cas- allowing the cause of discontent to remain, instead of ment depends upon rigid abstinence from any interfer-

The CHANCELLOS of the EXCHLQUEE, not having re- punishment equally with those whose crime was the

the express purpose of inciting the people to disor. lerd said, 'I have no intention to do so.' (Hear, hear.) admitted that he had transcribed the words sworn sition bravely, and continue it perseveringly. memory of one who could not write. Well, then,

reading. was not that power enough, without the infliction of this treasonable act? (Hear, hear.) The house this measure, which, in the peculiar state of the times, justified the minister in his appeal; his answer to sistence, or withered in the workhouse, were possessed with the conviction that labour is the source

of all wealth, and that a cultivation of the national resources is the primary duty of all governments, their country a barren wilderness and a desert, made an attack upon the Chartists and Mr O'Connor.] while they are ready to make it profitable by the He said : The question is, whether, under the circum-

landlords, and 'squires, with obsolete privileges to the Navy, with selfish interests to serve ; by generals, serve the congregation of immense masses liable to sedigave notice that at the meeting of the house to-morrow Army ; by bankers, merchants, traders, and specula-

directors; by barristers and attorneys; by placemen, pensioners, and idle paupers. (Hear, hear, and CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL .- On the cordance with the active genius of the present age. Let the noble lord bear this fact in mind, that while of their people's loyalty to the throne, if expressions real traitors. (Hear, hear.) The landlords sitting their position by acquiescence in this barbarous act,

but he cautioned them by what was nearest to their hearts, that, ten days more rain and their sun would set. The wheat upon the cold grounds and clay lands was already perishing, and he should like to know whether bankrupt merchants, traders, shop-

down. That hon. gentleman had made a great spare thirty-three millions next year, to supply the place of what might be more profitably produced at home. (Hear, hear.) He had gone with his party, gether satisfy me. He says, 'I am no party to this surprised at the ironical tone of the hen, member for under this act could make such a sweeping defence and he would still go with his party, through evil Hontroze at the present moment, when he remembered as the hon. and gallant officer had made, in refuta. report and good report, until he saw a fair day's advise arming. I am only for peaceable and loyal means, the peculiar and novel position in which the hon, member tion of the charge brought against him by the hon, wage for a fair day's work, and political power to member for Finsbury, then he (Mr O'Connor) would secure and defend it. As the proceedings of Monday member was at the head of a numerous but not very well- apprehend no danger from the present hill. That had been repeated to surfeit, he again would ask, gallant officer admitted having used the words at. what obloquy, what taunt and condemnation, he would not have deserved, if he had skulked like a coward and abandoned his party in the hour of learned gentleman, however, disclaimed such views, it

a defence that every Chartist may truly set up, but elsewkere, that, after thesilly and boastful threats forces, he might meet with success. ('Hear,' and perhaps, the deficiency would be supplied by a po. by some poor gentlemen-who were too proud to lice spy or an informer. (Hear, hear.) But he work, and too voor to live without labour, and contended that the confession of the gallant officer | whose order had aforetime jeopardised Chartism-that

the government was justified in taking precautionary this bill, had it been in existence in the palmy days measures for protection of the peace. (Hear.) Ay! said Mr O'Connor, I understand that cheer, but had committee be appointed to inquire into the effect of the transportation in company with the noble lord and it not been for the unconstitutional defiance of the Though the honourable and learned gentleman says that gallant officer told us? That his invasion of London | alarm, and the procession would have passed off as the meeting did. (Hear, hear.) But he would refer gether by professions of loyalty to his sovereign, which, to precedent, of which the house was so fond. The hon. member for Liskeard (Mr C. Buller) stated that | in indifference as to whether the Pope, the Pretender, Ireland was in a state of incipient revolution, which or the Davil be the sovereign. (Laughter and cheers.) nothing but the authority of Mr O'Connell could From this point the hon. baronet passed on to France

tle; and as particeps criminis would have merited proposing remedies to avert the danger. (Hear, ence with what is passing in France. (Cheers.) We hear.) But as the danger of the passing time had may maintain our own opisions on that subject. I have as I believe, the Parliament of the united kingdom is

possible, by any means the forms of the house would citly to rely. It was true that recently, in Manchester, fact, that the said witness, together with his whole allow. It appeared to him that on that occasion the there had been a demonstration in favour of good order: party, although ranged under their new banner, had he would say a demonstration as much to be admired shown themselves rather faint. If they really in. and approved as any that had elsewhere been displayed ; The Earl of MALMESDURY_The noble and learned der. There was a policeman also examined, who | tended to succeed, they must commence their oppo- but truth required that the house should be apprised of this, that the people of Lancashire would not range Mr Headlam, Mr Horsman, Mr Adderley, Mr Ker themselves on the one side or the other if the object were Seymer, and Mr Mitchell spoke in favour of the third merely to prevent an expression of opinion. Such were

the sentiments which he conceived to be prevalent in Sir R. PEEL supported the government in carrying the north of England generally, and he hoped that the knowledge of their existence would not be lost upon the he considered to be necessary. The magnificent demon- government. He hoped it would be felt both by Minisstration made by the loyal and peaceable on the occa. | tors and by parliament that the claims which many of sion of the late disturbance abundantly proved that the those persons urged were reasonable; that it would be public opinion of this country was decidedly average to reasonable to extend the franchise from the limited num. all great constitutional change ; but it was the duty of bers who at present enjoyed that privilege to the 5.000.000 the government and of the legislature to do their duty, or 6,000,000 who were without it, but who earnestly deand show to the loyal and well-disposed that they were sired its possession ; it should be extended as fast as the determined to maintain the fundamental institutions of number of those persons increased who desired to share the country. [Sir Robert in the course of his speech its action and to partake of the blessings which it afforded.

> Mr MUNTZ repeated his objections to the bill. Lord J. RUSSELL briefly adverted to the different ob

jections urged by the different members against this bill, which, he believed would tend much to the security your treason bill convince the labourer that labour period, he who, by malicious and advised speaking, shall of the peace of the empire. He then referred to the can be justly represented by noble lords, baronets, try to induce the people of this kingdom to effect cer- exciting and inflammatory language used in Dublin and tain objects by levying war, shall be subject to the per other parts of Ireland, observing that it might in some nal ics of felony. (Hear, hear.) I confess I think it parts of the country lead to outrage and insurrection ; uphold; by admirals, captains, and lieutenants in is not. (Hear, hear.) I see the language used; I ob. but that outrage and insurrection would be put down, because the government had the means of so doing at its cised the language of the third section of the bill, but it colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants in the tion, excited for no other purpose which I can imagine disposal in the loyalty and affection of the people, and was totidem verbis the language of the 36 Geo. III. than that of intimidation. I draw a distinction between in the force of the army, whose fidelity had been most tors : by over 100 railway contractors, chairmen, and the mere assemblage of those parties-for that does not foully and systematically belied in various ways, both come within this bill-and that offence to which this in and out of parliament. He then proceeded to state fair and legitimate discussion. With respect to the conbill really refers ; but I look upon the assemblage itself that immediately after Easter the house would proceed viction of Muir and Palmer, he thought it was not accordcheers.) No ! such a representation was not in acthough I may not be able to punish it by law-for it | cal state of the Irish population. With reference to the may not be advisable always to resort to law for the pur. Repeal of the Union, his lordship thus delivered himself, pose of preventing such evils-yet I do think that the I must beg to allude for a moment to a debate, which all other countries which have but recently thrown congregation of enormous masses under the pretext of was necessarily interrupted, and to alleged grievances, nents of this bill had carried their opposition to the fall off the yoke of despotism, are granting every point extent that the novel and extraordinary character of in the Charter, he is trying to arrest its progress by are the leaders of euch an organisation are subject, if of Ireland to resort to arms. We were asked the other constitute an offence und and extraordinary character of are the leaders of euch an organisation are subject. making its open and advised advocacy a transportable not to legal, yet to the highest moral responsibility. day to consent to the repeal of the existing union befelony. (Hear, hear.) How now could they heast I cannot conceive for what purpose-certainly not for tween England and Ireland. Now, on looking over the the purpose of encouraging the deliberate consideration acts and discussions of the parifament in Ireland-that of that for which they wish-I cannot conceive for parliament which has been referred to as one which gave what purpose these enormous numbers, magnified by happiness and contentment to the country, and which, report far beyond their real amount- (hear, hear, and if it had continued, would have secured the prosperity laughter)-have been brought together, except that of and liberties of the people-I find that some of the most intimidation. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the honourable and distinguished men in Ireland, having at their head Mr loarned member for Nottingham (Mr F. O'Connor). Grattan-a name never to be mentioned without honour whom I have always heard express himsolf here with -repeatedly stating in that parliament of Ireland, that perfect good humour, has disclaimed all intention of inthe whole government was carried on by corruptiontimidation, and has repudiated, I hope sincerely, the that almost the majority, if not all the majority of that parleast design of creating confusion and disorder: But liament, received pausions during pleasure and salaries while I give the honourable and learned gentleman full from the grown-that peerages were sold, and that the credit for sincerity, let me tell him that those who bring whole government was a mass of selfishness and of together 100,000 persons run a very great risk of creating bought suffrages in support of the government. I find disorders. (Hear, hear.) Even the honourable and that Mr Grattan likewise declared that the suffrages of the law except by the use of physical force. He warned learned gentleman's professions of loyalty do not alto. Ireland in respect to the election of members were sold ; that in some boroughs there were only ten voters, in analleged intention. I deprecate the conduct of those who other only twelve, and that the reform of Parliament was absolutely necessary. I find Mr Grattan, in referring to the details of the mode of collecting titles in have been for years an attached and faithful servant of . Ireland, observed,-and his observation was enforced by the Crown; and as for democratic institutions'-I beg great eloquence and amazing vigour of language, -- that the bonourable and learned gentleman's pardon- as every farmer and peasant in the country was subjected to for republican institutions,-(laughter)-I disavow any the dreadful grievance of a 'subordination of vultures." desire for them,' (Hear, hear.) While the hon. and He likewise urged that the great proportion of the people of Ireland, namely, those professing the Rowan Cais evident that his ardent loyalty had not risen to a very tholic faith, were debarred from privileges which the high pitch in the thermometer of loyalty; for I think he Protestant subjects of that kingdom enjoyed. Let us avowed that his loyalty is of such a description, that consider what those grievances were, as stated by one of provided he can get democratio institutions, it is matter the most eloquent and able of the patriots of Ireland, of indifference to him whether or not Bee zabub be the and what the parliament of the United Kingdom has sovereign of this country. (Great laughter.) This, sir. since done. With respect to peerages and pensions, no I do most cordially wish, that when the hon. and learned such abuse now exists as was then stated. No one will gentleman bas got the sovereign of his choice. he will say that anything similar to that which Mr Grattan

have confidence in the Crown. (Roars of laughter.) stated, whether justly or not, to be an existing griethe question has been settled in such a manner that thousands and tens of thousands, whom he brings to. not voluntarily, but after the quotation of his own words, likewise been carried in the united Parliament. With he is led to avow; it appears that his loyalty consists respect to Roman Catholic relief, and the admission of Roman Catholics to the privileges of the constitution, that question has likewise been curried in the united Parliament. Wby, then, we have at least this presumpand the 'social doctrines' now advocated in that countion in favour of the united Parliament, --- that those which were stated to be the greatest grievances while litical events that are passing in another country. My the Irish Parliament lasted have since been redressed by

beyond the seas. The LORD CHAMCELLOR trusted the effect of this bill would be to stop the speaking, and then, of course, the publication would be stopped.

The bill was then read a second time The Election Recognizances Bill was then read a third

Their lordships then adjourned at eight o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS. -COURSE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS AFTER FASTER -Lord J. RUSSEAL, in reply to a question from Mr Ewart, stated that the government had received redressed by the Parliament of the united kingdom, if, information, which he was not at liberty to disclose, which rendered the introduction of a Bill for the removal

ceived any representations on the subject of tin, did not overt act	ct, while the gallant officer's words were the	been cited, he would call the attention of the house	mine. But I believe it to be essential to the peace of	able to legislate for Ireland more advantageously for the	f aliens necessary ; though, as such a Bill was contrary;
ges any indicate Recessity for Each & reduction.	(ITam ham) Man up mak warulta fum	to words which had been used by that descent	late month and to the stability of government that the		o the ordinary policy of this ocuntry, it would be only a
Lord G. BESTINCE moved that the Chairman report	(Hear, hear.) Now, no such results from	flomon in the measure of him (No. 010	experiments now making in France shall have a fair		emporary measure. The soble lord made a statements
progress, when the committee divided-ayes, 13; noes, open and	nd advised speaking had taken place on Mon-	tieman, in the presence of him (Mr O'Connor). He	experiments now many ombarragged or disturbed by ex-	sion with this country, or of discord among the various	elative to the position of public busizes before parlin-
77; when the resolutions were agreed to, and the house day last	st, while the transactions of that day, that	said, Let me have a petition from five hundred	trial without being embarrassed or disturbed by ex-		
resumed. did not o	Occur. Fre made the pretext for this uncon-	thousand FIGHTING MEN, and let the hon, house	Trippic invertent to conipl principles I must can this	then I should say, apart from all imperial interests, that p	osed to proceed with the government measure after the
	nal measure-this violation of the Bill of	understand that they are determined to fight, but	that I hope the working classes of this country will	we are bound to withstand all tross measures. In what is	ecess
	-this infraction of the liberties of freemen.	that they humbly pray for redress? (Hear bear)	bot be deluded by the doctrines that are held upon		On the motion that the house, at its rising, adjourn to
	- this intraction of the moercles of freemen.	But have not the Whice over been the network	not be deluded by the doctrines that are held upon	the legislative union for their object. Let any hon, mem-	Saturday.
nominates, and the house abjourned at one o clock, (Hear, F	hear.) It was his boast to be able to tell the	But have not the whigs ever been the patrons, the	that subject which intimately concerns their labour and		Mr DISRAELI drew attention to the position of the Slakes- vig-Rolstein question.
TUESDAY, APEIL 18. working	g classes that the very existence of a ministry	abettors and promoters of treason? And are not	the wages of labour. (Doud cheers.) If the doctribes	opinion, to the advantage of Ireland; and to any propo-	
UNISE OF LURUS -STATE OF DUBLIN, DOTAL		their benches now filled, ay, and their offices too.	that are there maintained be true, if there be indeed an		THURSDAY, APPH 20. HOUSE OF LORDS CROWN AND GOVERNMEST SPECE-
RETEMPT SSAED DDay Birby Med Dred Made by the the		-1	l		HOUSE OF LORDSGROWN AND GOVERNMEST SECO-
government with respect to the training of armed man used arr	rmed the masses with the means of hurling				when a sub- on the motion that this but be read a third
	the masses with the means of hurring	and the second states the second state of the second states of	1 littes, distant and and a state of the constants, did to	laws of the country, the siziation of landbreakd tenant,	Lord BROUGHAR said hehad no objection to the reduc.
The set of I are not replied that he had said any ound	noxious ministry from power. (Hear, hear.)	and it was strictly in point to the present state of	have some iron formula applied to them, and all to re-	or to remove any social or pelitical grievance under	tion of treuson to a minor offense, but he could not allow
at a second to a cimilar onestion, that it i Luus, up	is had been enabled coastinut to tell them t	ireland—in 1839. Mr Kobert Kelly Douglas, the	coive the same daily wages-if these things he true	which they think they labour, I shall be roady to	that opportunity to pass without stating his conviction
there may one training going on it was not of so decisive that the	eirs was a constitution worth living for and []	proprietor or manager of the Dirmingham Journal,	then all the experience and all the lights of the last	instelli bue by uncussion, it the choice should be	that the offence of high treason was just as much deser-
and distinct a character as to authorise the Lord Lieu- worth dy	Wing for : but when that constitution was vio.	travelled through Scotland with a sample of rifles,	150 years have existed in vain. (Cheers.) Let us hum	i for argument and debate in ratingment, or my on me	ving of capital punishment as the crime of murder.
tenant to put the act alluded to last night in force; lated in	its most aborished principle by the year and	and recommended the provie to establish rille clubs.	the works of Turgot, Say, and Adam Smith. Let us	Courtary, the means chosen should be exerting the bears in	Lord CAMPBELL perfectly agreed with the opinion of his
nevertheless he folt satisfied that if anything of the sort whose be	boost it may that it has have done very men	(Hear, hear.) Mr George Edmonds, a solicitor of	establish in triumph the doctrines of the Mississippi		noble and loarned friend, and could assure the house that
nevertheless he folt satisfied that in abything of the sole whose of	obast it was that it was based upon the blood	the same town, used language equally viclent; but	scheme, and the doatrines of that Law who was sup-	incorporate, I with as folds as which as may a series of	no offence was fraught with so much darger both to life and property as that of high treason. (Hear, hear.)
could be clearly proved, the L rd Litutenant would im- of their	and the mouth was gagged, and net	justand of transporting them, you gave Birmingham	posed to involve France in misery and confusion.	in me, oppose the vepcal of the legislative union. [Loud]	The bill was then read a third time and passed,
mediately put that act in force; and he was now able to dared no	not practice such a deception. (Hear, hear.)	a comparation and pensioned YOHr co-felous upon the	[Loud cheers.] Let us wait for the results of this ex-		The Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill was road a
state that neceedings in the nature of that the to the first had	lasked the question several times, but had	industriants poor (Hear hear.) What said Mr Atc.	periment. Let us cally contemplate whether it i.	The bouse then divided, when they were-	third time and passed, after a short, discussion.
The of arms and read discovered a get of the brandy to the	d no answer: he had asked the meaning of	mudshing poor (Hell, Lor) and shire her and	possible that executive governments can be great mat u	For the third reading 295	Their lordships then adjourned to Saturday, at two
be in progress in Dub in, and before the evening an the contract	I AND ADVISED SPEAKING I Later	before 200 Gill men . he said. 'Let them refuse the	facturers-whether it is possible for them t	A se long bill a long see see 200	o'clock.
	AND ADVIOLD STEAKING, DUI not a	Objecter and with the Manna of my fact a million	factorers—whereast it is possible for them t,	Against it 40	
and any other society assembled for the same purpose memoer	r in that house had ventured an answer.)	Coarter, and with the scale of my loop a calling	force capital to employ industry-whether they		A state and and and and the state of the sta
would be immediately proceeded against in the same (Hear, h	hear.) He had stated another fact in answer	English nearth will respond, and should I stamp	can contrayone the decrees of Providence, and	Majority 255	Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill-
way. (Hear, bear.) It might be well to add that to the pl		acain 2 mm mm imenon anna munu ne mmen im	Fundingen till warma smitheamt i e stationer i station	The bill was then read a thra time.	street, Haymarket, in the fity of Westminster, at the
under the provisions of the Dailin Police Act, firing the hill		wa oniorephienc. Choan poulsi with white	Letwongth to mooden the	On the question that the bill do pass,	Office, in the same Street and Parish for the Proprietor
at a mark was illegel, and liable to punishment. risid law	- of transon, but he reminded the house that	more violent language than no had quoted bad	For God's sake give that social principle the	Mr Hume said he approved of most of the provisions of	FEARGUS O'COANOR, Et.a. If P and sublished
(Hear.)					by WILLIAM HEWITT, OL 30, 18 Charles street, Brun.
					doustreet. Waiworth, In the newish of the Many Now.
MONTEAGLE the Recognizances Election Bill passed ceptible	e of proof, was left untouched, and remained	expression of public opinion, and there would be an	have that confidence in the cond cance of the marking	imposed severe penalties on ' open and advised speaking;' and, in order to place on record his protest against that	1 ugton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16.
through committee, a should have been passed precisely	ly as was before, while the boasted boon was	end to the boast of the British constitution. That	cineges of this country that that they are being of the working	portion of the measure, he would more that those words	Great Windmill-street Haymarket, in the City of West.
Producty			lowers or the argang-may they will believe that he	A harmon of the interantal no usats more will fillen motes	minsterSaturday April, 22nd. 1848.
				-	τ

try at the present time. I make no reference to the po-