

**NEWCASTLE.—CAMP MEETING AT BOLDEN**  
**FRILCH.**—A charitable camp meeting was held at Bolden above place on Sunday afternoon. No wonder had the hour of twelve arrived than the roads from the east and the west, the south and the north, leading to Bolden were thronged thickly with the many benighted sons of toil wending their way to the Olden camp meeting. The throng continued to arrive in bands until after two o'clock. Soon after that hour a wagon, drawn by two horses, and carrying a large number of persons, was brought with them for the twofold purpose of placing the meeting on a sweeter basis, and daughters to the place of meeting, and of forming a platform when there, drew up in the most conspicuous position. The meeting then commenced. The ladies having descended, and the men remaining at liberty for liberty—true Christian liberty—was the order of the day, the gentlemen who were appointed to address the attentive multitude ascended. Mr. J. H. Sinclair, of Newcastle, preside, which was agreed to unanimously. Mr. S. bri 47 opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the camp meeting was called, and then read the following resolutions, to which his regret at being unable to attend that day, and promising to pay a visit to the men of Northumberland

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doctrines of Christ and his true followers, as do the Pharisees. He went on at great length and proved to the satisfaction of all present (for although an Englishman, he was not a Unitarian) that the Jews were disposed to differ from him in opinion, none embraced that too pure, practical Christianity and Charism are synonymous. The Chairman next introduced Mr. Bessley, who was applauded with great symptoms of enthusiasm. Mr. Bessley drew some inferences from the Bible to be applied to the Church of England. He repeated the words of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom come," and hoped that every true Englishman would see the propriety of joining in one abathax for the procuring of those rights of which the Jews, as well as Christians, had been deprived. He closed his address by saying that they now and then see would be if pure practical Christianity were established in those realms. He contended that such was not the case now; that that which bore that name in England now favoured more of infidelity than of Christianity. He then alluded to the conduct of his followers as declared and acted up to the whole council of God. Mr. B. advanced many able arguments in defence of the position which he had taken, and concluded amidst the plaudits of the whole auditory.

were likewise greatly applauded. He commenced by noticing the state of the Church in Scotland (the "turn-out") in which he considered to be nothing more than a scheme for Church extension) showing that it could not be so much relied on as the promoters of the cause of the English leaders of the people. He said that if they were sincere, he contended that it would be of vital importance to our cause. Mr. K. then reviewed the line of policy pursued by the leaders of the movement in Ireland for the last ten years, comparing it with the policy followed by the leaders of the English and American movements for the same period; and having drawn a true picture of the two, he would leave the decision with the meeting which of them best deserved the confidence of the working classes. He did not wish to give offence to any class of men, but drew from his own knowledge and observation some facts to enable him to say that he had his suspicions; and recent events strengthened these suspicions; and in his opinion it was his duty to tell the starving millions of England and Ireland that their rights are attainable, that their right to the land is theirs, and that their right to the mill is theirs, and that their right to the mill is theirs, and that their right to the mill is theirs.

On the part of their leaders can prevent success—

The vote of thanks was agreed to be tendered to Messrs. J. Charlton, Beekley, Kydd, and Cockburn, for their able assistance in the management of the meeting. Mr. Charlton was elected chairman, for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting was dissolved.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead was held according to announcement in the Charities Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, on evening of the 10th inst. The meeting was attended by the members of the General Council, Mr. Wm. Welford being in the chair. The minutes of the previous business meeting having been read and confirmed, and the ex-Treasurer submitted a balance sheet of the income and expenditure for the last three months, which was read and approved, and passed as a *modus vivendi*. Mr. Young seconded, "That the present members of the General Council of the National Charter Association residing in Newcastle and Gateshead, do respectfully tender their resignation of office, and request Mr. Johnstone to move for the election of Mr. Watson seconded, "That thirteen members of General Council, including sub-Treasurer and sub-Secretary, be now nominated." The sub-Secretary, who had taken down the number of votes

turned—viz, Messrs Joseph M Farlane, labourer,  
 Church-vale, Gateshead, George Marshall, black-  
 smith, Foot of Dean-street, Newcastle, James  
 Frazier, shoemaker, M'Ford's Entry, Northumber-  
 land-street, Newcastle, and Robert Wilson, car-  
 penter, M'Adam's Lane, Welling, tailor, Sunderland-street.  
 Matthew Moffat, joiner, Hall's-court, Newgate-  
 street. John Young, smith, 7, Villa-plate, John  
 Ramsay, shoemaker, Low Friar's-street, Isaac Robin-  
 son, miner, Buckinghams-street, Newcastle, and  
 John Hedges, John Higgins, striker, and  
 William Clouston, Gateshead, Christopher Embleton Gard-  
 ner, High-street, Gateshead, sub-Treasurer, and  
 Henry Johnstone, iron moulder, Head-of-Side, New-  
 castle, sub-Secretary. The following gentlemen were  
 present, viz, Messrs John Hedges, John Higgins, and  
 Christopher Embleton Gardner, who were appointed  
 agents for the public meetings in the Forth, on the  
 8th and 19th inst.—viz, Messrs Johnstone, Robin-  
 son, Frazier, and Sinclair. Mr. Young moved and  
 Mr. Sead seconded, "That any member of the Gene-  
 ral Council who has been absent from the meetings  
 for three successive hours, be immediately expelled from his seat in  
 the General Council." Carried. Some local busi-  
 ness having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead was held in the Forth, on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the release of Mr. Thomas Cooper and others, now under sentence of death for the murder of a man about half-past six o'clock Mr. Sinclair was appointed to preside. He opened the proceedings by stating the object for which they had met, and concluded by introducing Mr. Beesley, who was loudly cheered, and in an admirable address of upwards of an hour, delivered a powerful and eloquent speech, which was briefly seconded by Mr. Embleton and carried unanimously: "That this meeting do most solemnly protest against the unconstitutional cruelty exercised towards Mr. Thomas Cooper, and that they do hereby pledge themselves to persevere and subjected to most unparalleled privation in Stafford road; and do hereby pledge themselves never to rest satisfied until something in the shape of justice is done to Mr. Cooper and his companions." Mr. Fraser moved the adoption of a resolution, founded on the same principle, which was carried by Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Frankland seconded, and Mr. Higgins seconded. "That the peti-

The petition now adopted be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting; and be by him forwarded to Mr Thomas Duncombe, Esq., for presentation to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The Chairman then announced that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead would be held in the Forth, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Restrictive Union with Ireland, and discussed the meeting.

A List of names received by the Fawcett men's collection committees, June 10th, 1843:-

Kenton, 5s 7½d; two friends, 2s 6d; Garsfield, 1s 4d; Peela, 5s 10s; Backworth, 4s; Hartsley, 1s 3½d; Fernerets, 12s 10d; Seaton Burn, 13s 10d; South Moor, 8s 4d; Willington, 15s 3¼d; Blaydon Colliery, 10s 10s; Long Row, 10s 10s; Jesmond, 10s 10s; North Shields, 9s 2½d; Fellings, 4s 6d; North Elswick, 10s 10s; Cragie Eden, 4s; West Holywell, East Holywell, 15s 4d; Benwell, 10s 10d; Spittal Tongue, 9s; Monkwearmouth, 12s 5½; Washington, 6s; Breckon, 10s 7½; Trillick, 10s 10s; South Elswick, 10s; Gosforth, 12s; Wallond, 2s; South Elswick, 10s; Walker, 2s; West Crumbling,

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held on the Bents on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting a resolution in relation to the House of Commons, in favour of the Repeal of the Union. Mr. Gillipian being called to the chair briefly opened the meeting by calling on Mr. Wm. Beesley to propose the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. S. Kidd, and carried unanimously. The speaker then alluded to the alliance with the Irish people in their present agitation for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and will support them in their efforts to obtain the repeal of the Union, as a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. S. Kidd, and carried unanimously. The speaker then alluded to the alliance with the Irish people in their present agitation for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and will support them in their efforts to obtain the repeal of the Union, as a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. S. Kidd, and carried unanimously. The speaker then alluded to the alliance with the Irish people in their present agitation for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and will support them in their efforts to obtain the repeal of the Union, as a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. S. Kidd, and carried unanimously.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the repeal of the Union; to a crowded audience in the Nelson Assembly Rooms. We received a long report of the proceedings of the meeting, containing, in substance, the following facts:—The speaker, at first, of course, for last week's paper, in which, only allude to have appeared. At the usual Chartist meeting here, on Sunday week. The sum of 10s. was voted to Mrs. M. Cartney.

**STOCKPORT.**—A public meeting has been held here, to petition the Commons for a repeal of the legislative Union, and against the Irish Arms Bill. The meeting was held at the Waterloo Ground, and was adjourned from Waterloo Ground, to the Chartist Room, Bomber's Brow. Mr. Thomas Velby was elected Chairman. He stated the business of the meeting in a brief but effective manner, and then proposed that Mr. Carter to move the first resolution. Messrs. M'Wade, Allinson, Horsfield, and Clarke, in excellent and energetic speeches, subsequently addressed the meeting; and Mr. E. M'ead wound up the business of the meeting in a catalogue of the miseries that an alien Government would necessarily bring upon the country.

The petition is to be presented by Mr. John O'Connell, and its prayer supported by Messrs. Hobden and Marsland, the two Members for Stockport. It is to be presented at the meeting of the Association, which will be held on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., at the Town Hall, and it is to be done that, which we very much doubt. The meeting, which was throughout a very spirited one, was closed by the singing of the hymn, "God Save the Queen," and the singing of the "Song of the Union." On Saturday evening, the Commemorative Address was given by Mr. O'Connell, who delivered a very excellent address to a numerous and respectable audience. He feelingly referred to the late Mr. O'Connell, and to the late Mr. O'Connell, and to unite as one man to show the repealers, that although they were debased on joining the Repeal Association, that they are not debased on leaving it, and that they will be able to do all that is possible means, to forward the repeal agitation.

**LONG BUCKLEY.**—Two excellent lectures on the principles of democracy, by Mr. Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield, have been delivered in this place, the first on Saturday the 31st, and the second on Wednesday the 3rd inst. in the Grand Theatre. The Grand Theatre Hall is being erected in this place, the first one of which was laid by our worthy secretary, Mr. D. E. Lever, on Friday evening, the 31st May; it is a fine building, and will be a great benefit to the place for any legal and moral purpose.

**BILSTON.**—On Monday evening a meeting was announced to take place at Bilston to petition against the Irish Arms Bill; and in behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Messrs. O'Neill, Wilcox, Fairburn, Thomson and others, a large number of persons were assembled. The majority were willing to show their power, brought the police force of Wednesday, Wolverhampton, and Greatbridge, into Bilston, all armed with cutlasses. Some of the keepers of the peace were not very sober. At six o'clock the meeting commenced, and the speaker, Mr. O'Neill, who was seconded, was wending their way to the Piper's Meadow, the place appointed for meeting, and at the commencement of the business not less than twelve or thirteen thousand were present. On the motion of Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Fairburn seconded, and Mr. Charles O'Neill, of Wednesbury, was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting by glancing at the history of Ireland, from the time that their Milesian ancestors took possession of the Emerald Isle, one thousand years prior to the birth of Christ, the Christians came to Ireland, and the English took it, and one hundred years after its conquest by Henry 2nd. The abuses of the country suffered under the domination of ambitious monarchs on the one hand, and intrigu-

of Cooper and his co-parties. At this point, Colonel Hogg made his appearance on horseback, and rode through the meeting, and a person called Abdullah Batty, demanded the names of the speakers. Henry O'Neill said: "I have already given you my name, and I will not draw my attention to the immediate members of the assembly." He then asked the speaker to answer to a charge of trespass. The following is a copy of the notice:—"I, Henry Pool, of Bilston, in the county of Stafford, agent to Mrs. William Dean, the widow of William Dean, late of Bilston afore-said, do hereby demand of you, that you appear before me, to answer or meet upon certain land of the said Mrs. Dean, in Piper's Meadow, at Bilston afore-said, on the 10th inst., to answer to a charge of trespass; and if you do, I shall take legal proceedings against you, and cause you to be rejected therefrom. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. Pool, of Bilston, Fairbairn, or White and others. Henry O'Neill." It happened that the ground on which the speakers stood belonged to the gentleman from whom the assistants rented their room, and whither given them leave to assemble. Another notice was read by Mr. O'Neill at the same time, to the same effect, and the speakers, and thrown into the air, Mr. O'Neill stating that the charge of trespass had been falsified, he would

row the notice to the winds. The petition was then read by the Chairman, its adoption was moved by Mr. Arthur O'Neil, in a powerful speech in which he referred to the state of the country, the difficulties of Government from the opposition of Chartists, Cator Law speakers, Complete Suffrage, the malcontents of the Church, clergy and laity, those who had no religion, &c. After stating that he came to meet the people at their future time in the open air, he withdrew amid the applause of the immense assembly. The Chairman then put the petition, which was unanimously carried, with one exception—Mr. W. Fairburn then addressed the meeting, and said that if the petition were adopted on the liberties of Ireland, would soon send forward on a crusade against the rights of England if not completely opposed by the advocates of human freedom in both countries. He showed that the right of public opinion could not be tampered with, and that the complete nullities. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting are of opinion at the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to carry to effect an Act of Parliament to disarm the people of Ireland, is calculated to excite alarm and suspicion among the friends of civilisation, and the cause of

ably a prelude to the further enslaving and oppressing of Irish subjects; therefore this meeting declares such measures both unjust and unconstitutional." This resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Cadogan then addressed the meeting, and said that he was glad to see the atrocities committed by Orangemen in different parts of Ireland, the destruction of property, private robberies, all connived at by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting approves of the action of the Irish people in the formation of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and that meeting pledges itself to use all the constitutional means in its power to further the accomplishment of that just and desirable object." Mr. Wilcox then moved the following resolution:—"That inasmuch as the meeting, and referred to the sufferings of his own country in the County of Tyrone, Ireland. One had been beheld, another had been mown down by Orangemen, another had perished at the Peterloo Massacre in 1819, who had been the cause of the relative; and that the use of the means in his power to prevent the influence of irresponsible despotism. He again retired amid applause. A vote of thanks to the Chair-

man was moved by Mr. Fairburn, seconded by Mr. John White—carried unanimously. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday night, when Mr. Thompson announced his intention to lecture on the Bopel of the Union. The overwhelming assembly separated with the greatest order: the only disturbance created was by Cck. Kung's horse, who pranced about as the speaker was making his way to the meeting—indeed, some- times, almost up to a Colonel's horse; indeed, this officer was alarmed at his situation, as appears from the following expression made use by him: "O God, God, men, do not take any advantage of me! I am only one man." He need not have been alarmed; all was peaceable and proper, and an impression was made upon the meeting, composed as it was of all classes.









MEETING OF KING'S COUNTY MAGISTRATES in  
 Montown on Friday last, convened by the Earl of  
 Essex, in consequence of the atrocious murder of Mr.  
 Cobell. His Lordship was furnished with

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REPUAL.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

REFUSAL OF MAGISTRATES TO ACT.—Sub-inspection and the party were severely maltreated for the fact of molesting a clergyman, who was called in to attend the fair. Magistrates were previously called on to attend the fair, but declined.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

REPEAL.—*DROGHEDA. MAGISTRATES AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR.*—Patrick Tennant and Thomas Davis, M.P.s., of Drogheda, feeling that to retain their commissions as magistrates could only degrade them, by carrying them from the free exercise of their right to assist the people in their just demands for the repeal of an Act of Parliament, have resigned their commissions into the hands of the Chancellor.—*Drogheda Chronicle.*

MORE RESIGNATIONS.—The following gentlemen have been superseded at their own request:—William Finn, Esq., formerly M.P., for Kilkenny county; George Connaught, Esq., Woodstock, county of Galway; John G. Gurney, late M.P., for the county of Devon; John H. Taibet, Esq., Ballytarn, county of Oxford; and R. A. Fitzgerald, Esq., Muckridge, county Cork.

MR. JOSEPH MYLES MAX DONNELL, DO Castle, Mayo, has been removed from the commission of the peace attending to the county of Mayo. He has previously expressed his sentiments on this act of arbitrary deprivation.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has accepted the resignation of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., as a magistrate for the county of Limerick.

IRISHMEN IN OFFICE.

IN reference to the appointment of English and Scotchmen to Irish offices, the *Times* had an important article which we intended to notice; but the editor has been so much occupied with the country, that we must borrow from our contemporary, some observations, we hope, will circulate with effect among his Tory readers:—

"We need not persevere in re-stating our own crude

We oppose us they evidently are to those of  
 the "Irish-born minister;" but we may just mention  
 The Archbishop of Dublin is an Englishman.  
 The Chief Administrator of the Irish Poor Law is  
 an Englishman.  
 The Paymaster of Irish Civil Services is a  
 Scotchman.  
 The Chief Commissioner of Irish Public Works is  
 an Englishman.  
 The "Teller" of the Irish Exchequer is an En-  
 glishman.  
 The Chief Officer of the Irish Constabulary is a  
 Scotchman.  
 The Chief Officer of the Irish Post-office is an  
 Englishman.  
 The Collector of Excise is a Scotchman.  
 The head of the Revenue Police is an Englishman.  
 The second in command is a Scotchman.  
 The persons employed in the collection of the cus-  
 toms, &c., are English and Scotch—in the proportion  
 thirty-five to one.  
 I am, perhaps, observing, "True," but  
 this is only the application of our plan for unbar-

gates the gates of preferment unspringing, impartially  
to hostiety." Scotchmen and Englishmen are  
seated in office in Ireland, and Irishmen in return  
are seated in England, in order that they may draw  
the bonds of union between the three united  
nations. Again let us see how facts actually stand.  
There are  
Cabinet Ministers—Englishmen, 10. Scotchmen,  
1. Irishmen, 1.  
Members of the Treasury—Englishmen, 4. Scotchmen,  
1. Irishmen, 1.  
Secretaries of the Treasury—Englishman, 1. Scotch-  
man, 1.  
Members of the Treasury—Englishmen or Scotch-  
men, 1. Mr. Fitzgerald (quarry an Irishman), 1.  
Members of the Lord Steward's and Lord Cham-  
berlain's departments of the Royal household—Eng-  
lishmen and Scotchmen, 225—Irishman, 4.  
British Ministers in Foreign Courts—Englishmen,  
131—Scotchmen, 13—Irishman, 1.  
Peer Law Commissioners—Englishmen, 3—Irish-  
men, 0.  
We presume these facts show that the natives of  
the three king-doms are all placed upon an equal foot-  
ing, the chances of access to preferment being the  
same, and that no discrimination is made, in the few  
advantages that have occurred to us while writing, as  
to 6; while the probability of an Irishman ob-  
taining place in England appears, from an analogous  
calculation, to be in the proportion of 491 to 16, or  
about 30 to 1. Will any of the writers of the *Times* refrain  
from using the language of taunt and reproach

wards Ireland, while he thus eloquently apostrophizes a sister kingdom—

"I have been used before here (Scotland) to identify herself politically and socially with England and English fortunes! How ample was vengeance for the past—how splendid her career in the English wars! English conquest, English Commerce—are not all these also Scotch?"

We could easily swell this list were it necessary. Ireland has always been used by English Ministers as a means of providing for poor relations and as a place of refuge for the idle, as well as for the unscrupulous. The same policy has been pursued. It would not be thought of an Irish lawyer being put over as Lord Chancellor of England; nor of an Englishman being put over as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. So on through all departments—the injustice to Ireland everywhere meets and so will things continue until we learn to love our party and our country our country.

*Dublin Monitor.*

**SHORT AND SWEET.**—Sir Robert Peel had an opportunity on Thursday. The audience was—ONE MINUTE.

**THE TOBACCO CHOP.**—The *Richmond Compiler* states that the tobacco crop is likely to be materially cut by the very backward spring.

**COTTON MANUFACTURES IN MEXICO.**—There are in the Republic of Mexico 53 cotton manufactures, with an aggregate of 135,000 spindles. They work 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton annually, worth \$1,000,000. They consume 43,700 lbs. of thread, which, when worn to cloth, &c., is worth \$8,097 dollars. These facts derive from a printed statement by the Directors of the Mexican Industry, dated city of Mexico, 1846.

**DANDY ACCIDENT.**—A party of Rifles stationed at Dunduff were firing ball cartridge on the strand, Tuesday last, when, owing to one of the men firing bad sight, he shot one of the men stationed as a looker through the head. The man died instantly. The ball went through the neck of another man, wounding him dangerously.



