PRICE FIVEPENCE or

composing their respective classes, and to com-

municate to them the instructions received

5.—DISTRICT OFFICERS.

cretary to furnish a weekly report to the Exe-

locality, and the total in each district :--like-

VII.-SALARIES.

second-class fare and 2s, 6d. per day for ex-

ployed, at the same rate as the Executive.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

Correspondence between the Executive of

the National Charter Association, and the

the United Kingdom, I have been instructed by the

to whom I applied on their behalf, having referred

me to you, I now beg to request at your hands, the

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Whitehall, May 13 h, 1848.

ERNEST JONES.

W. BRAND.

Commissioners :- To be paid, only when em-

out the instructions of that body.

wise the state of trade, the general feeling of

from the wardmen.

Government.

desired information.

Literary Institution,

May 12th, 1818.

Ernest Jones, E-q.

Literary Institution,

before her Majesty.

at the foot of the throne:

present ministers.

John-street, fottenham-court-road,

before her Majesty. I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

TO SIR G. GREY.

led to look with apprehension, if not alaria.

In conclusion, we may state, that in the event of

established practice, as to the presentation of me-

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. CORNWALL LEWIS.

ERNELT JONES.

Whitehall, May 16th, 1848.

tion or etiquette.
P. M. M'Douall, San. Kydd,

John M'Crae, E. James Leach.

morials or addresses to her Majesty.

Literary Institute.

John-street, Tottenham court-road.

T) THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY.

Sin,-In reply to your letter of the 16th instant,

in which it is stated 'That there does not appear to

We think a feeling of mutual confidence should

exist between the sovere'gn and the people. Such a

feeling cannot be fostered by estrangement and ex

clusiveness—by throwing the petty barrier of 'esta

blished eractice' between the starving millions and

that both Parliament and Ministers have treated the

We wish to reassure her Majesty as to the inten-

We beg further to state, that there is no law on

the Statute Book preventing her Majesty from

giving audience to a deputation of her subjects; and

jesty's consideration—favouring us with a speedy

We have the honour to be, sir,

ERNEST JONES, P. M. M'D UALL,

John M'Crar, James Leach.

SAMUEL KIDD.

TO THE MEN OF HALIFAX.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, - Having been honoured

with the representation of your district in the late

our numbers were too limited fairly to represent the

country. I was in favour of the Convention conti-

Finding, however, that a majority would be in fa-

declared itself permanent until the meeting of the

I was the more impressed with the necessity for

ness, and avoid mere talking and discussion.

John-street, Tottenham-court-road,

17th May, 1848.

our movement.

hundred delegates.

Your obedient gervants,

London, Monday, May 15, 1848.

People's Petitions with neglect.

loss of time to the people.

tions of the people towards the Throne.

Ernest Jones, Esq.,

John street, Tottenham-court-road.

MY FRIENDS,

Now that the differences between me and the National Assembly have been settled by your wisdom, your prudence, and discretion, I am, if possible, more than ever wedded to your cause, and more anxious for its tri-

umph. Many who have struggled for the rights of labour until popular strength and confidence made them worth being purchased by your enemies, have endeavoured to establish your fickleness and instability by the standard of their own treachery, and they have jusvinces me, that, though several apostates have culture may be made, and must be made, the leased from despetism in one week. for the purpose of selling the popular cause, only free labour market where the real value to which I was to have been sacrificed has been Charter Association for the current year: proves to not that the people may be always of labour may be ascertained.

its sacrifice, if necessary.

but no new policy shall I adopt. I found you added to the Cabinet. have made me young again.

think of you, and only of you; and I have and labour, divided into twelve sections, and abandoned the order of idlers to make myself prudently classified under those several heads, serviceable to you: and now hear me.

wealth. It is the duty of a Government to be elected annually by the several sections of cultivate the national resources; justice de- industry they represented, but should not hold mands the equitable distribution of these re- seats in Parliament. sources, and reason and nature tells me that Labourers, having given you my candid the proper following of those maxims would opinion upon those several subjects, I shall now and your five babes—when I think of Ireland, make the rich richer, and the poor rich.

country in the world, from the days of the asking me, if it is with my own wish that I virtue, and treason against Ireland was a Gracchi down to the French Revolution, has abandon my office as one of the Executive, and crime. the labourer been used for any other purpose, in reply to all, I beg to state that I should find whether moral or physical, than to make the it impossible, with my numerous avocations, rich richer and the poor poorer. They are the to discharge the duties appertaining to the instruments in the hands of artful and design- office; -while, if you consider that my being a ing rascals, who create enthusiasm by pro- member of that body would give increased conpounding impracticable and fascinating theo. fidence to the Chartists, I beg to assure you, ries, by which they mount to power, and when that those that have your confidence shall have exalted, they are the first to adopt precaution- my confidence, and that I shall as scrupulously in the exultation of the liberated, I covered ary measures to strengthen their own hands, defend their characters as I would defend my face with shame, and I said, "Can it be and weaken the power of those by whom they my own character, and that I will give that the first victim under the Whig Treason John Shaw have been elevated.

ment and the National Assembly with a jea- that comes to my knowledge to be hatched thered from past history, were strengthened charge their duty to you. by the treachery and treason of the despot of Labourers, you must support them if you hold an Irish lion in bondage. I was to be directed to John M Crae, Literary Institution. Prussia, who owed his crown to the toleration expect their services to be efficient, and their glad to find that one brave voice in the Jahn-street, Fitz-or-square. Money orders to be of Labour and then marshalled his mercenaries whole time must be devoted to the organisa- exulting crowd asked after Mitchel, and be- made payable to John Sewell. E.q., at the Postto destroy them.

bourers of France have been looking for their must develope the Labour question in so plain land. share of the revolution, and the shopkeepers and simple a manner as will convince the sons constituting the National Guard and the of toil that the realisation of their objects is sing this Bill, they can pack their jury, and standing army of the Republic, have been used worth living for, and worth dying for. to overage them. Do not mistake me by supposing that I fraternise in principle with the Communists of Paris, but what I do contend for, that I look-it is to the souls that have been those for whom I labour could spare me; but,

been added to the Cabinet.

And thirdly—That the voice of the several

upon the part of those who failed to perform Hume's motion fail on the 23rd (as fail it astheir duty without pressure; and faults upon suredly will), it is my intention to bring on my the part of those who failed to take the earliest motion for the whole hog, asking the country opportunity, after their victory, to make the to back me by abstaining from labour until the your honoured mother, your devoted wife, and

of your position, to your case. The French are jubilee. a warlike nation, who struggled with their life's by the amount of countenance you receive from those above you, and who wield the power of nell in 1843, that I would believe in the sindestitution, and want.

Labourers, my struggle has been not merely to make you a powerful, as you are a valuable and destroy you, let me refer to my old policy MEASURES, NOT MEN" I replied, "That marks thereon. The Executive Committee, as at and its results.

and when the Free Traders sought to destroy men to oppose them." the Chartist movement by leading the world | Labourers, you are the source of all wealth; to suppose that Chartism had merged into you feed, you clothe, you warm, and you house Free Trade, and when pompous authority re- every Member in the House of Commons, lied upon the policeman's truncheon as a sub- every Peer in the House of Lords, and the stitute for argument, I told you to appoint Queen upon the throne; and if you had the your Local Committees, to agree upon a final same amount of support in the House of Compolicy; to go to their meetings; to hear if you monsthat Landlords have—that Placemen and were heard; to strike if you were struck. Pensioners have—that Manufacturers have—lacal councils to issue collecting books, giving the delegates, at their first meeting, to appoint the 10th of April last, she was induced to suddenly You adopted this policy, and, although you that Merchants, Traders, and Bankers havewere designated as "violent and destructive that Lawyers have—that Railway Directors calities have confidence. All books to be signed by the the current year. Chartists," you vet compelled the press of the have—that Naval and Military Officers have—treasurer and secretary of the branch, and no books to country to proclaim your strength to the that Shopkeepers have; I say, that if you had be circulated for such purposes if not signed. You will world, and thus did we hold Chartism in the the power in the House that any one of those observe that every precaution has been taken to ascendant. Now, again, when every breeze lidle sections have got, you would have the secure the proper appropriation of the fund col- of 10,000% to be raised by voluntary subis redolent of the strength, the virtue, and the | Charter in a month; because the friends of lected; and as the question of labour is the great scription. courage of Chartism, the flag of deception is the Charter would sit as I do-in opposition question of the day, involving the true interests of once more raised, and we are asked again to to the Government in power, and would watch all the citizens of the state, we hope for support from and controlled by the localities and districts. rally around it.

Labourers, what principle insures the ascendancy of mind, and for what purpose are public meetings held? The will of the majority is the and neither Government nor faction shall have without distinction of class or wealth, are alike ascendancy of public epinion, and public meet- my support, so long as your rights are eligible to have their names enrolled on the books; ings are convened for the purpose of express withhelding that will; and, although the world should propound a different policy now in our vion the acts of some of the members of the strength, I will adhere by my motto, my printing the state of the movement; to issue weekly ciple, and my honoured and unsullied flag.

I feel hours to the movement to issue weekly now organised, and it will be our studious endeavour, in and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and a quarterly balance by my month to the state of the movement; and the state of the movement to issue weekly financial statements. and, with the brave men of Northampton, I you, I feel bound to tell you that a more sys. by means of tracts, addresses, and the exertions of sheet; to publish tracts and addresses when and, with the brave men of Northampton, I tematic conspiracy twas never concocted will say, "Chartists, come forth in your might, against mortal man; and that I have had for your majesty, and your glory, and prove to make the conspiracy twas never concocted the Commissioners, to spread a knowledge of the necessary; to convene an Assembly of the People's Charter, and establish localities where none people's representatives in case of emergency, now evict. Demography is its true spirit is developed.

ever fallen, crouch before the resuscitated enemy—only emboldened by your toleration and subserviency—and you sink to rise no more. Upon the other hand, proclaim your aforetime they will say that my object was to fall monies the full acknowledgment of local authority, will exercise a salutary influence over the entire movement, and prove satisfactory to all the same in the names of the trustees, retaining a sum not exceeding 100l., to meet the principles unsulfied, unadulterated, and unmulation of the legion to office, current expenditure; to honour no draft unless convention and in the National Assembly, I consider pends on the people, and to destroy them; but I can only say, that I hope that all men's enemies will meet with the same that all m hog, and the devil and all his imps cannot long postpone your triumph.

Chartists, awake from your slumber, throw modification of the system, enable me to say and, without neglecting my building and agri- scattered elements of political power into one focus; the treasurer, the monies of the Association, noing its ressions, as I considered that, in critical behind this little Reform greater than the number of the "Labourer" shall be devoted to perfection and power, we express a wish that the any such monies, unless previously signed by number, was best calculated to get on with busi

through scoff, scorn, and persecution, and with HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS, not, potism and injustice; and when our organisation is weak and powerless—with you I am strong be convinced of it, and not to seek to accomplish it, will stamp you in my eyes as valling

Labourers, although reviled or unnoticed by slaves.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848. VUL. XI. No 552

My dear, my cherished, and only friends— tional Assembly of France! The most demo- dered to your order last week for your protec- Provisional Executive on or before Monday, May von who live upon labour;—to you 1 am now cratic of its members inveighed against the tion. It proves to me that a good man stands 29th, after which date no further nomination can be wedded for life, and to your cause, and to it made of electing a President in America, and in no danger from the villain, and that you, received. alone, I will devote every hour of that life, and they have elected a Council of Five as the National Executive, and, still further, they have for, and worth dying for. Labourers, a new era has dawned upon us; demanded that a Minister of Labour shall be

for devotion to Ireland, entwines around me of Agriculture, constituting the chief strength found it. in my old age, though, perhaps, you will be and value of the Cabinet, and I would contend glad to learn that your manifestations of love for the appointment of twelve Trade and Labour Commissioners, who should represent Labourers, though not of your order, I every department of trade, elected by trade which would ensure the fair and just working Labourers, labour is the source of all of the whole, and those Commissioners should

proceed to a more minute consideration of the and the blood that the assassins have shed Labourers, again, again, and again, let me call policy requisite to be observed in our own in that green and lovely land, my mind roves your undivided attention to the fact, that in no movement. I have received numerous letters back to days of yore when patriotism was

them the same aid and support that I have Act against Ireland, is forgotten in his capti- Robert Cochrane ... 29 James Basset Labourers, I have told von to watch the given to those with whom I have so long vity?" proceedings of the French Provisional Govern- acted; that I will allow no plot or conspiracy ment and the National Assembly with a jea- against them, so long as they faithfully dis- maudling sympathy, it is the pungency above list are to supply their places.

f Labour and then marshalled his mercenaries whole time must be devoted to the organisa- five them.

Labourers, for now twelve weeks the la Labourers, for now twelve weeks the la Labourers and the length and breadth of the Labourers and the length and breadth of the Labourers and the length and breadth of the Labourers are lieve me that that voice will be responded to to John M'Crae.

Particular attention is requested to these instruc-

Labourers of England, Paris is France, but London is not England; it is to the provinces Firstly—That the question of Labour should posed to a sacred holiday of a month's duration little, too strong for the aspirations of the ophave constituted the primary duty of the Na- in 1839, when the mind of England is prepared, pressed—that is, for aspirations openly and Secondly—That a Minister of Labour, as de- cessation of labour for three days, in order to are convicted by the Whig Treason Act, my manded by the friends of Labour, should have demonstrate the will of the many, in opposition head shall feel no pillow until your manacles to the despotism of the few.

Labourers, believe me that we must have a sections of industry should have been sent in a demonstration of the mind of this country, and can bear the lion's share of oppression, when digested form to the representative assembly that that demonstration must not be confined I know that the giant can return refreshed to to the metropolis, but must be stamped with his work; but life would be a burden if I Here then are faults on both sides. Faults the impress of the National Will; and should Mr withheld my assistance from a devoted counresult of the debate is made known; that is, orphan babes, shall mourn for your expatria- localities. Labourers of England, I now apply this that during the discussion Labour shall have tion; and let not any man in Ireland suppose

Labourers, I am not one to juggle you, blood for Democracy. There are not those because I am the hardest worker amongst you, many grades of society in France which consti- and your triumph would proclaim your holiday tute your social system. You are a nation and my reward; but I tell you that you are whose enthusiasm can be only roused either not to depend upon the House of Commons. I told Mr Hume last week, as I told Mr O'Conthe law, or by the pungent sting of poverty, cerity of no professing Liberal party in that House, who, upon being defeated upon such a question of Reform as he means to propose, would not instantly cross to the other side of class, but to make you the most powerful, as the House, and offer a continuous and sysyou are the most valuable; and now that delu- tematic opposition to the Government in power. sion and deception would once more weaken His answer was, "Mr O'Connor, we want deem it necessary to append a few explanatory re-

their opportunity to hurl them from office. Labourers, I have been very constant and with us a paramount consideration.

your majesty, and your glory, and prove to England and the world that Chartism is, and ever shall be, in the ascendant."

Labourers, abandon this chance and be for ever fallen, crouch before the resuscitated ever fallen confident that the full colorable that the full colora aforetime, they will say that my object was to full power to act by virtue of their election to office, current expenditure; to honour no draft unless that all men's enemies will meet with the same body. destruction.

off your apathy, and while I will vote for every steal time from sleep to perform your work. distant day, we will be successful in gathering the Trustces,-To invest, in conjunction with in my place in Parliament, that there is power cultural operations, the whole of the next and as exactness in the machine is indispensable to and to sign no document for the withdrawal of times like the present, a legislative body, swall in behind this little Reform greater than the little Reform itself, and that by that power we will stand.

Labourers, do not be alarmed about me; do not seek to make me respectable by the lowering of your flag, or the slightest abandonment of your principles. I have dragged them of your principles and presentation and power, we express a wish that the local officers will be strict in their business arrangely ments, and regular and orderly in the discharge of their public duties. We beg also to remind them, their public duties. We have adopted a conciliatory and manly policy towards the liberal and enlightened of all classes, but we are as resolute as ever against destinance of your principles. I have dragged them through senff scorp and presentation and power, we express a wish that the local officers will be strict in their business arrangely ments, and regular and orderly in the discharge of their public duties. We beg also to remind them, their public duties. We have adopted a conciliatory and manly policy towards the liberal and enlightened of all classes, but we are as resolute as ever against destinance of your principles. Therefore the properties and when our organisation is the properties and when our organisation is proven in the properties of the prop your support they shall shortly be the adopted in abundance, but in luxury; and if I prove to declare that the united power of the millions will control of that body. and honoured of all; but you must all put your this, and if you do not realise it, do not let me be the conquering ally on the side of right, and the shoulders to the wheel, as without you I am hear a single mean of complaint, because, to sure pledge of progression and freedom.

the press you find how my views accord with the rising genius of other nations. In writing Labour Question from any plan but mine? upon the constitution of America I pointed out And yet are there many who are sissatisfied the disadvantages arising from the mode of with the amount of service I have performed? evening. May 21st, to take into consideration the lities. electing the President, and I recommended the Now you, for whom I struggle, as k yourselves most efficient means of assisting the Provisional cit of five, with a view to the destruction of our own order had worked in our cause, as seven o'clock,

tified their own desertion upon the false plea that rivalry and jealousy which precedes and O'Connor has worked, what would be the re- | NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF EXECU. of your fickleness. The recent struggle, how- follows the election of a President. Fifteen sult?" Well, if you cannot answer that quesever, in which I have been engaged—and in years ago I contended for the addition of a tion, I will If I had 10,000 men of my mind which you have so heroically backed me-con- minister of agriculture to the cabinet, as agri- in England, England and Ireland would be re-

developed since I last addressed you, that I

Labourers, glorious Labourers, you who live

I remain, chaseable Representative, Friend, and Leader, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO JOHN MITCHEL, EDITOR OF ·THE "UNITED IRISHMAN."

My DEAR MITCHEL,-When I think of you, of your heroic mother, of your devoted wife

Mitchel, the law calls you a felon, and you current year. are confined in your dungeon, but fear not. Mitchel, I rejoiced in the triumph of O'Brien and M gher, and I said to myself,-

"Alas! BRAVE country,
Almost PREPARED to know itself." But, when I heard not your name mentioned James Adams

Mitchel, as I told the tyrants when discusmay secure their verdict, but still I have

Oh! that I could write as I feel-and that wrung with sorrow-and although I was op- alas! the law of the oppressor is, for yet a NATIONALCHARTER ASSOCIATION I shall be prepared to recommend the total advisedly poured forth; but, Mitchel, if you

I can tolerate petty acts of tyranny, and I tryman in the hour of danger.

Mitchel, if you are convicted, I will traverse the land by night and by day, before II -DISTRICT AND LOCAL ORGANISATION. reasoning, making allowance for the difference its holiday, which perhaps may lead to its that he has gained a triumph in the acquittal tiguous localities. of O'Brien and Meagher, if Mitchel is vic-

> Again assuring you of my devotion to the cause you espouse,

I remain Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ADDRESS OF THE PROVISIONAL EXECU-TIVE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NA- tive Committee then in office. TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

April 21. We ask such districts to have the Memo | shall fill up the place or places so vacated. rials engrossed and signed by the Chairman of the them forthwith.

The raising of money in aid of the Liberty Fund same only to parties well known, and in whom the lo- from their body a treasurer and secretary for leave the palace for the Is e of Wight. the trades, as the welfare of the producing classes is

There no longer exists a money qualification as resolute in my opposition to all Governments, the test of admittance, so that the peasant and peer, honesty of purpose and sympathy of will, being the Labourers, although I have buried in obli- surest guarantees of sterling patriotism. We recom-

Labourers, amid my many avocations I can movement, we are cheered by the hope that at no signed by the trustees. completed and in efficient act on, we hesitate not

ERNEST JONES, JOHH M'CRAE, SAMUEL KYDD, JAMES LEACH, PETER MURRAY M'DOUALL

A Public Merting will be held at the Glob; and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, on Sunday

Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter quainted with the residences of the members | says :-

The Provisional Executive, in accordance with the decision of the National Assembly, hereby make the following arrangements for the election of five perbeen traitors who created popular enthusiasm, staple manufacture of the country—as the Labourers, so much more of the conspiracy sons as the Executive Committee of the National

Nomination - Each locality enrolled under the Well, see what has been done in the Na- must repeat the feeble thanks which I ten- or candidates; such nomination must be sent to the

ELECTION.—The Provisional Executive shall send the people, and the movement of all public day, June 31d, a list of all the candidates, and the Labourers, glorious Labourers, you who live places by whom they are proceed. The local secre-in the sweat of your own brow, and for whose tary shall cause the same to be made public to the weak : I have made you strong. You accepted | Labourers, if we had a Chartist Parliament | rights and comforts I have struggled for a quarter | members, and an election by ballot shall take place. me as a free gift, when young; your confidence, to-morrow I would contend for a Minister of of a century, and for whom I will still struggle, under the superintendence of the local officers, on your hospitality, and generosity, when exiled Labour—a Minister of Trade—and a Minister determined to leave the world better than I some day from Thursday, the 15th to Monday, the 19:h of June. The number of votes obtained by each candidate shall be sent to the Provisional Executive, duly authenticated by the signature of the secretary Your faithful, unpaid, and unpur- and chairman, on or before Wednesday, June 21-t The Provisional Executive shall then publish a list of the same in the ensuing number of the Represent Pennes.
STAR, and autounce on whom the election has fallen NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF TWENTY COMMISSIONERS.

Nomination.- Each locality can nominate one or more persons to serve the office of Commissioner, such nomication must be made at the same time, and sent in a similar manner, to the Provisional Executive.

ELECTION .- The election of Commissioners shall take place at the same time, and be conducted in exactly a similar method, to that of the Executive. OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -Ernist Jones, Samuel Kadd, John M'Crae, James Leach, Peter Murray

TREASURER.-John Sewell, Esq., elected for the TRUSTERS -John Shaw, Henry Child, Alexander

Milne, for the current year. COMMISSIONERS. Votes Votes Richard Pilling ... 38 Daniel Donovan Thomas M. Wheeler 37 John West ... 35 James Cummings ... Henry Rankin ... 33 A. B. Henry ... 25 William B-ook ... 33 David Lightowler ... 25 William Vernon .. 31 Henry Child ... 30 James Shirron

PETER MURRAY M DOUALL, JAMES LEACH, ERNEST JONES, SAMUEL KYDD, JOHN M CRAE, Sec.

PLAN OF ORGANISATION FOR THE

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MAY, 1818. TO OBTAIN THE SPEEDY ENACTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

I.-CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP. Acquiescing in the objects, and being en-

rolled in the books of the Association. The country to be divided into districts and in person, (for which we could adduce preceden's),

A district to be formed by the union of con-A locality to be sub-divided into wards-a ward into classes.

A ward to consist of 100, a class of ten members. III.-OFFICERS. 1.-An Executive Committee, consisting of

five persons, to be elected for the current year, by the members of the Association, in accordance with instructions to be issued, one month prior to the date of the election, by the Execu-

2.—Financial Officers.—A treasurer, three trustees, and two auditors, to be elected in acrepresentatives, is now before the country, and we cordance with instructions issued by the Ex- presented in the usual manner.

3.—Commissioners.—Twenty commissioners was the policy of the National Assembly, but present constituted, is merely provisional, and sub. to be elected at the same time, and in the same Labourers, when I was in the felon's cell, to get measures you must destroy the power of ject to your approval or rejection. We are entrusted manner, as the Executive; and, in the event with the presentation of the Memorials to her Ma. of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the jesty. Many of the districts have not as yet for- latter body, the commissioner or commission. warded Memorials passed by them on Good Friday, ers, receiving the greatest number of votes. 4.—Local Officers.—Consisting of a council,

leaders, to be elected by the localities. 5 -District Officers .- To consist of deleis important, and we recommend the district and gates from the localities in the district; such

> IV.—FUNDS. 1.—Association Fund.—A "Liberty Fund"

> 2.—Local and District Funds.—To be raised V.-BANK. The National Land and Labour Bank.

IV.-DUTIES OF OFFICERS. 1.-EXECUTIVE.

To surerintend the movement, perfect the organisation, and direct its power; to publish and definite reply, so that we may submit it without frequent reports of their proceedings, and of

and to withdraw no money from the bank, in the present attempt to organise the Chartist unless on an order thus signed, and counter-

Auditors.—To audit the quarterly balance

sheets, and report thereon to the members of 3.—commissioners. To carry into practical operation the instruc-

tions of the Executive, and to be under the 4.-LCCAL OFFICERS. Council, Treasurer, and Secretary .- The tatives, by seeing that a Reform-League was being

the formation of an organised body of our represencouncil to keep, through their secretary, a established in the House of Commons. register of the names of the members in their respective localities; to furnish a weekly have to yild-but we also saw that this was the morrow) at half-past two in the afte noon, to receive statement of the increase or decrease of mem- crisis for our movement, and that on our present pro- the report of the deputation appointed at the last bers to the district secretary, and to report as ceedings depended, whether the middle classes or the meeting. The accounts will be laid before them. to the general and financial state of their loca- working classes were to be the ruling power of the

Wardmen.-To have the superintendence of the local counci,

National Assembly, that body would, in itself have & counterbalancing weight and power; at once claim the notice of the Press; the attention of Government: and by means of the memorial, and other adventitious aids, create an unparalleled excitement throughout the coun ry.—an excitement which nothing but such a body would be enabled to control and organise, with safety to the principles of Chartism and Democracy.

In the disorganised state of all other parties, com-bined with the pecuniary difficulties of the government, such a course must inevitably have p aced the Chartist body in the front rank of the Reform-Movement-must inevitably have made the Char er. 'whole and e tire,' the leading principle of the day,
-which is abundantly proved by the fact, that even after the untoward circumstances connected with the late Assembly, the middle class have at last recog-Class Leaders.—To make themselves ac- nised our power, and one of their principal journals

'If the Chartists will but abandon, for a searon, their own agitation, and join heart and soul in the great middle-class movement, we confidently predict the almost immediate triumph of that movement. \* \* \* The bolding of simultaneous Chartist To keep up an active superintendence over meetings in all large towns for this special purpose, the localities forming their district; their se-cretary to furnish a weekly report to the Exe-for which the Reform-League is now in the course of cutive, stating the numbers of members in each organi-ation.

Thus, disorganised, divided, as they suppose us to be, the middle class confess that we hold in our hands the power of insuring 'the immediate triumph' of their cause. By a just analogy we could prevent that 'immediate triumph.'

Local and district secretaries and treasurers We thusstill hold a secondary power. But, I sak toffurnish a certification of their election, to- you, had an Assembly of 100 been sitting, well supgether with their respective residences, to the ported by the popular feeling—gathering the great masses under its control-guiding. directing, organ-Executive, and to use, in conjunction with the ising their power-paralysing the governmentother officers, their best endeavours to carry orippling the revenue by one general bloze of agitation-what party, what force, what influence, is there in England, that could have effectively resisted our movement, or have prevented our Executive £2 per week; when travelling, success?

Bullia it be argued that the government might interfere with the A-sembly, I ask, did it interfere with the Convention, whose numbers exceeded for y-nine, and whose language could scarcely have been more hostile? Did it interfere with the Assembly, whose numbers exceeded sixty? And why did it not? Because it dared not. Because it knew that an act of aggression on its part, would place the finishing stone to the fabric of revolution. Because, rever-ing the fable of the ancients, which promised that he, who struck the first blow, should be the winner, our government knew that he, who struck the first blow,

would be the loser. Sixty-two delegates, indifferently surported by the Str.—Memorials to her Majesty having been adopted at great public meetings held throughout people, have sat for a fortnight and not been interfered with One hundred, backed by the people, would have seen less danger still of givernment intermemorialists to enquire when her Majesty would be ference. It is no argument to say that, their power pleased to receive the deputation entrusted with the presentation of the same. The Lord Chamberlain, the government did not think them worth mile-ting. They, at least, thought them worth watching continuously by two special reporters—and it is vain to deny that they are aware of our power, and that an interference with the Assembly, notwithstanding partial differences, would have been a declaration of

war against the people.

But the legitimate display of our power has been prevented—the great plan been frustrated by unforeseen circumstances, for which, I verily belie e. none are to blame, but which are attributable to mutual Robert Cochrane ... 29 James Basset ... 24 Sir.—I am directed by Sicretary, Sir George Grey, misunders and irritation. Too much weight Matthew Stevenson 29 A'cxander Shirp ... 24 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th, has been attached to hasty words and individual Mitchel, not a member of your own family Andrew Harley ... 28 John Shaw (Barnsley) 24 on the subject of the pr sentation of an Address to opinions on either side. This has passed. The divifeels more deeply for you than I do; it is not in the Provisional Eventium the highest on the highest to established oractice, memorials or addresses to her fluence of an Assembly of 100, backed by enthusiantic Majesty should be transmitted to the Secretary of milions, has been prevented. Instead of being in of vengeance, that a Saxon despot should All communications to the Provisional Executive State for the Home Department, in order to be laid the field simultaneously with the middle class movement, we have been thrown back -the middle class have been allowed to gain the scart of us. We are in a secon ary position, whereas we ought to, and might have been, in a primary one.

But we are not yet befiled. We may still, by re-

doub ed efforts, make up for the lest time and regain the vantage ground. SIR,-We are in receipt of your communication Do not let the middle class carry their movement of the 13th inst., informing us 'that according to until we are sufficiently organised to use the lead established practices memorials or address es to her with ours. Look on with calm ind fference, while Majesty should be transmitted to the Secretary of they assist in sapping the foundations of Whigeery State for the Home Department, in order to be laid | -for, mark me, it is only Whiggery and not monopoly, they are undermining. They, not you, will be We are glad to find that there is no law to prevent | better off for the change. What makes them stronger, her Majesty receiving in person the memorial of makes you weaker-for our strength at this moher faithful subjects and especially those from the ment consists in being the balance of power between working c'asses, for whose sufferings her Majesty the 'landed' and the 'monied' classes. When the in the speech from the throne, expressed the liveliest latter have subverted the 'landed interest,' they sympathy, but towards whom she has unhappily been will, themselves, re-monopolise the land. They will throw a great portion of taxation of their own shoul-We are fully aware that her Majesty would at once ders. They will thus increase their profits. But permit a mere established practice to be laid aside, if | 810 x me one measure they have propout ded which it was made known to her that a very considerable will really benefit the working classes. Their exportion of her subjects were extremely distrous of tension of the suffrage' may be a second edition of laying their memorial for the redress of grievances, the Reform Bill (somewhat altered and adapted to the year '48) - while the increased control of landed We feel assured you will coincide with our views, and monied capital will go far to counterbalance an 'extended' franchise. Again, how often does a bill not come out of the crucible of Parliament, so altered when we hopestly inform you, that in one portion of the Memorial we pray her Majesty to dismiss her

from what it was when first introduced, that its own

father wou'd not recognise his effering.

her Majesty being advised to receive the memorial But without us, they, confessedly, annot corry their movement. Let them unit, then till we are ready—till we are tully organised. This last interwe shall willingly comply with any estab'ished pracval —this last reprieve—is yet given; let us employ it well; and then the 'Reform League' will see no alternative left but to join us in proclaiming the Charter, or stand their chance with the wreck of monopoly. To profit by this interval—to carry into effect that organisation, without which the move-Sin,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 15th ment cannot succeed, the Assembly has desolvedsince such a body should have the undivided support instant, addressed to him by you and three other of the people. It has dissolved, to heal the breach in gentlemen, and I am to inform you, in reply, that democracy. I trust another and a larger body will, there does not appear to him to be any sufficient ere long, be called, to storm the breach of monopoly. ground for departing, in the present case, from the On word as to the violent language which has been reprehended as being used in the late Convention. I see in it but the manly indignation of a long-I am to add, that the fact of the memorial, which oppressed people. Such is the appalling misery of it is your desire should be presented to her Majo ty, the country, that I almost wonder not to have heard praying for the dismissal of her present Ministers, still stronger language. Milder words would have does not create the slightest obstacle to their being belied the feelings of that Convention, and I honour the delegates for having scerned to play the hypocrite. Such is the language of revolution, and in the midst of revolution we now live. We cannot expect to hear the tinkling of a guitar from among

It has been said, the strong language used caused governm at to probibit the meeting and procession on the 10th of April last, and to display its armed brutality. Were there no other reason, this would be a sufficient one in vindication of every threatbe any sufficient ground for departing, in the present ening word. These threats, then, dragged the cloven case, from the established practice as to the presen- hoof from under the Whig petticoat Those threats, meetings presiding on the occasion, and to forward treasurer, secretary, wardmen, and class tetion of memoria's or addresses to her Majesty, we then, forced the government to show its frue colour ber to point your attention to the misapprehension -placed it in a talse position-and affirded the under which her Majesty laboured, owing to the Chartists the opportunity of displaying at once their false statements of her advisers, as to the intentions courage, their love of peace and order, and their sel!ocmmand. Let us still exercise these qualities. We have got

an immediate task before us-that of organisation. While the scattered elements of class legislation are becoming daily more disorganised—our duty will be to centralise our strength-keeping ourselves distinctly and entirely aloof from every political movethe Throne, to which they look for redress, seeing ment short of the Charter. Let the oppressed of all classes thus see that they can carry nothing without our aid. We shall thus gain greater weight than by strengthening the hands of individual parties on sectional questions, and thus, as the various factions are falling away around us, we may be seen rising in unmingled and undivided strength. We must sanction no rictous proceeding, participate in no out-We request you to present these remarks for her Ma-instril consideration—favouring as with a speedy ING—ke ping up, however, a continuous Chartist agitation throughout the country, so that the government may know no rest-faction may have no pause in which to recover from its panic-and the Whig exchequer be emptied by 'precautionary

Then, with a million of men, enrolled and well PREPARED - and those phalauxes of men thoroughly organised in districts, localities, wards, and classes with £10,000 in the Chartist treasury-with discontent amongst the middle class-and Repeal assailing the stronghold of corruption in Ireland—then the great, the long expected hour will have arrived—then the people's representatives may be summoned once more-then they may meet, not to deliberate on now to gain the Charter, but for the purpose of proc's mit at once.

How near, or how distant this period may be desery, and are tired of it—units, to destroy its source. You will recollect that in the Convention certain | Shopkeepers! if you suffer from depressed trade, if delegates opposed our proceedings on the ground that you are ground down by taxes and poor rateshelp the peop'e to their own, and you will create home trade, abolish pauperism, and diminish taxation, by establishing cheap government.

To the work, then! The elements of success are around us; the raw material is there; the great mass of bone, and musele, and sinew -of thought, experience, and will:-it merely vour of breaking up the Convention, I was appre- wants 'working up' into a political colossus, that that the calling together of a larger body would be a shall stalk over the miserable pigmics of Whig finamatter of dubious occurrence, unless the Convention lity, and middle class Reform.

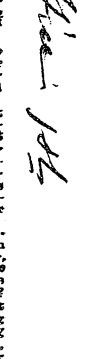
Fellow countrymen-in the hope that past divilatter. I therefore supported the permanence of the sions may be as beacons keeping us on the path of Conventi n until the meeting of an Assembly of one union and democracy, I remain, yours, for the Charter,

MANCHESTER. - The quarterly meeting of the We foresaw that the entire middle class would shareho dereof the People's Institute will be held in support this party—and that the ministry would the large hall of the Association, on Sunday, (to-WESTMINSTER - The weekly discussion will be held

on Saturday evening, May 20th, at the Charter If we confined ourselves to our ordinary mode of Coffee House, Strutton Ground, Westmin ter-Republic of France to elect an Executive Counties of this simple question—"If one ir every ten of Executive Committee. Chair taken at half-past of their respective wards, under the direction of their respective wards, under the direction attended to our cause as appendiable.

Wardmen.—To have the superintendence of the result would be that we should only Subject:— What Right have the Aristocracy to of their respective wards, under the direction attended to our cause as appendiable.

Wardmen.—To have the superintendence of the result would be that we should only Subject:— What Right have the Aristocracy to of their respective wards, under the direction attended to our cause as appendiable. League; if, on the contrary, we called together a precisely.



CURE OF FISTULOUS SORES AND PLEURISY. Extract of a Letter from Hr Robert Calvert, Chemist,
Stokesley, dated, September 3rd, 1847. chest, and ended in three usitious sores which dis-charged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to fleet, stricture, and syl-try your pills and ointment, at this date he was appa-rently in a dying condition; the stomach rejected every-thing it took. Your pills and ointment had the effect of CONTENT: complete's curing both the cough and stemach affections,

his strength and fiesh are also restored, his appetite keen, and digestion good. There is every prospect that a little further continuance of your medicines will fuish the cure ROBERT CALVERY.

The I'rince of Maharejah Bissonath Sing, who stas temporarily residing at Chittercote, was suddenly taken ill with impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the spermodic Colic, and during his illness His Highness performance of the principal vital function consequent often asked for Ho.lows; 's Pills and Ointment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and Professor Holloway, no doubt, unfortunately loses a certificate which would have greated and disnified his list of cures.' The native Princes are now using Holloway's celebrated Cases, Pills and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, they being so wonderfully efficacious in the cure of dis-

eases in India. CURE OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS'

STANDING. I, George Sourne, Butcher, of Stockton upon Tees, do hereby c reify, that my wife had a had leg for thirty years by the bursting of a rain, her sufferings were intense, she had been under the care of most of the eminent medical men in the neighbourhood, but to no purpose, and was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-(Signed) GROKGE BOURKE.-June 7th, 18:7.

CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED DISEASED BONE. Extract of a Letter from Mr James Weimore, Hampton New Brunswick, dated February 10th, 1847.

To Messrs Peters and Tiller, GENTLEMEN, -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-flicted with Ulcers on his limbs and body for three years, from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I tried several medical men in St John's, but all to no purpose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills 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 ARES WEINGRE.

CURE OF THE PILES.

To Professor Hollowar.

Sin, - For some years I had I shoured dreadfully with and never was there a greater sufferer with piles than JOSEPH MEDCALF.

(Signed) THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. Copy of a Letter from W. E. Powell, M.D., 16, Blessington street, Dublin, dated February 9th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway. DEAR SIE,-Having dvoted my attention for some years to cut neous or skin diseases, I think it but right to infirm you that I have in various cases recommended the use of your pills and cintment, 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 conjointly with the contment most of the following cases:— Sealds Cancers Contracted and Sore Nipples Bad Breasts Sore throats Stiff joints Burns Bunions Elephantiasis Skin diseases Bite of Moscheto: Fistulas Scurry and Sand-flies Glanduiar Swel-Coco Bay Tumours Chiego-foot Chill Jains lings Ulcers Lumbago Wounds Chapped hands Piles Rheumatism Corns (Soft)

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their work, enutied, the Sidest ration, tone numbered and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold; and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of hitherto been done in the matter, chiefly, it is believed, the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is owing to the jealousy of the great land-holders, who hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way dread anything saveuring of an Agrarian law. What I first place, and the surplus only as a secondary of ject connected with the firm of R. and L. PEHRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted person-lly, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Bernere-street, Oxford-street, London. TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured enstreet; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 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

by six coloured engravings.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solit my gratification. It shows clearly the man-per in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence parliament, for that of the vagrant order; government operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc- of course exercising a paramount control over both. tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nerrous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their ac- first order, i. e., superannuated residenters, either in companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and the second order might either be boarded with decent ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three householders, or lo ged in buildings sitted up for the coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of purpose. Let a similar regulation apply to the children Part the Third

by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and at school a sine qua non; and when fit to go to trades, secondary symptoms, exuptions of the skin, sore throat, let them be apprenticed to approved masters, and when Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonor- their time is expired, let a small sum of money be given rhea, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this them to begin the world with. Let the able-hodied of cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself order might either be employed in the locality where in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful slape, not only on the individual where their services might be more wanted. Let publimself, but also on the conspring. Advice for the treatment of all these discuss and their consequences is ten-dered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings
Part the Fourth

tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its their future good behaviour. If they are found to be action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Toung Man entering into life.

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the work.
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM expressly employed to removate the impaired powers of would be introduced into their working which can never fife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary be attained to under existing circumstances, indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic:

Of course it would not do to set the able bodied to its power in relaying orating the frame in all cases of nerous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, lower wages. On the first mooting of the system an berrenness, and depilities arising from venereal excesses, lower wages. On the first mooting of the system an has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in those, outery will naturally be raised that it would in erfere sands of cases. To those persons who are prevented en- with private industry, and depress, instead of raising, ering the tearries state by the consequences of early the condition of the working man. But that is by no

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from would add so materially to the resources of the country the varied forms of secondary symptems, such assurptions as to create a permanent demand for millions of additi on the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the threat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the threat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and that at the same time is of a truly useful national destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and that at the same time is of a truly useful national destruction. and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 23s. per bottle.

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on the Buties and Obligations of Married Life, the had left a targe contention of the the wales of the the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous this eventually formed a passage through the wales of the this eventually formed a passage inrough the water of the short, and ended in three fixtulous sores which dischest, and ended in three fixtulous sores which dischest in the fixtulous sores which disches a sort of the fixtulous sores which dischest in the fixtulous sores which dischest in the fixtulous sort of the fixtulous sort

CONTENTS OF THE WORK. Chap. 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental decrepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. 2.—Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of self-indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigesting the passion in a passion of diseases, indiges. The Morussultre Newspaper, published at Merut, has, tion, hysteria, incanity, meping melaucholy, consumption the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the Devares Recoeder, of which the following is an Ex. 22 mal-practices, the treatment of the diseases of the mind and body which result from these causess. Chap. 4. -- Generrhea, its symptoms, complications and treat-zent, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate Chap. 5.--Syphilis, its complications and treatment Concluding Observations, Plates, &c.

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The press teems with volumes upon the seience of medi eine and the professors of the art curative abound; but it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is en the march, that we find a really useful medical work. It was with no small gratification that we have perused Extract of a Letter trom Joseph Medcaif, Beverley, dated the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, June 17th, 1817.

Letter trom Joseph Medcaif, Beverley, dated the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled. 'Controul of the Passions.' by Macars Linear entitled, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas. The awful conset tences of depraved habits, oarly acq ired, ere set forth in language that must come home bleeding piles, by divine blessing, together with the use with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We of your piles and ointment, I have been perfectly cured, regard this publication as one of a class that is most preductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially recommend it. - Conservative Journal.

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### Correspondence. PAUPERISM AND CRIME. LETTER II.

THE REMEDY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BORDER ADVERTISER.

East Linton, April 15, 1848. DEAR SIR -I proceed to give you, as shortly as possible, an outline of the plan for the suppression of pauperism and mendicity, promised in my last. I may define it as-- 'The application of crown and waste lands, bour.'

propose is, that that idea should now be carried into greatly diminish crime.

Let there be three central beards, sitting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, composed, it might be, of the members of the existing poor law boards and the board of works, and empowered to purchase, reclaim, and colopublic works. Let the country be divided into conveni wiks square—with a board of guardians for each, chosen as inspector, master of works, surgeon, schoolmaster, which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L.

PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange. 21,

Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford

Tatternoster-row; Hanney 63, and the lands are considered worth nearly as much leffects of extain localities; improved mind of the country, and experiencing the dire divided into the working paupers has paid for their maintenance; improved mind of the country, and experiencing the dire divided into the working paupers has paid for their maintenance; improved mind of the country, and experiencing the dire divided into the working paupers has paid for their maintenance; improved mind of the country, and experiencing the direct under fourteen years of age; and the able-bodied of both sexes. Let the first order, comprehending those Argyll-street, Giasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. born in, or having acquired an industrial settlement in, Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, the union where they live, be entitled to employment or relief within its bounds; let the recond order, comprehending those who have no fixed residence, be sent to Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated think fit, there to be employed on public works or main. tained in poor houses. Let there be two separate funds, one from a local rate voted by the rate payers in each union for the upport and employment of the resident paupers; the other from the general revenue, voted by

Let relief be given to persons of the first class of the their own houses or in those of their relatives or acquaintances, at the discretion of the local board: those of of both sexes, but let special care be taken to have them properly educated by waking their regular attendance the first order be set to work within the bounds of the union in which they live; while those of the second they became chargeable, or be conveyed to any other, Let all juvenile delinquents, on their first conviction, be placed at the disposal of the board, after undergoing their sentence, if their parents or relatives cannot be Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applica- got to come forward and enter into recognizances for illiterate, and ignorant of a trade whereby to make their living, let it be stipulated in the bond that they are to be instructed forthwith, and let the beard take care that the stipulation is adhered to. If they come a second time into the hands of the police, and be again convicted, let them be placed at eace in the third class above named, and brought up like other destitute children, and let the sum forfeited by their cautioners be weekly sum. By this plan, ragged schools and schools

rrors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or feur means a necessary consequence, for there is abundance of work to do that will either never be done at all except through some scheme of this kind, or that, if once done, ture. Since the fact is, that the country has at present since it has also to suffer, and to make up for, all their depredations, it would certainly be better to make them work for their living, even although their work were not of a remunerative kind. Rather than they should go at large, idle and thieving, it would be wiser far to set them to make a causeway across the North Channel, Consultation fee, if by letter, 1L-Patients are refrom Donaghadee to Port Patrick, to level Ben Nevis, to quested to be as minute as possible in the description of dig a tunnel through the Cheviots, 'to ding doon Tantallan an' mak' a brig to the Bass,'-anything, in short,

of industry, such as are at present in operation, would

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON wholly or partially waste; - I say nothing of consputery higher wage, in order to enjoy greater independence, police whose wages, by the by, we pay to protect it; and THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION sales, such as those sought to be legalised by Mr Trench chan under a private master, Sinkesity, water, or the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the following of the unenfranchised coasists of their treatment; the abuse of town, desires me to send you make the professor. Who had been bad for turce years and abalf, and has rewish had been bad for turce years and abalf, and has rewish had been bad for turce years and abalf, and has rewish had been bad for turce years and abalf, and has rewish had been bad for turce years and abalf, and has rewish had been bad for turce years and abalf, and had been bad for turce years and abalf, and had been bad for turce years and abalf, and has rewish had been bad for turce years and abalf, and had been bad for turce years and abalf, and had been bad for turce years and abalf, and had been bad for operations of the wind been bad for operations of the kind been regiment to the following the profits, and the profits, the following the profits, and the profits, and the profits, the following the profits, and the profits of the unenfranchised coastience of the unenfranchised coastience of the unenfranchised coastience of the following the profits, and the profits of the unenfranchised coastience of the profits, a who had been bad for turce years and a nair, and nas remental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recommental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recommental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recommental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recommental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recommental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recommental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitory and deless land suited for operations of the kind here recomless land suited for operations of the kind here recomless land suited for operations of the kind here recomlan direct voice in the whole affair from beginning to end. Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of

the only thing requisite would be to make a prudent 80 lection, and to guard againt the perpetration of jobs which would be best done by giving the rate-payers Granting the scheme feasible and expedient, we have ample room for almost immediate operations on a large able land, lying uncultivated in every quarter of the United Kingdom. The bogs of Ireland, which could John-street, Fitzroy-square, on Tu sday evening, April easily be rendered avable, and some of which possess at 18th, I was requested, on behalf of the meeting, to re-Their entire reclamation has been declared practicable paper of the date abovementioned. pense of reclamation would no doubt be considerable, have long been held with impunity.' but nothing in comparison to the gain.

on the adjoining parishes; and it was a scene of universal | tional object. support of the redundant population. In Sweden it has on . Sunday, since the opening of the Institution. seen tried withthe best effects. The Swedish government commenced, in 1808, distributing into farms several large men. They are not sectarian in their notions. The tracts of Crown lands, previously lying waste. The doors of the Institution have at all times been thrown number of farms thus called into active cultivation, and open by them to those who had, or believed they had,

corn into Sweden amounted between the years 1758 and 1776 to 180,000 qrs. 1790 . 365 712 1777 1802 200,140 1791 1816 123,140 1810

thus speal s in 1838 :- 'The land (province of Augerby means of a rate equitably levied on those liable to the peasants. The men do the farm business, the women convince us of what he conceived to be our errors, in cutire. present poor rate, for the absorption of surplus la- are driving a no less profitable branch of industry. There is full employment at the loom or in spinning, All who have considered the subject agree that the for old and young of the female sox. Servants are no burden. About the houses and inside, there is all the munerative means of giving employment to the people, their work, entitled, the 'SILENT FRIEND,' one hun-list no new idea. Forty years ago, the attention of and the abundance of an agricultural population. The It is no new idea. Forty years ago, the attention of and the abundance of an agricultural population. The has been repeatedly talked of since! but nothing has piece of bread is clean; the beds and sheets always nice 57, Judd-street, Brunswick square. turing is like their farming; for their own use in the for sals; and from the number of little nick-nacks in effect, and I calculate that, in the course of a very few their household, such as good tables and chairs, window years, it would lead to the extinction of the present poor curtains and blinds, which no but is without; clocks, Holland there is a very interesting account of them. It and industry of Frederick's Oord, is remarkable; they Wateran, and the colony at Veenhausen, have answered other. equally as well. Profit, however, need not be expected. Employment to the poor, although it may only partiall. to supporting them in any other way.' In Belgium it nine-fold, in consequence of being subdivided among the fields sown with flax often produce a return of £50 per a re by the application of liquid manure and oil cake. The produce of wheat is often not less than thirty-two

> attached to it. The people are healthy and strong, and present, they are mostly Conservatives. These instances out of many show the practicability and happy results of the plan. There being no limit to the population but the supply of food, the cultivation of number of the Queen's subjects, and add more in proportion to the wealth of the country, since in exchange there is no difference whatever between them. for a horde of vagrants, preying upon its vitals, it would support a family under spade husbandry. The labour of a very small number of paupers, therefore, would would be creating a vast amount of work for private been accumulating to an unbearable extent in every de-Moveover, land generally would rise in value, as it has dene in Belgium, Eoliand, an Sweden; for it is clear mean us to have the Charter at all; and so long as they of hired servante; and this will come to be more them for household suffrage, we should acquire such a conclusions. and more the case under the influence of free trade, power that no government could withstand the demand which will eventually render all farming, but that what altered, the benefits resulting from them would

be extended to all destitute children, and a regularity country. quently diminish crime; it would give comfortable convert them into its stanochest defenders; it would man .augment the population, increase the national resources and revenue, and even improve the climate.

Ireland last year, and its bad roads made worse, is no criterion for judging of the working of a well-considered work ill to serve their own selfish ends, was no sufficient test of a principle so important,

No fear of a rush to the public works, and a consequent desertion of the usual channels of industry; for Yet a feeling of security and of independence would contained in the Charter of our liberties. spring up in the poor man's mind, to which he has hitherto been a stranger. Starvation could never stare him in the face then. He would know that he had something to fall back upon, let the worst happen-something that would not degrade him either in his own eyes need to have recourse to such expedients, for the waste

in his bill recently read a first time in the House of Commens, Let the labourers be set to reclaim this land, bad conduct of any kind, would always exist, although who raised the calumny as to the Chartists themselves that, by draining, trenching, enclosing, planting, erecting absolute dismissal could not be resorted to. Let the se far as they were concerned, there was nothing of the suitable buildings, &c., &c. When reclaimed, let the resident labourer who disobeyed orders, or showed him- kind ever dreamt of. The chief portion of the property land be sold by public auction in lets varying from five soil idly disposed or refractory, be degraded into the of the unenfranchised consists of their labour, which is

mended is not to be found. It would not need to be entirely in a state of nature, although the nearer it could witnout entering into aurtner details, which, in tremble at the bare idea of that retribution which state it would probably pay the better, doed, would be superfluous at present, my solo object a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated that state it would probably pay the better, doed, would be superfluous at present, my solo object a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in, is calculated as a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of misrule, if much longer persisted in a system of mis But where land could not be had for the employment of seing to indicate the general setures of the plan. I may is:ed to produce, and we are told that this class is fast service, are attainable now than heretofore from Man. But where land could not be had for the employment of seing to indicate the generalized turns of the informed that of those labourers, other works might be undertaken, return to the subject should nobody better qualified coming round to our views of political justice. I shall chester. I have been informed that of those labourers, other works might be undertaken, return to the subject should nobody better qualified coming round to our views of political justice. I shall chester.

resident dabourers, other works might be undertaken. The take tup. One word ere closing. The very term work be glad to be convinced of my error, but I very much now employed in the most important manufactories, despending of rivers so as to make them navigable might Louise shows that the authors of our poor law system doubt it. There are few men in my condition of life, whether natives or emigrants to that town, the sons who be resorted to. In short, there is pleaty of work to do; never meant the paupers should be supported in idleness. I remain, &c., WILLIAM BROCKIE. THE JOHN-STREET INSTITUTION.

meeting held at the Literary and Scientific Institution.

not only temporary but permanent employment would following statement:—'In the same place'—the John suring and re-assuring these oppressors of their species strength, and morals; and whatever may be the staff t'ereby be afforded to, if I recollect right, about half a street Institution—'in which treason is now batched of an unnatural impunity, whilst they are in the actual written or spoken about our civilisation, I tell the authors, million of labourers. The total rental of these Irish against our Queen, defiance has long been wont to be commission of the greatest crimes known to the laws of that so long as the bills of mortality exhibit their sad rebogs is said to be only £75,000; while if improved it is burled at Him who is the King of Kings. Infidel leccalculated they would produce 22½ millions. The ex tures, tea meetings, and dances on Sunday evenings,

I knownothing that would so speedily operate towards religion should so far forget himself as to give utterance good men of all ranks unite for the amelioration of the and reasoning of the address of the National Convention, stemming the tide of pauperism as the reelamation of to what be must have known to be untrue In the Johnthese wastes according to the system now proposed, and atract fostitution no treason is hatched against the Let us who are convinced from long experience that to be candid as well as cautious, and ask themselves this their subsequent allocation, in suitable portions, to in- Queen. The Institution is let, occasionally—as are nothing but the enactment of the People's Charter will question, 'Are we prepared to teach the doctrine, that dustrious cultivators of the peasant or small yeoman other public buildings—for political purposes; and John. effect that object, press forward, regardless of who may killing is no murder? class. The Irish small farm system may be pointed to street Institution is let to the Chartist Executive for the lag behind or attempt to bar our progress. It is worse as affording no great encouragement; but in Ireland the use of the Kational Convention. They are only striving to than folly to go back for the lame and blind of any class holders have no certainty of tenure, which makes them obtain the ensetment of the P. ople's Charter, and do -never losing sight of our motto-'Onward and we conquite careless about improving their land, and so keeps not meet for the purposes indicated by the reverend quer, backward and we fall; listening not to the veice them in continual poverty. In England and Scotland, calumniator. In your paper of the 11th inst, you can. of those who would offer us less than justice, in the fond wherever the allotment system has been fairly tried, it didly admit that the six points of the Charter are bonest hope of its leading to the consumms ion of our wishes; the Newcastle-upon-Type branch on behalf of a very has accomplished much good. A striking instance was and allowable doctrines,' and that there is not in mentioned in parliament in 1834, by Lord Robert Gros- those opinions any necessary contradiction to the spirit vener. In the parish of Cholesbury, in Buckingham of the British Constitution.' The Curate of the district,' shire, some years previous to that date, there was not a therefore, calumniates the Convention in charging them single acre in cultivation owing to the increase of pau- with batching treason, when they are really pursuing, perism; the poor were supported by rates levied in aid according to your own admission, 2 just and constitu-

sesolation. Under these circumstances, a Society for The reverend gantleman's unwarrantable attack upon Agricultural Employment allotted fifty acres among the the managers of the Institution, is not what should be themselves on the side of tyranny and oppression, instead poor to cultivate during their unemployed time; and the expected from a teacher of religion. When he asserts of end-avouring to remove the causes of discontent consequence was, that 'in a few months'-I quote Lord | 'that dances on Sunday evenings have long been held Robert's own words-the poor rate was reduced from there with impunity,' I charge this reverend gentleman 20s. a pound of the rental of the parish to 4s.; while the with asserting what I cannot help designating a base poor were rescued from starvation.' If we turn to fo- and malignant felsehood. I challenge this false man reign exuntries we find the strongest proofs of the bene- to prove what he asserts; for I honestly and emphatiit resulting from the appropriation of waste land to the | cally deny that dancing ever took place within its walls The managers of the Institution are honest intelligent

to listen to the sentiments and opinions of all parties: in their estimation no subject is too sacred for investigation; and, as we are told that if we 'believe the truth, the truth shall make us free, the maneg re of the Insti bution, being ardent lovers of freedom, impose no creeds Between 1805 and 1828, the production of corn in or restrictions upon their lecturers, whether they be Sweden increased 42 per cent., while the population in | religious or anti-religious | In verification of this association creased only 18 per cent. In the former year the produce | tion I may state, in conclusion, that lectures have been of the kingdom amoun ed to 2 608,000 quarters; in the delivered in this Institution by reverend gentlemen, on latter to 3 713 712. Nor is this the whole, The in- Christian subjects, of nearly two hours duration, which creased cultivation of potatoes is equally remarkable, have been listened to with marked attention by the audi. THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, published by Charl & Knight, the Botato harrest of 1825 having produced no less than ence, though they generally disagreed with the doc- the well known London publisher; and as the address 14,848 000 bushels, being a return of seven for one, and trines propounded. It would therefore, have been more aliuded to was written, and all the information supplied ninelo'd the produce of 1805. As to the moral results in accordance with the professed doctrines of the rever- by me, approved by a committee and carried by the late of the system, Mr Leing, a most intelligent observer, end gentleman if, instead of publishing false and railing National Convention, I claim the privilege of saying a few accusations against the managers and frequenters of the words thereon; and as fair play is the characteristic of mania) is all in small estates in the possession of the Institution, behad come amongst us, and endeavoured to English honesty, I hope you will publish the extract doctrine and practice.

Relying upon your sense of justice for the insertion of

I am, Sir. on behalf of the meeting, Your obedient humble servant.

HENRY HETHERINGTON.

THE MOVEMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Minster Lovel, May 7, 1848. rate, while it should at once put down vegrancy and fine bedding, papered rooms, and a few books, it is evi- triot considers himself at liberty to propound his fa- gress of the Nation, and other statistical works, before we the vanity to conceive that their spleen or malevolence dent that they lay out their winnings on their comforts,' vourite nostram for the amelioration of the condition of ventured to express our belief that there were no parlia. can in any way diminish the political reputation of the In Holland, the plan of pauper-colenies has been suc- his fellow-men, it may not be presuming too much to mentary reports or any tables, 'dividing the people into noble individual they malign, for they are bound to incessfully tried. In Macgregor's Commercial Tariff of hope that you will allow me a small space in the people's classes of gentlemen, tradesmen, and workpeople, form them that it increases that confidence which they journal to express my opinion on the aspect of the poli- It has been pointed out to us, that the reports on the vainly endeavour to destroy; yea, that it may be a conis too long for extract, but the following is the conclud- tical horizon, and to offer a few suggesti as as to the | Santtary Condition of the Labouring P pulation' do con- solation for those declaimers, to know they unequivocally nis-land wholly or partially waste, and to execute other ing paragraph:—'Although the colony (Frederick's policy to be adopted in the coming struggle; for let no tain the mterials for such a table as that published by aver that the patriotic disinteredness of O'Counor has Our 1,) in point of profit, has not realised the sanguine man 'lay the flattering unction to his soul,' that he the National Convention. In Mr Chadwick's report of so interwaven itself with the affections of a down-trodden A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of in ly sized districts or unions—say of thirty-six or forty expectations of the society, nor as a commercial specula- will regain his lost rights without a struggle, or the 1842 there is a section, entitled, Comparative Chances and insulted people, that it is morally impossible for any tion is it likely to succeed; yet, eight thousand pau- tyrant oppressor, that he can much longer exercise his of Life in diff reat Classes of the Community.' Mr man or body of men, to efface it; for when the grassy by he rate-payers, and with all necessary officers, such pers, including two thousand four hundred orphans and withering influence over the lives and liberties of the Coadwick caused the Mortuary Register of particular mound shall point out the spot which incloses his foundlings, have been well provided for; the labour of toiling millions, without coming into collision with the towns and districts to be examined, and also employed mouldering ashes, his name will, in truth, be held in

humbug and the household league! bushels to two of seed; of oats, sixty bushels to three; stances which recommended their adoption by the great | die, before the fifth year of age.' The reason is obvious. and this on land originally a barren sandy heath. The bulk of the labouring population of this country-altered Infantile life is swept away at a fearful rate in crowded country is divided into small farms of from two to one for the better? Or, is the intellect of the so-called districts; in ill-ventilated houses; in close streets with hundred acres, mostly the property of the occupant. middle class so deadened, that they have become insen- importect drainage; in the miserable cellars, which are West Flanders contains, on a superficies of 799, 422 acres, sible to the insult they are sgain adding to the deep in- the disgrace of Liverpool and other large towns. These no less than 656,604 registered properties, which consejuries they have heaped upon the victims of the system are the physical evils which logislation is now endeavourquently average but it acre each. The spade is in they would prop up a little longer, that we are now to ing to grapple with. The workpeople have been indifgeneral use. Rents equalling £3 and £4 per acre are be bamboozled by another league? Verily, sir, 1 think ferent to these evils. Give us a better organisation of quite common. The cottage of the labourer consists of we have had enough of leagues among that class; from the 'Health of Towns,' and labour would have less need two or three rooms, and as invariably a neat garden the unholy league of kings at Aix la-Chapelle to the for looking about for vain and imprac icable organism. what is of great consequence in troublous times like the | broken chain of conspiracies against the rights of indus- come to the comparative mortality of adults, we have try by the worshippers of Mammon, and by the place | not that startling disproportion which the table of the hunting, trafficking politician against the rights of man; National Convention exhibits, to show that 'though an and how long are we to tolerate this legerdemain—this increase of wealth has given an increase of comforts and hoons pocus? I, for one, will not quietly submit to see luxuries to a few, it has in no way tended to promote the waste lands would soon augment materially the the movement triffed with by any more of their class- the welfare and comfort of the producers.' We will take leagues, either in or out of the House, for I hold that some other places to show ' the average age at death' of

If the Charter was good in itself in 1836 and 1839, it adults. These facts are from the report on the state of substitute a class of honest cultivators of the most sub- must be equally so in 1848; and if it was expedient stantial kind, living by their own industry, and con- then, why surely these gentlemen, who advocated its tributing largely to the general stock. It is calculated immediate adoption at that time, will not tell us-that that five acres of land of average quality are sufficient to it is less so now; and why is it that they offer us a less measure, after so many years of that sort of experience which would not only qualify us for its appreciation, but suffice to clear a holding for a family. And while en- also enable us to apply its fruits to the rectification of gaged in that task, instead of being rivals to others, they those abuses which, from that time to the present, have labourers, of the most satisfactory and profitable kind. partment of our native industry? The reason to me, sir, is as plain as the deception is glaring-they never flow from the plan now recommended. It would affird the contumely of the artful dodgers, and the treasonable ple, fifteen.

employment to all labourers who needed it, and guaran- coercion of the government, shall perhaps compel them | Well, sir, do these facts prove that an increase of tee them against utter destitution even in the dullest to demand the Cherter in a voice which will scatter to- wealth has brought with it an increase of welfare and

'Call not this on 2dle threat.

den, employed under an act drawn up. as it were, de would be sufficient to get Housekold we uld command the

hofcels that he is subsisting on charity, doled out to him into the same enviable plight, I might have been inwith a grudging heart. But to receive wages for work duced to apply to the same source for comfort; but what done has no such homiliating effect, and the applicant of more for employment on the public works would no more such as the necessity of, is the so-often tal try in 1780, was one in torty annually; in 1810, one on their clothing more and the necessity of the same source for comfort; but what for employment on the public works would no more such as the necessity of, is the so-often tal try in 1780, was one in torty annually; in 1810, one on their clothing more applicant. for employment on the public works would no more surrepeated assertion of our innocence of any intention in h 'fty three; in 1820, one in fifty-seven; and we may per head per annum.

Hartford, at a public works would no more surrepeated assertion of our innocence of any intention in h 'fty three; in 1820, one in fifty-seven; and we may per head per annum.

Hartford, at a public works would no more surrepeated assertion of our innocence of any intention in h 'fty three; in 1820, one in fifty-seven; and we may per head per annum. render his honest independence by so doing than by ap- to injure life and property. The holders of property have add i u 1893, one in sixty. Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford or otherwise. Let Parliament likewise vote a liberal plying for an engagement to a farmer or manufacturer. all the appliances which wealth can command for its or otherwise. Let ransmit the most too a notice of land Some might even resort to those works, sacrificing a protection, in addition to which there are the soldiery and ing ton Ut, from 1801 to 1881;—

mitted by the very class whose stricken consciences now

majorities and perpetuate our bondage. with which they cling to the old regime, is manifest by only 238 were approved for service.' almost ineghaustible fertility, contain 5,000 000 acres. pudiate the false statements contained in a letter signed the exhibitions we have kad lately; and whilst they, as there being 2,600,000 in the single province of Connaught. The Curate of the District, which appeared in your a class, are not only arming to crush our onward march as rapidly as in the manufacturing towns; and I must but actually forcing all over whom they have any in own that it is with feelings of regret and grief, that I fluence to do the same, I cannot see the utility of as- mark the deterioration of our workpeople in stature. and treasonably transpling on the Constitution, by stifling about the advantages of national wealth, &c. Again, I the voice of complaint.

believe me, sir, it is but the song of the syren, that worthy and patriotic individual, namely, Mr B. Emble. inreth but to berray.

I have no wish to create unnecessary alarm, but when the progress of the people towards the attainment of their freedom, I think it is my duty, as a member of a columniated class, to tell them that if they will array which they are instrumental in creating. I, for one, will not so far prostitute the natural feelings of humanity as to express a sympathy which I could not feel, should I ever live to see the fire of public indignation burst with volcanic force upon their guilty heads, levelling all distinction, and overwhelming slike the tyraut oppressor and his sycophantic supporter in one common ruin; swoon away apparently dead, and such was the danger while they have the power of averting the catastrophe, and conferring a blessing on millions of their fellow creatures, by a timely recognition of their common right to live in the land of their birth, and by a speedy restoraeach maintaining a family in humble comfort, exceeds important truths to communicate to society. B lieving tion of those political immunities, which will secure to 6000. Mark the result. The annual importation of truth to be the basis of all excellence, they are anxious them the fruits of their labour, and bring about the only state of contentment and happiness in which would be found the real protection for life and property-that is to say, the grateful affections of a happy community.

I am, sir, your obedient servant. H. Ross. THE 'CORRECTOR' CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORTHERN STAR. SIR .- The following erticle is quoted from a periodical avowing itself the friend of the labouring classes, viz:-

THE COBRECTOR OF THE PRESS. for old and young of the female sex. Servants are no this letter, in refutation of the calumnies and falsehoods plainly and with temper; we are equally glad to correct and esteem which they individually entertain for the them. We are not of opinion, as some public writers indefatigable perseverance and incorruptible integrity appear to be, that the editor can do no wrong: the very of Mr Feergus O'Connor, they being convinced by years nature of periodical writing involves the chances of mis- of reflection, of his gentlemanly disinterestedness to honest public writer to make instant reparation.

We were utterly wrong in stating in our last number | Knowing this to be true, common gratitude compels that the 'table, showing the comparative mortality of them to step forward upon this occasion to defend his diff rent classes,' as published by the National Conven- character and intentions from unjust denunciations or tion, was 'manufactured expressly for the purpose of vague insinuations! They beg to rom'nd those indiviimposition.' We had looked at the population returns, duals who are universal dealers in such like proceedings, SiB, -In these excitable times when every pseudo pa- at the reports of the Register General, at Porter's 'Pro. | that they egregiously deceive themselves if they have own fruits, as well as a participation in those political National Convention is founded upon a portion of these who are so fond of denunciation (and who have never rights and immunities, which would form a barrier statements; and we were not warranted, therefore, in say. | yet substantiated the most trifling charge) that were they have places of worship, and schools for Lutherans, Ca- against the encreachments of capital on the one hand- ing that the table was 'manufactured.' Nevertheless, to allow their actions to be guaged by reason, justice, thelics, and Jews. The adjoining colony for orpha and the tendencies of aristocratic domination on the the table is likely to lead to many erroneous conclusions; and humanity, they would have neither time nor will to and the original data are confessedly imperfect. 'The decry the actions of another, for doing that which they It has been said, that 'coming events cast their sha- | deaths of masters,' says Mr Chadwick, 'are not care. | are bound to de, but which they inhumanly neglect, viz., dows before; and, if there be any truth in this apho- fully distinguished from the deaths of journeymen. How, to do good to others!!! any place within the kingdom the central board might pay for their maintenance, is in every respect preferable riam, it is now more than ever incumbent on the Char- then, can we arrive at a correct estimate of the tist body to be on the alert; for, if they do not bestir comparative mortality of tradeem n and of arti- band, for your steady adherence and advocacy of is said that the land in some instances has risen in value themselves -- and that in right good earnest -- the middle sans? But the table is chiefly misleading, from its universal truth and universal right, and to request that class dodge will again be played off upon us, and our withholding half the information which Mr Chadwick this letter may be inserted in the forthcoming STAS, peasant-proprietors, what was bought for £100 per Charter mutilated by a compromise between complete furnishes—the mortality amengst the adult population. The great comparative mortality which the table shows order that unsophisticated patriotism and individual The great comparative mortality which the table shows Are the sublime principles of the Charter become of workpeople and families arises from the fact, that worth may shine forth is all its pristine beauty. more complicated, and, therefore, not so easily under- more than half the children of the working classes stood as they were ten years ago? Are the circum- die, and only one-fifth of the children of the gentry new-born of Brummagem-there has been but one un- tion to alleviate its miseries. But even as it is, when we

large towns,	1845	!							
	Liverpool.		Ash	ton.	Pres	ton.	Rochd .le.		
Occupation.	All Age	Adult	All Age		All		All Age	Adult	
Gentlemen Tradesmen. Workpeople	43 19 15	58 48 47	30 21 16	50 50	47 31 18	61 54 50	34 26 18	56 40 49	

all ages, and also exhibit 'the average age at death' of

'We shall return to this subject when we come to the great practical question of the day-Sanitary Reform.' The table quoted by me is taken from the reports of that the man who has a small holding, and who culti- can gull us, they will, with any kind of dodge, nor will Mr Chadwick—and the data used by Mr Chadwick are tions and jerrors, and the means for their removal are shown to be within reach, and effectual The operation of certain disqualifections is fully examined, and inferior. By this plan ragged schools of hired servants: and the means for their removal are seen in support of the formal seen and who culti-can gull us, they will, with any kind of dodge, nor will it require more than the data used by Mr Chadwick are sentiment, and the data used by Mr Chadwick are sentiment, and the proceedings terminated, after the Mortuary Registration and such other evidence as well go with Mr Chadwick thought necessary for coming to sound of the chairman, with the Marseillais weekly sum. By this plan ragged schools and schools of hired servants: and this will consider the chairman, with the Marseillais weekly sum. Hymn.' The Sunday evening Orations of Mr Thomas Cooper, on the 'History of France from the Revolu-

I am next charged with only stating half the truth; tion of 1789, to the present time,' are attended by for a more extended suffrage—if the people demanded but I ask, are the facts disproved ? Let the reader exwhich closely imitates herticulture, unprofitable in this it! Just mark the qualification — in the people demanded but I ask, are the facts disproved? Let the reader exmanded it? Why the people have demanded, are now that at all ages—that is making the estimates from To recapitulate the advantages which I think would demanding, and will continue to demand it too! until births and deaths :- Gentlemen, forty-three; workpeo-

times; it would put a ctop to mendicity, and conse- not the four winds of heaven, but to the lowest depths of comfort to the producers? But it is argued that, meraanother place—the plunderers of the poor man's labour than half the children of the working classes die, and at seven o'clock in the evening, which he did, giving homes to thousands who possess no fixed property at pre- \_\_and establish on the rukes of domestic tyranny, a sys. only one fifth of the children of the gentry die, before sent, and, giving them 'a stake in the country,' would tem based on the fraternity of nations, and the rights of the fifth year-of age. Alas! too true—too sad a fact! they agreed to go to work at half the reductive Mr Malthus may have thought infant life of no value; but offered. if we analyse the causes that lead to such consequences, we shall unfold she secret ulcers that sit at the heart of and navy out-door relief for the aristocracy, withen You know the rest, I therefore shall proceed! Now, the people of England; and however reckless some men the labour test. eir, if these men were honest they would go for may be of infant life, it is clear that the condition of the permanent measure, such as this would be. 740,000 the Charter at once and show that they wished the mother affects the condition of children, as is clearly paupers flung on the hands of government all of a sud- people to have their rights; and the influence which proved, by the deaths in our Foundking Hospitals. Me dical men who understand these questions have informed improviso, and with the Boards of Guardians—at least Charter Suffrage—but Jears of bitter disappointment me, that the increase of deaths of children in our Pound. of the Garter, without the usual observances many of them—deliberately bent on making the measure do not sanction the hope of any good from the ling Hospitale, is attributable to the want of being Brummagem league—it would be hoping a gainst hope— nursed by their mothers, as well as other causes. A and as 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' let us physician of reputation, resident in Yerkshire, assures examination, were admitted attorneys of the Continuous description desc turn from the nauseous draught and look to the more interchat factory labour is injurious to the health of of Queen's Bench. cheering and enlivening prospect of liberty to elf-injury women; that a great number of female factory lathe labourers would, of course, receive no more wages to none—to the comfort, and happiness, and presperity bourers have colematous or swellen feet and ancies; mouse's nest in his warehouse lined with gold. than barely sufficient to purchase the necessaries of life, of the country through the operation of the purchase are sufficient to congestion of the liver, relaxation of the mice had made use of the gold leaf to k in making of security and of independence mounts are sufficient to congestion of the liver, relaxation of the mice had made use of the gold leaf to k in making the contained in the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the contained in the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the country through the operation of the purchase of the gold leaf to k in making the country through the ligaments of the uterus, prolapsus of that organ, abor- their nest. A great fuss has been made of late about 'The' pro- tion and homorrhage; and that, if any of the factory tection of life and property,' and it is not my inter thon female operatives, having awoilen ancies, accidentally at present to inquire into the mode of manufacture of receive a scratch, it is almost sure to produce a deep such a number of loyal specials, nor how many of the se sloughing, and ill-conditioned ulcer, if not immedi. for the Ractor. were hors de combat through the skirmishing which I at a stely attended to, and counteracted by rest from laor in other people's. Parish relief, while it renders the told took place with the black bottle long before the hour, &c. As this is a subject too important for any the race for the Chester cup, which was won by nents :--

The following is the increase per cent of manufactur"

Manchestar Glasgow ... 161 ... Liverpool ... 138 ... Nottingham ... 175 Birmingham ••• 90 Great Britain ... 52

At page 185 of Mr Chadwick's Report, the following

doubt it. There are few men in my condition of the who have mixed more among the middle class than I are employed at the same work, are generally inferior in have—none has laboured harder or with a more kindly stature to their parents. Sir James M. Gregor, the Direc. have—none has laboured narger of which a laboured feeling to convince them of the fulse position in which tor General of the Army Medical Board, stated to me they are, placed, but with here and there an honourable, the fact, that a corps levied from the agricultural districts and I may add, a sensible exception, I have invariably of Wales, or the northern counties of England, will last and I may and, a sensine exception, I have overcome all other longer than one recruited from the manufacturing considerations, and they have fallen back into the ranks towns—from Birmingham, Manchester, L eds, or Brad. GIR,—By a resolution passed unanimously at a public of the oppressor, using all their influence to nullify our ford; indeed, so great and permanent is the deterioration, that out of 513 men enlisted, almost all of whom came najorities and perpetuate our bounded.

It is true that their power is fading, but the pertinacity from Birmingham and five other neighbouring towns.

Yet, sir, in no district of England has wealth increased deny that the people are careless about their physical Let there be an end to this temporising policy-let the condition, and hope that I have fully vindicated the facts

> I am, as ever, yours faithfully. SAMUEL KYDD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB. Sir. - The following appeal from the Chartist body of ton, is chiefly addressed to those friends of democracy and social am dioration belonging to the counties of North. see the government acting on the fears of the timid umberland and Durham; and it is confidently expected among the privileged classes, for the purpose of checking that each and all will feel disposed to give their mite to assist so worthy an object :-

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FRIENDS,-The worthy object of this appeal has, by a train of circumstances over which he had no centrol, become a victim to poverty and disease, and is, at the present time, considerably abridged of those comforts necessary to support and keep him in existence; indeed, the parties who take the present opportunity of address. ing you, witnessed the poor old veteran, only last week, that the medical man who was called in, gave it as his decided opinion that the old gentleman's disorder was purely the result of toe little food, he having for the last twelve months been unable to get any employment. and too old to work if that could have been got.

Fellow-men, we feel it our duty to enlist your sympathy for Mr Embleton; and our wish and desire is, that something handsome be raised for him, inasmuch as he his to a very great extent, worked very hard for the good cause, and is therefore entitled to our commiseration and sympathy. Trusting, then, that with as little delay as possible,

each friend of the cause will forward what he can spare to M. Jude. Newcastle, who has kindly consented to rective the same. We remain, yours, &c.,

WM Down. THOS. NICHOLSON, WM. WATSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

GENTLEMEN, -It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, at our meeting yesterday evening, that the secretary be instructed to write immediately to 'We are glad to have our own errors pointed out to us the Executive, to assure them of the unabated confidence conception and mis-statement. It is the duty of an raise the artisens and labourers of Great Britain in the social reale of human existence.

Gentlemen, I have to thank you in behalf of our little With this, gentlemen, I remain, most respectfully and unreservedly yours,

E. FARRELL Sub. Sec., Usbridge Chartists. 20, Upper Bell-yard, Uxbridge.

THE SEVENTY SEVENTH BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT OWEN! -On Monday, May 15th, a tea party and soiree, was held in the Hall of the John street. Literary and Scientific Institution, to celebrate the principles and the seventy-seventh birthday of Robert Owen. The company having partaken of the cup which 'cheen but not inebriates,' the overture to Zampa was performed on the organ by Miss Duther. Mr W. D. Saull having been unanimously voted to the chair, opened the business of the evening by some very appropriate remarks. The Chartist chaunt was then given by the choir. Mr I-aac Ironsides and Madame D'Arusmont then spoke to the first resolution or sentiment, 'The Cause of the People, may it speedily triumph, and may the rights and interests of all be recognised and established. "We will conquer falsehood's power,' by the choir. Messrs Holyonke, Walter, Cooper, and Cramp then spoke to the toast of the evening, 'Robert Owen.' 'Long may life and health be spared him,' was then given with good effect by the choir, the company standing. Mr Wat son then introduced the next sentiment. French Republic, may it fulfil the hopes of the chslaved millions, by realising the aspirations of the world's benefactors, by dispensing liberty, and the enjoyments of life equally and universally.' The Girondist Chaunt' by the choir. Mrs Martin made some very appropriate remarks in support of the

LOUGHBOROUGH. - The Messrs Warner and Carl wright of this place, offered their hands a reduction of from 3d to 6!, who work in their mill, in conse quence of the ten hours bill coming into operation Mr Skevington for advice, who agreed to meet the them such advice as he deemed suitable. Next dat

The Yorkshireman calls the increase of our arm The paper mills at Bitton, Gloucestershire, wer

on Sunday reduced to a heap of ruins by fire. The Duke of Norfolk has been invested by h Majesty with the knighthood of the most noble Orde

regard to installation. On Friday 177 articled clerks, having passed the

A glazier at Newport Pagnell lately found

Nothing further has been heard of the Hon & Rev. B. C. D. F. Fairfa'x, who swindled the inc. bitants of Rawmarch recently, whilst locum to It is said that Lord Howte has netted £80,000

'It is a fact,' says the GEN TLEMAN'S GAZET (Bombay.) that the entire popula tian of India

Hertford, at a public meeting, pres ided over the mayor, has unanimously agreed to new Reform movement.

## Poetry.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS. AR ARTICIPATION.

(Suggested by Beranger's ' Sainte alliance des peuples.' The wars had ceased: the weary nations furled Their tatiered flags, and sheathed their blunted swords;

And, sick of blood, the decimated world Counted its scars, its glories, and rewards. A little whisper, raised in doubt and fear, Made an appeal to all the suffering lands-Form an alliance holy and sincere. And join, join hands.

Old man left childless and disconsolate: Widows forlorn, and maidens sorrow-crowned; The children loitering at the cottage gate; The young men mournful, gazing on the ground. Joined in the cry, lamenting, yet of cheer-Repeating ever, Oh, ye ruined lands, Form an alliance holy and sincere, And join, join hands.

The ploughman singing at the early morn, Stopped in his task, and shuddered to behold, Through the long furrows for the future corn, Half-baried skulls projecting from the mould-Bones of his brethren scattered far and near; And saily gozing sighed, Unhappy lands, Form an alliance holy and sincere.

And join, join hands. The whisper spread—it gathered as it went: Fram crowd to crowd the aspiration flow: Distracted Europe staunched the wounds that rent Her bleeding bosom, pierced at Waterloo; Her wisest sons with voices loud and clear Took up the words and bore them o'er the lands-Form an alliance holy and sincere.

And join, join hands. \* Wir should re drag,' said they, ' the furious car Of blind ambition? Why with sweat and moil Follow the panting demi-gods of war, And with your blood make runnels through the soil ? Long harays suff-red-long in mad career Borne are and sword and sorrow through the lands. Form an alliance boly and sizeere,

And join, join hands. 'Sheathed be the sword for ever-let the drum Be echoolboy's pastime-let your battles crase. And he the cannon's voice for ever dumb Except to celebrate the joys of peace. Are ye not brothers? God, whom ye revere, Is he not Father of all climes nad lands, Form an alliance hely and sincere, And join, jain hands.

The words grew oracles; from mouth to mouth Rapid as light the truthful accents ran, From the cold Norland to the sunny South-From East to West; they warmed the heart of man The prosperous p-ople with a sound of cheer Passed the glad watchword through the smiling lands, Firm an alliance boly and sincere.

And join, join hands. They spread, they flew, they fructified apace: The spear and sword hung rusting on the walls. Preserved as relies of a bygone race When men went mad, and gloried in their brawls. Prace, the fair mother of each bounteons year, Dropped corn and wine on the prolific lands. Form an alliance hely and sincere,

And join, join hands. England forgot ker deeds of hattle done, France blushed at 'glory' gained in fields of gore, German, Italian, Spaniard, Pole, and Hun Tancht kings a lesson and were foes no more-Rhowledge achieved the circuit of our sphere, And Love became the gospel of the lands-

When that al isace, holy and sincere, Puppet Show. Ead joined all hands.

HURRAH-HURRAH-WE MOVE. A TRIUMPH.

It moves—it moves—Earth hath not slept— It crouched but for its spring; Of silence is the thunder born, And winters hervests bring;

It did but paleled weakness feign, The more its strength to prove: 'Tis bounding for the goal again: Hurrab-Hurrah-we move. Shout-shout-the fettered might of France Arain bath rent ber chaia:

Ho, tyrauts, crouch,-St Antoine treads The Tuilleries again; In m jesty and might she rose, Again to Earth to prove, A nation's will can laugh at swords; Hurrah-Hurrah-we move.

Rome-Rome-once more a trumpet blast Rings in the chainless sound: Great thoughts again bath Genoa spoke-Free words both Florence found: Palerma all her tyrant's wrath Hath dared in arms to prove;

Free, Naples shouteth by the sea; Hurrah-Hurrah-we move, The storm is forth—the rushing blast; Lo, in its mighty roar The thrones and accient powers of wrong

Usuro the Earth no more :

Ho. Prussia, where's thine iron rule? Ho, Austria, dost thou prove The byword of exciting man? Hurrah-Hurrah-we move. And Poland, giant sin of time, For thee is promise dumb?

Shouts not triumphant hope thy name? Is not thine hour too come? It sweeps-the rending storm sweeps on ; Lo, the free Earth shall prove Its nobler life-its chainless years;

Hurrab-Hurrab-we move. And England sleeps ;-Bohemia stirs-Stirs too the flery Hun; The Lembard rends the Austrian's keel,-Milan hath freedom won;

Anthe-swake-press thou too on, First-born of Freedom, prove Thy right to lead the march of man, And teach the world to move.

GERMAN STUDENT'S SONG.

WO MUTH UND CRAFT. Are G rman hearts with strength and courage There to the clang of beakers gleams the sword,

And true and stradfast in our place of meeting, We real cloud in song the fire word! Though rocks and oak-trees shiver. We, we will tremble never! Strong like the tempest, see the youths go by For Fatherland to combat and to die! Red, red as true love be the brother-teken. And pure like go'd the soul within imprest, And that in death our spirits be not broken, Black be the ribbon bound about the breast. \* \* Though rocks etc. And now, since fate may tear us from each other, Let each man grasp of each the brotherhand,

And swear once more, - 0, every German brother, Truth to the bond, truth to the Fatherland! Though rocks and oak-trees shiver, We, we will tremble never! Strong like the tempest, see the youths go by For Fatherland to combat and to die! Howitt's Journal.

HING RIGMAROLE ALIVE AGAIN! With the sensible remarks of P.trick Blake, Esq., of

mercle speech lately spouted in the Confederation Friends, there are fify thousand men Coming to help us-Mr Blake: Arrah! When?

Priends, they are coming here, I vow, MrB: Musha! How?

Friends, they are coming, but not come; I only say they're— Mr B.: Coming to come ! While they fight for us, Friends, say what Shall we do for them-

Mr B.: Hold their hat! Mr Friends, I say, Repeal is won-Tis won, I tell you, Friends-Mr B.:

What fun! Friends, I am for the '82'-Gratten, and elerions-MrB.: Didderum Deo!

The Lords will make a splendid show. Like King Cole's fildlers-Mr B.:

All of a row! The Bishops all upon a shelf Sit by the meelves-Mr B.:

Oh! powers of Delph! Ti Land Lieutenant, with his hat Upon his bead....

Mr B: Just Fank of that ! The Lords and Commoners do hold Their bats in hand-Mr B.: Mighn't they catch cold! The 'common people' all run out, And throw their hats up, dance, and shout-Mr B.: Not if they know what they're about Friends, I myself will sit as one H. P, for Mr B.:

The old Blarney Stone! Friends, we will wear our gold-laced coats-Mr B.: But what about the people's votes? Friends, we will all be mighty grand-Mr B.: But how about the poor man's land?

Friends, there are other 'gents' to spout. When I have dong-Mr B.: Ah! then, get out!

United Iriskman. J. F. M.

THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR. The Committee of Operative sitting at the Luxembourg, under M Louis Blane, thus continue their eport, the first portion of which appeared in the Northern Star, of Saturday, May 6th :--\*

We had not only to provide for the necessities of the present, but to collect materials for the future. Thus we have seriously pendered and carefully discussed down to the most minute details the majority of the questions affecting the safety of the people, by which we mean the sefery of society at large, for we cannot too eften repeat that interests are dependent on each other, and if they have come to consider each other as enemies, it is solely owing to a want of study and a defective state of society.

Those who now oppose us with such inconsiderate imetuosity are not aware how far our ideas are calculated to re-assure and protect them, No matter; the day will come when the blindest of our adversaries will do us justice. Our consciences

justify us, and that is enough. The Secretaries-General of the Ministerial Commission for Workmen, M. François Vidal, and M. C. Sec. queur, have been instructed to prepare a resume of the principal results of our int rnal deliberations. The foll wing is the ensemble of the ideas which we have thought it our duty to lay before you:-

\*To the old territorial and military feudality has latterly succeeded a financial, commercial, and industrial fendality, which it is now our business to destroy, in the name of the mutual dependence of humanity-i.e., for the benefit of all-of all without exception. By the will of God, a new and mere lofty conception

of right has arisen from the concealed movement of ages. Sentiments and ideas have changed; customs and institutions necessarily tend to change in modern societies. The monstrous results of the system of laissez faire have compelled the state of hopeless discredit to which it is reduced. The economical edifice of the past is cracking and crumbling on all sides; its foundations are undermined, and society, as it has been constituted by competition and isolation, has almost become an impossibility. Trade, commerce, national labour, the whole activity of radical and permanent state of confusion, to periodical crises to absolute blindness as regards the future. Want and disorder are universally prevalent; the arena of the mercantile world is strewed with wounded and dead. The lot of a large portion of the prople is lamentable; they are attenuated, depressed, atrophised, and decimated by incessant toil, thanks to the system of nolitical economy new so loudly vaunted. For want of work there are some who live plunged in hereditary misery; there are others who are driven by grief and privations to suc camb to all the suggestions of despair.

But behold the arrival of the bour for coming to settlement with distress, and considering measures of a remedial and restorative tendency. The sacred standard around which the people rally is inscribed with three words which no hand will henceforth off ce, for the realisation of this motto is brought about by the resistless course of events—these words are, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

Now, two great forms or combinations seemed destined to envelope in a way, the new civil and so isl relations of mankind; two great ideas, necessary corollaries of the sentiments of equality and fraternity, alone possess the power in the present day of reconstructing drads of millions, and enriching - on the one side association, the principle of all strength and all economy; on the other, the disinterested intervention of the State - the principle of all order, all distributive justice, and all unity.

We have sufficiently detailed the benefits conferred by the principle of association; those benefits legalise its accession, which we appounds to you. Ar to the State. it is clear that if it has any social duty, it is to interfere is a peaceful protector wher ver there are rights to adjust and interests to guarantee; it is in equal conditions of moral, intellectual, and physical devolopment. This is its law; and it can only accomplish this law by reserving to itself the right of distributing credit, of furnishing implements of labour to those who want them, in such a manner as to render the living sources of wealth accessible to all. Take away this economical attribute-take away all foresight from the State-we mean the State as democratically constituted-and the organisation of labour becomes a lie, and the intolerable miseries of the people must remain for ever with-

These principles will have no efficacy unless applied to every sphere of social activity, to every order of labour and interests. If a vast ensemble of masures and combinations, conceived in this spirit of unity, do not simultaneously and progressively transform agriculture, trade, and commerce-if the legislator and the political economist, in their views of the future, do not lend equal attention to the production, the distribution, and the completion of wealth-if they do not at once harmonisc the mode and the laws-if they neglect to introduce mutual dependence and reciprocity between occupations, between persons-all is compromised and perilled, because all is subjected anew to contradiction, to twofold

emp'oyment, to antipathy, and to war. We have already, after having shown you what motives induced us to pronounce the dewnfall of the system of a lib-rticide laissez faire, to substitute for antagonism and isolation the principle of union and mutual dependence, Isid before you a sketch of the plan for the organisation of labour in the workshops of manufacturing industry, and we have even pointed out how, by the construction of a few vast edifices—i. e., by a single intelligent and architectural arrangement-it would be possible to realise a large saving in the consumption of

the working classes without disturbing any interest. But we must go further : we never dreamt of confining within such narrow limits the complex problem of the organisation of labour. In fact, are not competition, confusion, and disorder

and the shop as well as in the factory? Do they not weigh down every age and sex-do they not oppress wemen and children quite as much as men and adults ? Then the agricultural social werkshop, and the workshop of exchange, sale, or purchase, ought to be organised simulten-ously with the industrial social workstop. The commencement of this great work is pointed out to us by the very circumstances in which we are at pre sent placed. Everybedy must be struck by two great facts, which are aggravated in proportion to our advance-by a twofold tendency, which at once menaces us with the repletion and the pauperism-the too much and the too little-of the state of society in Ergland. Disaster devastates the ranks of the masters, and idle-

labour is wholly suspended, and a large number of operatives, unclassified and floating, remain excluded rom the labours of the nation. Every day we are visited by the heads of all sorts of establishments, who come to abandon to us their implements of labour, requesting us to substitute the agency

ness caps the energies of the people; in many workshops

of the State for their own, in order to save the wages of their numerous employes. As to the unemployed opera tives, they rush to us in crowds. A merciless necessity, therefore, is about to bend the will of the legislature; wants so imperious must be sa-

tisfied. 1. The State ought to step, or at least diminish the the Ecno, Killarnes, thereupon, Suggested by a rig- disasters of private trade, to save the masters by purchasing their implements whenever it may be convenient so to do, and when they themselves make the offer. The State ought also to save the operatives by husbanding the means of continuing their labours. This is the twofold object which we propose to attain is elaborating the plan of social workshops for trade, to which we have already drawn your

2. The State ought to create new centres of labour an i projuction, to which all the unclassed, unoccupied. mitted immediately, and find prosperity, security, dignity, and liberty. In order to meet this pressing necessity, we propose, as a measure air ady in principle adopted, the redemption of the railroads, canale, and mines, in order that they may be immediately transformed into social work bops, into dockyards of the Re-

With the same object in view, we propose the creation of agricultural workshops in different parts of the to ons may find an out'et.

We propose entrepots and bezaars, with the object of regulating exchanges, of introducing truth and sincerity sometimes trade coase to require. into business transactions, of simplifying the circulation, dustrial credit on new bases, and of rendering the use of paper money general.

3 The State ought to insure the financial resources of all these establishments, to found a system of territoriel and commercial credit, and for this purpose to large number of labourers, the works of the factory decree an entemble of institutions or economical combinations corresponding with the exigencies of an unpreerdested erate of things. We consequently propose to transform the system o

banks and assurances into national institutions; to apare to be associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the form of awkward and unmorning freek coat and blance of the contract the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the form of the contract to the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the contract to the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the contract to the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the contract to the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the contract to the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the contract to the associated for agricultural and industrial lation of the contract to the co propriets to the special budget of the organisation of bours, and the profits to be divided are to consist of the labour all the profits accraing from the creation of the produce of the two eccupations combined. bazaars and entrepôts, with the economy of which you will soon be made acquainted. We siso propose a project for the organisation of ter-

ritorial credit, according to which hypothecary debts

president is proscribed by the bourgeoisie.

may be redeemed and capital placed at the disposal of | The wages will be paid weekly; but, exclusive of these the agriculturists on reasonable terms. Other practical conceptions which we are claborating, share of the profits. especially that of an unique tax, will complete this en- In fix ng the rate of wages the average actual rate of

it is not our business to make a tabula rasa of the vesliges of a long past in one moment, but in a manner to the savings realised in the exp nditure by consumption engraft the future on the present, To sum up, we submit to discussion two very distinct orders of measures—on the one hand, social workshops better the condition of the labourers in a very remarkof agriculture and trade, to be organised on the new able manner. bases of association and mutual dependence; and, on the other, institutions to be founded, modified, or trans- case, by the reserve fund, to which we are about to

formed. And, first, we will develope our ideas respecting the

out the Republic. 1. AGBICULTURE.

Agriculture offers to labour a vast and fruitful fielda field almost unlimited. Agriculture permits the con stant apportionment of production to the wants and the resources of consumption-it off rs to labourers a permanent occupation and certain remuneration. A full or profit. developement may be given to agriculture without any fear of addisg to the accumulation of markets or depreclating produce-without any fear of ruining neighbour ing workshops and displacing, instead of succouriny, of wages.

The cultivater lives on the soil, on the produce of the soil, and has no need of purchasers. His existence does association; not depend, like that of the operative, on the vicissitudes of commerce, chance, political crises, the closing up of fund, appropriated to the realisation of a mutual dea distant outlet, or an unforeseen catastrophe. The operative employed in trade can only live on conagricultural produce, strictly speaking, may be consumed by the producers themselves.

toils—to develop their activity and intelligence in the in particular, but to all collectively. open air, surroun led by the splendour of nature. pine away and perish for want of light and air; it ex comploy the aggregate capital,

labour; it devotes them to misery, immorality, and too

often, to premature death. France is certainly not over-populated, but the population is very badly distributed. A better distribution must be effected; the descrit tracts of land in the country must be peopled with the surplus population of the towns: the majority of labourers must make an influx | the profits. into the fields, and be employed in the work of husbandry; the superabundant population of the manufacturing towns must be allured to these agricultural colonies. The inevitable result of the voluntary emigration of a certain number of labourers would be the housekeeping. On the other hand, the asylum, the amelioration of the condition of the urban operatives. the diminution of the number of the unemployed, the infantine education, and the colony will provide for the absorption of a part of the labour offered, the conse- expenses entailed by sickness, and the maintenance of the Eurapean world, find themselves abandoned to a quant abolition of the system of underselling between starving competitors, and the raising of the prices of the manufacture or the rate of wages.

> created. We propose the foundation in each department of

Agricultural working depots or colonies must be

cical schools of agriculture; they would guarantee to colony will be admitted to the courses gratia, every labourer not only the right to work, but also the right to the implements of labour and the fruits of toil, the right to education, the free development of the fa | sexes. culties, and the sweets of existence.

epecial purpose. This sum would not be raised by loan in the country, where they would entail less expense, means of increased imposts. They would be furnished by new seurces of public revenue-fruitful sources which only require to be drawn upon. We will inform you preseatly how, without adding to the charges which now burden the citizens, but rendering real services to society at the same time, the State might increase the annual receipts of the national treasury by several hun

These colonies, in our opinion, ought to be organised in the following manner:-A credit of 160 000 000f., destined for the establish

ment of agricultural colonies, would be placed at the disposal of the State. These colonies would be the property of the nation. In the first instance, one colony would be created in each department, with power to increase the number, if necessary. Each colony ought to be composed of about 100 families.

Each colony would be directed by an agronomist who would represent the State, and command and superintend the labourers. This director would choose his principal assistants, and form his equadron of contre maitres. When the colony was in full activity, and the inha-

bitants had had time to form an acquaintance with each other, the contre maitres would be chosen by the director from the candidates designated by the colonists themselves. One-third, at least, of the personnel of the colony

would be composed of cultivators, another third of mechanics, whose labours are necessary to agriculture- production and consumption. such as smiths, wheelwrights, masons, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, wooden shoe- develop to you its minutest details. makers, barners makers, and farriers; finally, the last third would consist of manufacturing operatives taken from the towns.

edge of a trade and indisputable probity and morality. lised assurances, and the annual profits of the national The preference would be given to the largest and poorest families

The director would decide upon admissions in the first instance, but as soon as the personnel of the colony was partially formed, none would be admitted without the concurrence of the committee of manage-

This committee of management, composed of fifteen members elected by the colonists at large, would deliberate on all the interests of the association, and superintend the carrying on of its affairs under the presidency of the director.

The committee would also decree exclusions, but only after formal inquiry and judicial sentence, signed by two-thirds of the members. The colonies would be subject to the unitarian

families. The colonists would be lodged in one vast edifice, di-

commodious lodging, clean, salubrious, well warmed members convened for that especial purpose. and lighted, the whole for a very moderate rent; for every body knows that the construction of a vast edifice calculated to lodge 100 families, costs less than 100 isolated

There will also be common halls, rooms for meeting and reading, a library, books, journals, all the conveniences met with in towns, all that facilitates intercourse and renders life attractive. There would be an economical kitchen, where alimentary substances would be prepared and sold at cost price; there would even be lavatories and common washhouses. In this magner the colonists would enjoy all the ad-

vantages of aggregate and social life, and all the savings of which consumption on a large scale permits the realisation, and, nevertheless, every one would have his home, his domestic fireside, his interior, where he might isolate himself and cut himself off from all communication as it in an inviolable sanctuary.

Speculation amongst associates is prohibited. There would be neither shops nor merchants in the colony. All the provisions would be purchased wholesale by the managing committee, and sold at cost price. For the establishment of these colonies waste lands belonging to the communes may be purchased.

Lands may be till d, ponds drained, marshes rerdered salubrious, and new territories conquered for cul-Private property may be bought, and, if necessary, the law of expropriation appealed to, for the colonies are in

the highest degree, establishments of public utility. A large domain may be taken, already furnished with a suitable habitation and agricultural implements, &c. to parliament, therefore the club demand Equal Elec. bers 63 to 26. There are still chateaux in France which the owners | toral Districte. would willingly give up to the State, and old feudal lands which might become magnificent colonies.

By cultivating waste lands susceptible of fertility-

be increased. The colonists would combine agricultural with industrial labours, but agriculture would be the fundamental basis. Even now this combination has become a necessity both to agriculture and to trade, a question of prosperity or decay, of life or death. Thanks to this combination, every one might change his occupation, and find rest from the toil of the workshop in the recreation tion of agricultural workshops in different parts of the French territories, where the surplus population of the realise the abundance of all things, we must be able to turn to account all available forces of the time and of the physical power which sometimes agriculture and

> during the intense heats of summer and the long nights | wards will entitle the subscriber to his receipt of mem- that request could not be conceded. of winter-great activity may be applied to mechanics, bership. When, on the contrary, seed time or harvest requires, at a given moment, the simultaneous co-operation of a would be suspended, and the cultivation of the fields exclusively attended to. This would be a fruitful marriage

of agriculture and trade. The colonists are to be mutually dependent. They

on the gross produce of the colony. These wages will be uniform for labourers of the same class, but there may be several diff. rest categories. The Council of Administration appointed by the colo-\* This Committee has now ceased to exist, and its nists, and presided over by the director, will determine amount of £1,483,518, yielding an annual income of be is used for York in the room of the late Mr B. Yorks, the various categories, and fix the rate of wages for each, £784,171, is held in trust.

fixed wages, all the associates will have a right to a

samble of measures destined to serve as a means of every profession and every district will be assumed as transition from the old to the new order of things; for the basis of the minimum. This average rate taken as the minimum on one side, on a large scale, on the other, and finally, the right to a division or a traction of the profits, will immediately

The minimum of wages will be guaranteed, in every

After the deduction of the amount of the wages the agricultural workshops, the commercial bazaars and en- expenses (whatever they may be) of the operations, and trepots, the unitarian organisation of assurances, and the charges of keeping materials in repair, &c., will be the national or State banks to be established through- Invied on the gross produce, and, lastly, interest at 3 per cent, on all the capital invested for the profit of the State. These expenses and interest will form part of the annual expenses, and be placed to the debit of the association. The colonists will thus pay an annual interest of 3 per cent, to the State on all the capital cost of the colony. The surplus of gross produce will form the net produce This profit will be thus divided :-

1. One fourth will be levied for the profit of the State. o serve to found new colonies (special appropriation.) 2 Another portion will be devoted to the formation of distress-without fear of throwing upon the streets a fund for the maintenance of the aged and the sick of poor labourers employed elsewhere, or lowering the rate the colony. Out of this fund the physicians will be paid, and the expenses of pharmacy and infirmaries, &c., defrayed. All these expenses will be supported by the 3. Another fourth part will serve to form a reserve

pendence amongst the different colonists and all the social ateliers of the republic. In this manner the dition of finding an outlet for his produce; whereas workshops or colonies, reduced one year to a state of distress, may be succoured by the more prosperous. This reserve fund, formed by a retoution of one-fourth of the profits of all the colonies and ateliers, will soon Agriculture is favourable to the health and the mo rality of the labourers; it enables them to vary their form a considerable capital, which will belong to nobody

The reserve fund of all the ateliers of France will be Manufacturing industry, on the contrary, accumulates | confided under the surveillance or the state, to a supenumes beings in towns by thousands, in fithy and undrior council of administration, which, in contingent healthy houses, in which m n, women, and children cases, will have to distribute relief, and moreover, to

hausts the operatives by the exc se of a monotogous 4. Finally, the last fourth of the profits will be appropriated to the colonists, and divided amongst them in proportion to the number of days' labour annually performed by each associate; all working days being considered equivalent.

> Now, as in the industrial agricultural ateliers, advan tage may be taken of the weakest powers and the most limited understandings, the father of a numerous family

> will not have, as now, to support ulone the expenses of creche, and the gratuitous school, will take charge of invalids and aged persons from the relief fund.

fruitful sources of income .social agricultural ateliers, placed under the direction of a: the expense of the state, the departments, and the These establishments would be theoretical and prace the budget of Public Instruction; the children of the 2. Asylums to be founded for the incapacitated is.

hourer; houses of retreat for aged persons of both 3. The charitable establishments now situate in the

gardening operations. 4 Orpi an and foundling asylums.

The children will be brought up as cultivators of the As living is chapper in the country, it will be the intra rest of the state, the departments, and the communis, which support the expenses of these charitable institut ons, to come to an understanding with the manage. ment of the colony, and they may thus reduce the civil list of distress, or extend their relief to a larger number

of unfortunates. If the invalids, the infirm, the aged, the in ligent, and the fatherless, maintained at great expense in the towns, were transferred to the colonies, the latter would be fur-

with the manure which a numerous population would colonies, as well as between all the workshops placed under state supervision. These workshops would naturaily become customers of each other, and regulate the

exchanges of commodities amongst themselves. Each would produce, in preference, the article in the production of which it most excelled, either by reason of the nature of the soil, or its geographical site, or the superior qualifications of the people. The State, as supreme dir ctor, will combine and distribute the labour, distribute the orders, and maintain the equilibrium of

Such is a summary of our plan. We shall have to It now remains for us to explain by the aid of what resources the State may be enabled to found colonies. These resources will be furnished to us by the produce of The qualification for admission would be the know- the magazines and the commercial bazaars, the centra-

( To be continued.)

THE MIDDLE CLASS MOVEMENT.

were then read and adopted:-

RESIDENT SUFFRAGE.

and are unconvicted of crime. QUALIFICATION FOR RIPRESENTATIVES. 2 - That all born subjects of these realms shall be tions as regards the proposed plan. rects, and at not less than the annual value of £200 and and Lord INGESTRE. professional pursuits, and who shall obtain the majority Hume, Mr J. L. Ricando, and Mr Mirchell.

of votes in the manner hereinafter indicated. MODE OF VOTING -THE BALLOT. classes from intimidation and loss, and to enable them to ported. execute the elective franchise for the benefit of the com-

munity, their votes shall be taken by ballet. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS 4.-Perceiving the gross inequalities in numbers in this club deem it just that the country shall be divided Eces, 62; majority agains: the motion, 34.

DUBATION OF PARLIAMENTS. the colonists would be placed in the most favourable duration of septennial parliaments is scarcely three years, subject should be renewed. and necessitous portion of the population may be adcile the working masses with the middle classes, by in-

sisting on the abolition of the septennial act, and the in order to effect :

1st .- Resident Suffrage. 2nd .- Income Qualification for Members. 5rd .- Vote by Ballot. 4th .- Equal Electoral Districts.

Signed, by order of the Meeting, CHARLES JOHN SMITH, Chairman. EDWARD PORTWINE, Secretary. Committee Rcoms, 94, Wardour-street.

A brilliant comet, known as Halley's, which only to S panish affairs, the government, and Mr Bulwer. In the first instance, the wages of labour will be levied introduces itself to the netice of the world every hundred years, will, it is understood, make its ap. Bill were considered and agreed to, the Poorhouses pearance in the present year. It appears, from the report of the Commissioners

of Charities, that landed and funded property to the

Imperial Barnament.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

HOUSE OF BORDS .- The only business of importance in this house was the second reading of Lord Stan- jes y, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct with work at its close. Lord Campbell, Lord Redestale, Lord Brougham, and others made objections to the Bill. but it was ultimately read a second time without a divi-

sion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NAVIGATION LAWS -After some opposition to the proposal to go into Committee on these Laws, the ministers carried their point, and Mr LAB WOHERE rose to redeem the pledge given in her Mato recommend to the consideration of Parliament the every dioce e they anded to weaken, and not to laws which regulated the navigation of the United King. | strengthen, the Christianity of the country. To begin don. If the changes which he was about to recommend were of a more vital and extensive character than any previously accomplished, he must remind the committee, that of late years everything else had been olianging around us. The emercipation of the South Aunerican colonies, the invention of steam navigation, the rivalry created by the long continuance of peace in comin the system of protection, were all circumstances which stall, thus adding £5:000 to the income of the Chapter, rendered it necessary to consider what effect had been There was, moreover, an extensive and expensive estaproduced upon them by the Navigation Laws. He ad blishment at each cathedral; precentors, vicars choral, of Richard II. down to the time of the Cammonwealth, what was all this for ! What were the duties performed and traced them subsequently to the celebrated statute | cl oly that these establishmen as xisted only for the actual of the 12th of Charles II., and the Statute of Fraude, extinction of religion in their respective districts. What which had left their impress very strongly on the laws was provided for the congregation -- so much being prostill in force. He then described the Navigation Laws as vided for the clergy. In Canterbury there were cathethey now existed. They rested on three statutes-the dral service per ormed by the Chapter and the cathe-8th and 9th of Victoria, c. 38, which was now the dralostablishments, and the parochial services performed statute navigation law of the kingdom; the 8th and by clorgy principally in the paironage of the Chapter Now, 9th of Victoria, c. 19, which was an aut for as to the former, one main reason for the preservation of the registering of British vess is; and the 7th these establishments was the maint name of daily estprovisions of these acts, be next proceed to atute the on the Church, nor very namerous audiences to the carbeprofit of long voyages; and the third, to secure to our | Durham, the functionaries present on one day were selves the indirect trade of every country in the world. thirty, and the audience only four. So at York, Peter-Now, he thought that we could not leave the principles borough, Wells, Carlisle, Rochester, and even Oxford, by which we strove to carry out those objects without similar results had been obtained. There was to much traced what he called the mischievous results of those endowed The Sunday services were not materially difworked in the colony will have a right to participate in port in Europe goods the produce of any country in Asia, ad quately appreciated, it would be in cathedral cities: merce had outgrown those regulations; they might be in proportion to the richness of the Chapters, was the all very well formerly, but now, when the facilities of poverty of the parcehial clergy. In Canterlucy, out of commerce were so much increased, the results of them could not be otherwise than disastrous to ourselves. But we ought not only to consider the mischief which contributions. Indeed, the clergy of that city had prethese regulations caused to ourselves; we ought also to sented a memorial to the Euclesiastical Commissioners. consider the trade with other countries which they abso- praying for some provision from the incomes of suplutely prevented. He then adverted to the effect of our pressed stalls Yet that memorial reasonable as it was, which will become certain causes of prosperity and provisions to secure to ourselves the indirect or carrying had been rejected, though not one of the cherry had £200 trade to this country. The committee, however, would and several had not £100 a year. The who'e number widely mistake the question which it was then cailed of persons attending divine service in the churches of

residents who have attained the age of twenty one years, delay for so painful and deplorable a state of things. He from the mouth of a chargement:who shall have been resident for the period of six months proposed during the present session to introduce two

in the tenements for which they claim to vote. Provided bills for the benefit of the shipping interest—one, to taken his family to the water side. He sends his groom the merchant scamen's fund.

upwards, derived from trade, real cetate, commercial or The speakers in favour of the proposed plan were Mr have to wait an hour and three quarters before the service

chairman reported progress, and the house resumed.

on which the people ought to elect their representatives which proposition was lost by a majority of 37; the num- mi'es across the country to a village where the iccum-5.—Great injustice is perpetrated against the nation, again discussed, Mr Labouchene intimating that the bishop as to the absolute necessity of two sermous a day. in consequence of the law which empowers representational stand on the paper for Thursday, when Ten miles are to be gone over to get bome. Pony is

The house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16. HOUSE OF LORDS .- Pensions to Spanish Repugees. enactment of a law, making the duration of parliament - The Marquis of L ND NDERRY, in submitting a motion relative to pensions paid to Spanish refugees in this The Metropolitan Political Club carnestly request the country, asserted his besief that £20,000 a year at least names, and of the sums paid to each. The Marquis of Lanso was stated that the utmost

The Duke of Wellington observed that the amount,

ancient costume of Germany, and to do away with country. his mosticn as suggested, and withdrew another relative 'The Commons' amendments to the Removal of Aliens

> (Irsland) B.li read a second time, and their lordships ad-HOUSE OF COMMONS. - A new writ was ordered to Lord G. Bentiner gave notice of a motion for returns, a year, and the aggregate of the incomes of the

with the object of showing the effects of F ee Trade on poor rates, the price of bread, the rate of wages, &c. CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES .- Mr HORSMAN rose to move thatan humble address be presented to her Ma-

ley's Bill for the better arrangement of Rarliamentary an inquiry to be made into the state of our cathedral and business, and by which his Lordship pr. poses to amend collegiate churches, with a view of ascertaining whether the present system, which keeps their Lordships idle at they may not be rendered more conducive to the services the commencement of the Session, and overwhelms them of the Church and the spiritual instruction of the people, He said he should not attempt to show how far these establishmen's had answered the end of their institution. He desired not to describe their encient origin, but their present decay. His proposition was, that they had been instituted and codowed for religious purposes; and that, though for a me centuries they had unswered their object, they had long ceased to do 52, and had become causes of the decay of religion, the injury of the Church, jesty's speech at the commencement of the session, and and the increase of dissent. He could show that in with the archapiscopal see of Canterbury-premising that he spoke of the legal, and not the actual state of things, for many existing abuses had been prospectively provided against by the legislature. In that see the stalls had been reduced to sixty, and the income was £20,000, of which £8,000 were divided among the Chapter, the Dean having two shares; and, in addimercial matters, the great changes which we had made tion to this, each Canon might hold a living with his verted to the changes made in those laws from the time cheristers, librarians, &c. The question to be asked was, when our present colonial system first came into force, or the advantages derived? It was notorious and melanand 8 h of Victoria, c. 112, which consolidated the laws vice in all its beauty and solemnity. But the mode in relating to merchant-seamen. Having bri-fly stated the | which he services were performed by ught not any credit reasons why, in his opinion, they ought to be altered. | drat. In Canterbury cathedral (a most favourable instance) The first object of them was to secure to ourselves the the attendance hardly equalled the number of those officelonial trade; the second, to secure to ourselves the cially engaged in the performance of the services. In applying to them large and fundamental changes. He return, therefore, for these establishments so richly this real m from importing into this country from any | services of the Church were appropriately performed and Africa, or America, except in British bottoms. Com- but the reverse was the fact; for it was the rule, that fifteen pariab church a, only one had a clergyman supported by law; all the rest were sustained by voluntary pupils paying annual stipends, and bursars maintained upon to decide, if it supposed that it would be able to Canterbury last Sunday were 5 700; those attending in retain this carrying trade to the exclusion of other coun- Dissenting chapels 4 850; though accommodation in the commune; the professors will naturally be paid at of tries. The time was fast approaching when we could not former was for 8,000, and in the latter for only 8 800, be able to trade with any foreign nation on equal terms. There was also another important point. Dr Chalmers Having thus stated to the house what the law was, and said, if you wish to Christianise the man, educate the having explained his reasons for believing that we could | child; and while, in Canterbury, there were 650 children not maintain it in its present state conducively with our instructed in the Sunday scho la of the Church there own interests, he then prososed to explain the altera. were 840 instructed in the schools of Desent. All this tions which he proposed to make in it. Beginning with was easily secounted for. It would be expected that A sum of 100,000,000f, would be appropriated to this centre of towns, and which would be far better placed those parts of the system which he did not propose to in the churches of such a city the services we uld be well alter, he observed, that it was not his intextion to re- and efficiently performed; but the fact was hardly any or taken from the normal budget or the ordinary reand where the pensionnaires would lead a happier life, at ceipts; they would not be levied upon the taxpayers by the same time that they might make themselves useful in consting trade of the country, although he was convinced that if that trade were thrown open to foreigners and he believed that more was to be apprehended from it would produce no evil, so sufficiently was that trade the concealment than the disclosure of the truth. Still protected by its own nature. Neither did he intend to less care was taken by the Chapter of the rural parishes propose any alterations in the laws which restricted our entrusted to their care, in few of which there were restfisheries to British vessels. Having made these two dent clergy, Church schools, or regular Sunday services. reservations, he proposed to deal in a very large and ge. Nor was the case better with respect to the charities of neral manner with the remainder of the system of our the Church. In Canterbury, for instance, the poor were navigation laws. Having looked into that part of our defrauded of the benefit of a most benevolent charity, the system which prevented the introduction into the 'Society of Poor Brethren.' The Archdeacon, who had United Kingdom of the produce of Asia, Africa, and the right of nomination, had abused it by applying it in America, from any port of Europe, and into that part | favour of dependendent parishioners and servants of his of it which protected our carrying trade, he was con- own. Ney, one of the richest men in the city, named vinced that we had no real interest in maintaining either Austen, had been nominated Prior of the 'Po-r Brothwith respect to those countries which were inclined to ren.' (A laugh.) Mrs Austen had been made a 'poor reciprocate with us. He therefore proposed by act of sister-(laughter)-and Miss Austen another 'poor sismanufactured produce, and the soil would be enriched parliament to strike from the statute-hook both those ter. (Loud laughter.) Nor was this all. As Prior, Mr regulations. He advised the house, however, not to Austen had the control of the property, and let it to one degrive the Queen in Council of that power which she of his sons-whether for a small rent or no rent none had always hitherto possessed, of imposing counter- can tell; but all the city was scandalised by the flarrent dependence ought to be entertained between the different vailing duties on any foreign nation which treated our transaction. The Archdencen who thus dealt with this shipping with injustice. Such were the riews of Her sacred trust-the alms bequeathed for the support of M jesty's government as to the navigation laws, pro- poor and decayed mon-had not less than £3 200 a year perly so called. He then called attention to the from various cources. He would now go to Lincoln. enactments which regulated the character of British where the Chapter of four divided an income of unwards vessels. In exposing the British shipowner to unre- of £6,000. Here, however, the Commissioners had not stricted competition with the shipowner of every part of made any reduction, but had add d another stall, and the world, we ought to afford him every facility to obtain | 1-ft the Chapter uncontrolled, without any restriction as his ship at the cheap strate. He therefore proposed to to the application of any future increase of its income. enact, that it should not be necessary that his ship This principle could nowhere be so improper as in the should be British built. He also proposed that a ship case of Lincoln, for the Chapter had formerly reprebuilt by a British subject abroad should be entitled to sented their income as likely to diminish, whereas is British registry. With respect to manning, he proposed had increased, and each Canon received not less than to leave it still necessary that in British resselvemployed £2 000 a year, inclusive of his living. What were the in the coasting trade the crew should all be British sen- duties performed for such incomes ? He had nev r been men. In British vessels engaged in the foreign trade he able to discover. In answer to inquiries from the comrequired that three-fourths of the crew should still be missioners, the Dean had answered that his duties were British seamin and only one-fourth foreigners. He also | the usual duties of a Dean'-(A laugh)-and the subproposed to admit Laccars to the character of British | Dean had said his duty was to assist the Deun seamen—a privilege to which they were entitled by their Laughter)—while the Canons had answered in the same g od conduct, their skill, and their filelity. He also way as the Dean. It was wer h while mentioning that proposed to take away the necessity imposed on the in Cante bury, the Chapter maintained that twelve was British sh powner of taking apprentices. The operation the proper number of Canons; whereas in Lincoln, the of the apprentice system was inconvenient and burden. Campter had as stronuously protested against any insome on the shipowner. The law required that one ax h | crease of their number, from an obvious objection to the THE RULES AND OBJECTS OF THE METROPOLITAN part of the crew should consist of apprentice boys, and diminution of their incomes which would result from & POLITICAL CLUB .- At a meeting of the triends of by so doing created a glut in the labour market, and so division of it among a greater number. Within a cir-Liberty, Order, and Peace, held at 94, Ward ur. dreve the able bodied seamen out of our own mercantile cumference of ten or twolve miles of Lincoln were street, on Thursday, April 20th, 1848, Mr Charles navy into that of Sweden or America. He abrogated seventy five parishes, having amongst them only thirty J. Smith in the chair. An address, marked No. 2. entirely the present law. As to the coasting trude of the resident incumbents, and to elve resident curates—in all was adopted, and ordered to be printed for general colonies, he proposed to reserve it to the colonies, as he forty-two elergymen for seventy-five parishes. No less distribution. The following rules and regulations had done to the mother country. He should leave, how. than thirty-four had no clargyman of any kind, resident ever, to each colony, if it thought fit, to throw open its within their bounds; in eight cases the efficiating 1 -That this association be denominated the Metro- consting trade by an act of the colonial legislature. Such clergyman was resident in Lincoln, either in consequence politan Political Club,' and consist of all persons fa. were the outlines of the measure which he now submitted of connection with the cathedral, or some other cause: system, and the principle of culture by associated vourable to the advancement of useful and practical to the consideration of parliament, and which, after full and in twenty-two cases the minister who efficiated on and mature consideration, he deeme d to be conducive to Sunday resided in some more or less distant parish. Of 2 .- That the association be governed by a president, the great in erests of the country. While the character the seventy-five, forty four were held in plurality : of vided into as many separate apartments as there might vice-presidents, an executive committee, and a general of British seamen for handling their ships stood as high the seventy-five, for y-five were held by mon-resiseverywhere prevalent in town and country—in the farm be families. Each family would have a spacious and council, secretary, or accretaries, elected annually by the as ever, yet, owing to the incapacity and want of intelligence on the part of the masters of British vessels, and sonage-houses; of the seventy five, there were more it was even stated owing to their low system of morality | than sixty in which there was only one service on a and imperfect discipling, British ships were fest losing Sunday. The working clergy in these parishes gone. 1 -To convene public meetings in London or in the their character in the commercial market of the world, rally suffered severe privations, and two of them had nocountry-to disseminate tracts, and institute lectures for The consequence was, that merchants trusted their car- totally died of starvation. To show the laborious nature the purpose of impressing on the Crown, the Government goes to the ships of America, and Bremen, and Sweden, of the duties imposed upon the working clargy, he and the Legislature, the imperative necessity for an im- rather than to the ships of England, and the house and would read to the house a communication which he mediate extension of the elective franchise to all male the government were bound to provide a remedy without had received, and which contained a statement taken "The rector of a rich living, sixteen miles off, has

that such persons are not in receipt of parochial relief, amend the system of light duties, and another to regulate to our friend the pars n to know if he can take his duty' at half-past ten o'clock next Sunday morning. After a conversation involving questions and explana- Our friend says 'No,' he is engaged at that hour, but he will take it at twelve o'clock. There being no one class eligible to represent the people in parliament, provided Mr Robinson rose in opp-sition to the motion, and was at hand, twelve o'clock is fixed accordingly, and the distheir incomes are rated in such manner as the law di. followed by Lord G. BENTINCE Mr HENLEY Mr HUDSON, tant parishioners of the rich rector, who come to the Church at the usual hour, find to their surprise that they begins. Well, at half-past ceven o'clock on the Sanday Coptain Hannis moved the postponement of the sub. morning the parson, leaving his own parish, canters off ject for a fortuight, by which time the committee of the on the pony to do duty sixteen miles away at a little 3.—That in order to protect the industrious and other House of Lords, sitting upon the subject, would have re- church of which he is curate. This service begin at ten c'clock, so he gets through it pretty quick, gives a This proposition was opposed by Mr Labouchere, and, short sermon, and gets it over by twenty minutes to after some convergation, on a motion to that effect, the twelve o'clock, just in time to do, by fast riding, the three miles that are necessary to bring L'm to the eb-Captain Hannis then moved the adjournment of the sentes incumbent's church. The service there is got the various constituencies of Great Britain and Ireland, debate for a fortnight, the house dividing :- Ayes, 28; through as rapidly as the other, and then catching the poor pony, who had been nibbling in the churchyard into districts, and that population should be the basis Col. Sibrione moved the adjournment of the house, whilst his master was preaching, away they gallop fifteen bent is ill and also wants acaistance. Here the services The period at which the house should go into come commences at three o'clock, and they just arrive in time. mittee, with a view to the resumption of the debate, was It is only a half's rvice, the rector not agreeing with the Inds, the saleable value of which is now insignificant— tives to hold their seats for seven years. The average Lord John Russell would intimate the day on which the pretty tired, but stands it likes war-horse. On they get gregation waiting to see if 'Parson will give 'em 'ere a service. This makes his fourth, and he is pretty tired of 'Dearly beloved brethren' when he has got to the end ef it. 'This,' said a clergyman of the neighbourhood ot Lincoln tome, 'this I did eight Sundays renting in the dog days," 'But I have done some header work than co operation of the middle classes with the working-men, was paid to these recipients, and moved for a list of their that, said he. 'Surely, never!' I exclaimed, 'I assure you I have; once when M ....., who is very fond of shooting, had gone to the moors, and his neighbour Camount paid in any one year was £18,090, in 1823; but had gone to the lakes. John K \_\_\_\_ s trother cled. He since that period there had been a gradual decrease, until sent to me to askif I could take his daty. I replied that the amount had reached £1 777, the number of recipients it was impossible. 'Moster, Sir.' said his servant, 'will In order to defray the incidental expenses of this as-When there is no work going on in the fields—when sociation, the executive committee appeal to all reformers the not lemarquis as far as possible, but trust d he would zee one of his bun ers (he is a famous sportemen) to and reducing the expenses of trade, of establishing inductive greater and donations. One shilling and upnot insist upon the many the man of the parties being given, as
meet me in Lincoln, I'll my to take his service at six in
the season is unfavourable, during troot, raise, and snow,
for the property of memory the men of the property of memory to the season is unfavourable, during troot, raise, and snow,
for the property of memory to the property of the property o the evening " I started at eight in the morning, and rodo to M\_ shifteen miles & rvice at heli prei t n o'clock. M has two churches, and it is two miles to small as it had now become, was given in charity to inthe second, but I wanaged to take that at one o'clock. dividuals who had performed service to the British army C---'s parish was not for off. That duty I , or over by in the time of need, and the pensions were not given on any political or other ground whatever. He trusted the ball-past three o'clock. Then to Liscoln as bard as I nom s of those receiving aid would not be published, 28 could gallop Found a spleadid more uniting me. Put The Prussian Reformers intend to revert to the many of them might eventually return to their own my own pony into the ctable, and gell'of el t u relies to John K -- 's church, which I received by six o'clock. This I continued to do for three Sundays in the month of August, and, to make matters worse, on one of those days I was overtaken and drenched by an autumnal

thunder-storm " He sirmly believed that the ughout the country not one r flecting chargyman failed to deplore this sect of things. The churches in Lincoln for Instruce, were poorlidecayed, dil. il lated edificis, as ill served as at Chairfility. The highest income of any of the clergy was \$2150



whole amounted to less than the income of one Canon-There are the services on Sunday; and only about: 2,000 that Mr Cozden be discharged from attendance on the (Hear, hear ) Out of thirteen cherches, not haif were Per to two services on Sunday; and only Buouts, over the following of the Dersons ont of a population of 12,000 attended. Could Slave Trade Committee, and that Mr Cardwell, Sir E. N. Buxton, and Viscount Brackley, be added.

all this be heard without sorrow and shame? And was it wise to permit it to continue? The attendance at Cathedrals was always cold and lif-less, and often of an infinitely werse character. The Dean of Lincoln had fasued a notice, stating that persons were admitted in o the stells not suited for such places, and who taked. laughed, and jested, and otherwise behaved irreverantly; and directing that such persons should be removed. This notice was no doubt proper, but what a picture did it present of the character of the congregation at such excred edifices. Yet this was not owing to any other cause than the abuses which existed in cathedral esta-Mishmen.s; for he was convinced that throughout the country the despest reverence was f.lt for those cene rable edifices, of which one of their warmest admircra

These splendid structures of an earlier age Stisme the weak efforts of the atest stage: Say, whence the skill such darker times possessed?

In those rude days men gave to God their best! persuaded that the inquiry asked for would be produc-

Sir R. Incuis exonerated the cathedral corporations from the accusations Lvelled against them, and decised that perliament had any right to take from them their

Mr Agur WBY cited the case of Carlisle as corroborative of Mr Horsman's charge. Colonel Sibillory said there were certain persons to that house who made a practice of roaming about themselves, or of seeking for some imper inent commission, courses no even to nonce, much reset to reply to, the Company in a position to obtain a certificate of method of elegations made by such individuals respect. ing the sets of eccl. sinstical bodies, said the conduct and | complete registration? character of the dignituries of whom well was spoken.

(Cheers and 1 nghter ) He happened to be informed, thought be was justified in maintaining it; but if be refusing to sauction the bill, it was his determination to select the cities of Lincoln, Carlisle, and Casterbury son who held the position he held with regard to a sofor his attacks? There could be me reason, unless it ciety numbering 100,000 persons. was that the hou, member had found it difficult to o's

(Cheers ) It would have been more christianlike, more complete registration of the Company. cheritable, and more becoming a member of the Estab. lished Church, to stand forward in defence of the cl zracter and conduct of the clergy of the Church than to endeavenr to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Hr Hon Man denied having made any charge against Individuals, least of all any individual connected with the gallantofficer. He certainly found in the clergy list tie of the trades to the following nam of the gallant officer's brother as the incumbent

sis ed to be worth £1,500 a year. (Cheers) He (Mr He :man) had made no charges against individuals; it and following days, are desired to make immediate was the system only that he had attacked. Mr GLADITONE said the question was, whether the when they will be forthwith despatched. state of the law with respect to cathedral establishments should be permitted to exist; and his opinion was that such an amendment might be made as would enable

of Washinghor.ugh, in Lincolnshire, but he was evi-

the enthedrels to do more for learning, and for parochial ministry, than at present they are able to accomplish, But he did not think that any special inquiry was called Lord J. Russell, while willing to assent to the proposition that it would be right to take further measures

instruction of the people,

HE HOME, Mr GOULBURN, Mr HETWOOD, Sir E. BEX. TON, and Mr HINLEY made a few observations. Mr Horskin, in reply, denied that he had any desire to abolish cathedral institutions; his object was to render them more conducive to their original inten-

The motion was withdrawn. RUS-11.-Mr URQUEART then called the attention of the house to the relations of this country with Russia in reference to events in the north of Europe; in doing which he maintained the twofold proposition, that England had, in her relations with the north of Europe, negleored her own true interests, and that Russia had profited by her neglect and subserviency, and had entailed upon Europe a state of things which was dangerous to its rapose and independence, and obstructive to its further progress. He concluded by moving for papers, or unroted with the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, and with the affairs of Schleswig-Hotstein.

Mr HUME seconded the motion, being desirous that Mr Urquhart should have an opportunity of being heard,

Lord Palmerst in in avery brief speech, denied that the policy of England had ever been made subservient to the aggrandisement of Russia, or that it had, as alleged by the hon member, ever conformed to the prin. ciples which had actuated the Hily Alliance. The field, for the razor-grinders. Above all things, let it be papers for which the hon, member had moved would understood that promptitude in both these cases is of throw no light upon the affairs of Puland, which had been made the chief pretext for the metion which the hom. member had submitted. As to the papers connected with the Schleswig-Holstein question, he decidedly objected to their production, on the ground of the inconvenience to which it would lead, seeing that negociations were still pending on that subject. The noble lord conclud d by intimating his intention of epposing the

Mr Home, Lord D STUART, Mr BLICKSTONE, and Di Powerse addressed the house. Hr Usqueart then withdrew his motion.

Some returns were ordered, and the house adjourned. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.—Sir D. L. Evans moved the second reading of this May 29 h. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the bill, which had for its object to alter and amend the rate. paying clauses of the Reform Act. The bad result of there provisions was well known. He believed the right bon, member for Tamworth and the neble lord at the James Leach, are requested to communicate with head of the government had both at one time been dis qualified in consequence of their operation. In Marylebone, at the last election, no less than 16,000 well qualified voters were disfranchised under the same system. be held every Monday evening, at No 5 Galloway's-He believed if this bill were passed the franchise would be

The question having been put, a pause ensued, when Captain Harris said he did not understand the bill was \$9 beagreed to without discussion. He wished to record Sir G. Gart said when a similar bill was before the Mr Mark Parkinson Shears yard, Hartlepool

extended in the best way possible.

house two years ago, he gave his support to it, and he was favour. He had only refrained from rising before May 28th, and a camp meeting will be held at Berry I National Land Company; all expenses paid and because having heard no objection to the measure he Edge on the same day The friends and delegates Eligible for all Bullots to December next. Price £5 48. thought it unnecessary to say anything more upon the from other localities, attending the de egate and camp Address (pre paid) to C. H., Post-office, Braintree, Essex. The house divided-

For the second reading ... Against it ... ... ... 25-85
RAILWAYS. - Sir F. T. BARING moved the second reading of the Audit of Ballway Accounts Bill, the principle of which, he said, was to enable the minority of railway companies to compel the auditing of the accounts by a properly appointed and impartial person. Hr G. BANKES gave the Bill a decided opposition

and moved that it be read a second time that day six Hr Las moness warmly supported the Bill, and after a discussion in which Mr Henley and Mr Muntz spoke against, and Mr Aglionby infavour of the Bill, the house

For the second reading ... ... 38 Againse it ... 100

Majority against the Bill ... 62

The Bill was consequently thrown out Mr Bouverie moved the second reading of the Places for Sites for Worship (Scotland) Bill, Mr Ewarr seconded the motion.

The house divided without any discussion-For the s c and reading .. . . 80 Against it ... ... ... 25

Majority ... ... 55

The Bill was read a second time.

A still further discussion ensued on the usual question that the till be committed, which was fixed for the day evening next, May the 22nd, at the branch office, 7th of June, Mr Osward intimating that on that occa- back of the Three Horse Shoes. The members in sion he should move that the operation of the bill be ex- arrears with their local expenses, are requested to tended to the United Kingdom.

The report of the Joint-Stock Companies Bill having been further considered and agreed to, Mr Hurr moved

the nomination of a naval officer. Lord Palerston admitted its desirability, stating that he should certainly object to the nomination of Mr Cardwell, in consequence of that hon, gentleman's intimate connexion with the shipowners of Liverpool, who were presumed to be saterested in the trade.

Mr Cardwell was proceeding to reply in defence of the parties referred to by the noble lord, when the hour of six arrived, and the Speaker quitted the chair. (From our Third Edition of last week.)

PRIDAY, Mar 12. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- PRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL:

-Mr F. O'Connon moved that this bill he read a first time, which was agreed to. The second reading was fixed for Wednesday, June 14. REFERM -Mr Home read the terms of the resolution he intended to move on Exceedey week. The motion he would propose was - That this house, as at presenteon.

meens of confirming the accuracy of the statements. made by the hon, mover, but he knew enough to feel property, or the industry of the country, whence has large portion of the people. That, with a view to amend the national representation, leave be given to bring in bills for the purpose of providing—that the elective franchise : hall be so extended as to include householders that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration: of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the apportionment of members to population shall be mademore (qual."

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPARY -Sir B HALL said he wished to put a question to the honourable and to ferret out grounds of compl int, and little they cared learned member for Nottingham (Mr F. O'Connor) with whether there were just grounds of complaint, so that they could get up a good prima fasic grievance. (Cheers pany had, asyet, been only registered as a provisional and laughter) It seem d to him almost imp ssible. almost beneath a respectable member of that house—to condess nd even to notice, much lass to reply to, the cators of this Company, it was his intention to place

Mr O'Corror said, that as soon as the Company was established, he applied to the certifying barrister, Mr as he was approaching the house, that Er Horsman had as see was approximitely the nouse, that he more more land Pract then declared, in consequence of adjudgment which induly d in remarks upon the cathedral clergy of L n. and the defi d that honourable member or any had been delivered by Mr Justice Wightman, that he other honourable member to substantiate anything considered it was not in his power to certify the Company of the Company proving against the character or conduct of those clergymen. The hon, member had spoken of the destraction of the Church, and he had even gone so far as to say that one point, he (Mr. O'Connor) found that the expense of comclergyman had died of starvation; but what grounds had plete registration would be enormous. He learned the hon, member f r insinuating that such occurr nees that many companies were only provisionally registook place in the county of Lincoln! (Hear.) He de- tered, as that gave the members of the companies sufmand d from the hon member who had been working cient protection; but he was most anxious that this like a mole under ground, from what quarter he ob. Company should be completely registered. He was, howtained such a charge, or rather fabrication? (II ar.) He knew many most regions and indefatigable clarge, the necessity for complete registra in in this case, men connected with Lincoln Cathedral, and did the hon. He brought in such a bill at as early a period es member meen to charge them with a dereliction of daty to possible; it had been presented to the house, and had (Cheers.) He knew not of what religion the on, mem. been ordered to be printed; and he (Mr O'Coun.r) ber was, if any. (A laugh, and a call to order by the Speaker ) He had a strong opinion on that point, and ing. He might also state that, in the event of the house had said a word which was contrary to the rules of the cost what it might, to procure the complete registration house he withdrew it, (Hear, and a laugh.) But of the Company, for nothing would give him more ea-That right had the hon, member to bring charges disfaction than to be altogether discharged from the onesgainst the chargy of the city of Lincoln ! Why should rous responsibilities which gazarally attached to a per-

Sir B. HALL understood that the hon, gentleman had sain persons to go round the country main this groping fixed the second reading of his bill for the 14th of June, commission of his. (A laugh.) He did not object to and be wished distinctly to understand the hon, meminquiry; but he would ask, was it likely to tend much ber that, if the bill did not pass, he would proceed to obtuin the complete registration of the Company.

Mr O'CONNOE said it was his determination, if the to the promotion of religion to hold forth to the public such unfounded statements respecting the clergy! house refused to sanction his bill, at once to obtain the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED

An address from the council of the United Trades is unavoidably postponed. We direct the attention

NOTICE. Those trades who have not been supplied with pre dently not one of the starving clergy, for the living was cepts and business papers for the next Conference, which is to take place in Liverpool on Whit-Menday application to Mr Barratt, Tottenham-court-road,

THE SHOEMAKERS OF INVERNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. Siz, -Permit me to offer my best thanks to your correspondent, Mr Fletcher, boiler maker of Lambeth, for his letter calling upon the trades to respond to the appeal made in behalf of the shoemakers of Inverness, I hold it to be discreditable to the trades generally that that tutions, could not avoid expressing his dissent from the struck at Inverness, at the generally acknowledged right of the working classes. The parties implicated are poor, and appeal to the cathedral institutions were worse than useless, and that they tended to prevent the growth of religios. Alth ugh there would be incenvenience in a motion pledging the Crown to issue a special inquiry, he illegal decr e. Their appeal is totally disregarded even skould pursue in the spirit and words of the motion, with not this, to say the least of it, inconsistent? Besides conductive to the services of the church and the spiritual moment, four razor grinders, of Sheffield, lying in gaol under sentence of ten years' transportation, for conspiracy—their guilt established by the unsupported testimony of two convicted transports. These men, with four wives and sixteen children among them, also cry loud for the assistance of the men of their order to enable them to meet t'e law expenses in an appeal against the conviction, which there is good gr unds for supposing is bad in law. Now, sir, I venture most earnestly to call on the working men of England to come at | Children, are granted by the Society. once to the rescue; and while we claim sympathy for our own wrongs show ourselves worthy by sympathising with the wrongs of others. If I recollect right sir, there was a surplus of some £800 of the monies collected from the trades of England for the defence of the so-called conspirators of Newton. I believe, sir, this surplus has never yet been appropriated. I venture, then, to appeal to Mr Newton and the parties in whose possession this agrplus remains, whether it would not be a very proper and legitimate application of a fund which was originally subscribed for a similar purpose. The Central Com mittee of the National Trades' Association will be happy to be the recipients of any portion of this or any other former occasion, when he sought to bring forward a sums which the working men of England may be disposed to contribute in hehalf of these Victims of Tyranny, or any sums will be thankfully received and acknowledged at the following addresses :- Mr Isaac Jack. 46. Petty street, Inverne s, for the shoemakers; and Mr William Castledge, Cap Ine, Market street, Shef-

> the utmost moment. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, 11. Tottenham-court-road.

BLACKSTONE EDGs .- A delegate meeting will be held at the White House, on Sunday, May 28th, to arrange for the annual meeting. Delegates are exnected from the following places: - Manchester, Oldham, Royston, Middleton, Heywood, Bury, Rochdale, Littleborough, Bacup, Todmorden. Hebden Bridge, Sowerby, Halifax, Elland, and Hud-

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING of Lancashire miners will be held at the house of Mr Hugh Spencer, opposite the church, B ackrod, on Monday,

ral meeting on Monday next, May 22nd. NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM -Those localities

in the counties of Northumberland and Durham desirous of having a lecturer, must correspond with NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM -A district delesulte prepared on this occasion to record his vote in its gate meeting will be held at Berry Edge, on Sunday, 7570 BE DISPOSED OF, a Four Acre Share in the meetings, will please to meet at the Gateshead Railway Station, at half-past nine e'clock in the fore-

> NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - All persons that have far the support of the delegates to the National Asfor five or seven years.
>
> For particulars, address post paid, R. T., care of W.

to M. Jude, immediately. Bradford -A public meeting of the members of the Land Company, will be held in the Land office Butterworth-building, on Sunday morning, at nine e'clock. The members of the Chartist Association will meet as usual in their room. Butterworth-build. ings, at six o'clock in the evening. A public meeting will be held on Gilstead moor, near Bingley, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the people of Bradford will form in procession in the Bowling. green, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and proceed to Gilstead-moor, where they wil arrive by two o'clock. The Chartists of Manchester-read above the toll-bar, will meet at the Yorkshire Divan, on

Sunday evening at six o'clock, SUNDEBLAND -A general meeting of the Chartists of Sunderland, will be held on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate thattend the delegate meeting to be held at Berry Edge on the Sunday following.

MERTHYR TYDVIL .- The members of branch No. 1. of the Land Company, are requested to meet on Mon. pay the same without delay.

Just Pu lished, Price Threepence, the

BLACK BOOK of the Purish Aristochaey, containing
An Exposure of the Most Monstrous Abuses in CONTENTS.

The Aristocratic System, and its Working.
The narrow limits and disequalities of the Representa-The cost of Royalty-The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Dukes and Princesses: Royal Palaces, Stables, tarks, &c.; Royal Pensioners; Royal Household: Ex-

penses; Crown Revenues; the Crown, &c. The Salaries of the British Executive-Salaries of the Ministry and their Secretaries, contrasted with those of he United States.

Salaries of State Pensions above £1,000 a sear-Total cost of Civil Government.

Annual cost of Justice in England, Ireland, and Scot and-Law Pensioners doore £1,000 a year-Law Jobsand Sinecures.

Diplomatic Expenditure—Cost of titled Ambassadors.to Foreign Courts—Titled Diplomatic Pensioners.

The Black List of Pensioners for Civil 'Sorvices' a batch of the smaller Fry of titled Pensioners.

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Military Pensioners. Summary of State Pensioners above £1,000 per Aristocratic Taxation-How the Money is got-Exemption of the landed class from the weight of Taxation What the poor man pays in taxes-The issue of the The ' Poor Man's Chunck'-Why so called-What the

English Bishops sack annually—Immense for tanes left thy Irish Bishops - A chapter of the proposed New State Church Testament-Aristocratic patronage of the Church -Fickings of the Parsons. The Wealth of the State Churches in England and Iroand, &c., &c., &c. London: WM. STRANGE, Paternoster-row Sold-by Alice Mann, Leede; A. Heywood, Manchester and all Booksellers.

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'Public credit is suspicion asleep.'—Paine.

moneyocracy), to ruin them in order to enrich himself (or or eighteen postage stamps, themselves), is as if a man should feed on his own flesh. Address, Charles Ubsdell, 1 and 2, Oxford street, He would satisfy his hunger, but the body would perish.'

—Saying of a Chinese Emperor, who reigned several hundred years ago.
London: Walson, 3, Queen's He d-passage, Paternoster

row. Turnbull and Co., 317, High-street, Edinburgh, and 2½ Broad-street, Aberdeen. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF ENGLAND.

or Sherry to each person, in the Pavilion of the Society, at York, on Thursday, the 18th of July, 1848. Printed Forms of Tender will be forwarded to parties applying to the Secretary, and must be returned to him, filled up, on or before Saturday, the 10th of June, to the office of the Society, No. 12, Hanover Square, London; the Society not binding itself to take the lowest tender. By order of the Council,

JAMES HUDSON, London, May 10th, 1841.

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Thirty per cent. Bonus was added to the Society's Policies on the profit scale in 1845. The next valuation will be in January, 1852.

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Anuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others JOHN CAZENOVE, Sec.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and II. R. H. Prince Albert.

NOW READY.
THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS for 1848, by Messrs BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Oxford-street, London; and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers, an exquisitely executed and superbly coloured PRINT. The elegance of this Print excels any before published, accompanied with the Newest Style, and extra fitting Frock, Riding Dress, and Hunting Coat Patterns; the most fashionable dress Waistcoat Pattern, and an extra-fitting Habit Pattern of he newest and most elegant style of fashion. Every particular part explained; method of increasing and diminishing th whole for any size fully illustrated, manner of Cutting and Making up, and all other information respecting Style and Fashion. Price 10s. post free 11s. READ and Co.'s new scientific system of Cutting for 1848 is ready, and will supersede everything of the kind heretofore conceived. All the Plates are numbered and lettered, and on the scale of Eighteen Inches. Whole size, never before attempted, containing twenty-three square feet : particulars, post free. Patent Measures, with full explanation, 8s. the set. New Patent Indicator, for ascertaining proportion and disproportion, illustrated with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Measure (all registered according to Act of Parliament) post free, 1s. cach The whole sold by Read and Co., 12, Hart street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-office orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits performed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys' figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. TWO ACRE ALLOTMENT to be Sold, situated at

TO BE SOLD.
THE RIGHT OF LOCATION on a Four Acre Allote ment, drawn in the November Ballot. The Allottee having engagements that prevent him taking possession. For particulars apply, if by letter (post paid), to G. Harper, Willerby, near Hull, Yorkshire.

to occupy the same, the advertiser will give ten pounds had collecting books, for the receiving subscriptions per annum above the demands of the Company, on lease

Foster, Worcester-street, Kidderminster

THE LAND! THE LAND! THE LAND! TO BE SOLD a valuable TWO ACRE allotmen situated at Snig's End. The right of location belongs to a lady far advanced in years, and in consequence of a late family bereavement, she is desirous of disposing of the above allotment.
All communications to be addressed post paid, to J Warren, 144, High Holborn.

TO BE SOLD FOUR ACRE SHARE in the Land Company, eligible for Ballot. Price £4 les.

Apply, if by Letter (pre paid), to R. Phillips, No. 9, East-street, Green-street, Bethnal-green, London.

THE LAND.
TWO FOUR ACRESHARES, eligible for the Ballot of the 3 th inst., to be disposed of, together or sepa-Apply to A. Preater, I, Symons-street, Chelsen.

THE LAND. THE advertiser being about to emigrate, wishen to dispose of three paid up shares in the National Land company, for £3 10s. Apply (if by letter), to A. Z., at Mr C. Coombs. 2, Mastinga-street, New-road, St Paucras, London,

VALUABLE INVESTMENT FOR SMALL

of May, 1848, at twelve precisely, in allotments of two and FOUR ACRES each, all that valuable and highly improved estate D HALL,

perty of Themas Allsop, Esq. The proprietor of this estate, conceiving that the salva. tion of this country depends upon the better cultivation of the soil, and considering the above magnificent estate great national project, rather than to profitable specu-

for simple elegance and convenience are not to be sion. surpassed, no expense being spared to secure economical comfort. The several allotments are cropped, and the purchaser

We may assert that never has so favourable an invest-

and wholesome speculation. in fact such an opportunity may never again be presented capable of being worked in any season, and producing the most luxuriant crops.
The best water may be had by sinking about twelve

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

And who, in return, has kindly consented to officiate as auctioneer on the occasion, in order to explain to the mer of Lincoln, and the several strangers who may attend the advantages likely to accrue to the shopkeeping, trading, and working classes, from a system which has never before been attempted in any country.

The whole will be sold without reserve. The auction Monday, the 22nd, at the Saracen's Head, Lincoln; the

LOWBANDS-TWO ACRE ALLOTMENT. O BE SOLD, at Lowbands, a splendid Two Acre Allotment, well cropped.
Application to be made to Feargus O'Connor, Snig's End, near Gloucester.—Price, including everything, Fifty Pounds.

GOOD FIT WARRANTED at the Great Western Emporium, I and 2, Oxford-street. Ubrdell and Co sers, 168; hegistered Summer Over Coats, 20s. The Art 'Public credit is suspicion asleep.'-Paine. of Cutting taught. Patterns of Garments Cut to Measure for the People make the kingdom. For the Sovereign (the

Education, Health and Sickness, and Sanitory Reform, LAND is desirous of receiving TENDERS from Inn-LAND is desirous of receiving TENDERS from Inn-LAND is desirous of receiving TENDERS from Innkeepers or others to contract for eitner or both of the following supplies. At the ensuing Annual Country Meeting and Instructive and Moral Tales. Each number contains lowing supplies. \*t the ensuing Annual Country accounts of the Society, to be held at YORK, in July next.

1. A Hot Dinner for 300 persons, with Desert and a Bottle of Port or Sherry to each person, at York, on Wednes av. the 12th of July, 1818.

1. A Hot Dinner for 300 persons, with Desert and a Bottle of Port or Sherry to each person, at York, on Wednes av. the 12th of July, 1818.

1. A Hot Dinner for 300 persons, with Desert and a the 1st of each month. The Family Economist has at tained accirculation of upwards of 50,000 since its commencement in January last. PRICE, A PENNY A MONTH, A SHILLING A YEAR.

All who are interested in the welfare of the Working Classes are invited to procure a copy of this work, and if they approve, to promote its circulation.

London: Published by Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster row, and sold by all Booksellers.

> JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE SIXPENCE.

NO. XVII. OF "THE LABOURER."

1. The Song of the Gaggers, by Ernest Jones. 2. Reform and Reformers. 3. St John's Eve, a Romantic Drama.

4. Self-Reliance. 5. The Wife, by Jane. 6. Pride and Prejudice, or the Martyrs of Society, 7. The London Doorstep, a true story.

8, The Pe sant Girl. 9. National Literature,-3. Germany. 10. Monthly Review.

Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16 Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star"

THE RED HALL ESTATE,

In reply to numerous applications, I have only to state, that there is not in England soil of a finer description, a more healthy situation or delightful spot, than the estate above named, and I beg to assure those parties who are inclined to purchase, that if I and repaying him the purchase money in less than been won for their cause. at a rent varying from £22 to £30 per acre.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

POLICY OF THE CHARTIST BODY.

The lengthened and impartial report of the proceedings of the National Assembly, which at considerable expense we have had specially would they have acquiesced in this slaughter, perience of many years; and while their arfurnished, and which is concluded in this day's but have aided in committing it. Star, has supplied the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland with ample materials But that which would have been made in inferior and religious liberty, are as vivid as ever, they for forming a correct judgment as to the hands the means of overthrow and defeat, was believe themselves to be at least as well qualicomposition, temper, and policy of that converted, by prudence and courage, into a field to judge and advise, as to the policy to be body. But it may not be out of place, victory. The Convention, acting upon the pursued, as men whose names are altogether now that its sittings are closed, and its advice of the tried and chosen leaders of Charnew to the movement, and whose zeal as well members have returned to their different homes tism, vindicated, asserted, and exercised the as judgment are, to say the least of hoth—rato present a brief statement of the circum- rights of Englishmen, despite the proclama- ther of an apocryphal character. We shall stances under which it assembled. This is tion of the Government; and, at the sametime, leave the country to decide between us. Nay, forenoon.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—Those places in Lancashire and Cheshire requiring the services of Mr cashire and Cheshire requiring the services of Mr ham, Leeds.

TWO ACRE ALLOTMENT to be Sold, situated at Stances under which it assembled. This is that the Gountry to decide between us. Nay, needed for the purpose of setting the country to decide between us. Nay, needed for the purpose of setting the country to decide between us. Nay, needed for the purpose of setting the country to decide between us. Nay, needed for the purpose of setting the country to decide between us. Nay, needed for the purpose of setting the country to decide between us. Nay, the masses who assembled to do so. We repeat, ham, Leeds. the Star and some of the members of that As- that a more signal and glorious victory sembly; and also to throw light on the present never was achieved, than to see the from the Assembly, in consequence of the ad-

selves to his mind.

consisting of 333 acres of the first quality land, being believed, would ensure additional attention and Lord John Russell had assigned him for that respect to its prayer. Long before the revo- purpose. consisting of 353 acres of the free situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe free, situate within one mile of the freehold and tithe tinent, acting in conformity with former pre- stances, which should, in the ordinary

vention, and to marshal the procession to accompany the presentation of the National Petition. But shortly previous to the time ap- facts attentively, however, he will see that will take place at the mansion, on the catate, and full fittion. But shortly previous to the time ap- lacts attentively, however, he will see that particulars of sale will be furnished, and may be had on pointed for doing so, all Europe was the calling of an Assembly at all, until someawakened by the startling shout of liberated thing had been done to place Chartism in the Ram Hotel, Nottingham; and at the principal Hotels at Hull, Grantham, Gainsborough, and the several towns in the district; and at the National Land Company's Office, 144, High Holborn, London.

awakened by the Starting shout of liberated thing had been done to place Chartism in the same proud position it occupied previous to the principal Hotels at France, and the cry of Freedom, echoing across same proud position it occupied previous to the Pyrenees, was repeated in the plains of report on the petition, and its abandonment by Office, 144, High Holborn, London. Lombardy-repeated even in the capital of Mr O'Connor, was a most erroneous and inju-Austria itself; and the whole system of con- dicious course; the assumptions on which it tinental despotism, which it had taken so had been determined to convene such an many years to weave, was klown away, as Assembly, had been entirely falsified. The easily as if it had been a spider's cobweb.

the excitement—produced by these unparalleled events. They are still fresh in the minds of all. They developed a new phase of these two facts, ought never to have been are now making to order a Suit of beautiful Superfine minds of all. They developed a new phase of these two facts, ought never to have been Black, any size, for £31 s. Patent made Summer Trowthe movement; and while they inspired the taken. According to the arrangement, the party of progress with hope and exultation, Memorial to the Queen, and the National they, at the same time, roused into activity Assembly, were to have followed these events. all the fears, and with them all the energies, of | As these events never took place, it is clear the dominant party in this country.

ing passions were at their height, the Conven- thing was to reinstate Chartism in its former A MAGAZINE FOR ALL.

FINE FAMILY ECONOMIST; a Penny Monthly MagaZine, devoted to the Moral, Physical, and Domestic
Improvement of the Industrious Classes.

This publication treats of Income and Expenditure,—
Food and Cooking,—Clothes and Clothing—Houses, and the way to make them Comfortable and Happy Homes,—the way to make them Comfortable and Happy Homes,—the way to make them Comfortable and Happy Homes,—the people of London, calling upon them to on the ground of an assumption which could the people of London, calling upon them to on the ground of an assumption which could proceed in procession on the memorable 10th have been at once contradicted by all who of April. They did not intend to infringe the knew anything whatever of the matter. law, and they saw no reason why the obtaining Mr O'Connor took this view of the question. of new franchises and privileges by the na- When he found that the Convention had, in tions on the Continent, ought to deprive them our opinion, most unwisely refused to take steps of any of the old rights and privileges which to set the Chartist body right with the nation, b. longed to Britons.

The Government, however, trembled at the National Assembly, he called upon them in the possible consequences, which they imagined first place to postpone the election, and to back might arise from such an assemblage; and, by him in his efforts to make the Charter a quesway of giving a legal aspect to their really tion for powerful Parliamentary agitation. illegal, unconstitutional, and arbitrary pro. When the delegates to the Assembly were ceeding, they raked up an obsolete and dead elected, he then advised them not to put themlaw, of which nobody but some old black-letter selves in the power of the law, but to select worm of a lawyer knew anything, and which, forty-nine of their number, simply to do the though it might not have been formally re- business for which they had been appointed,

the Bill of Rights.

Company are informed, that in future a meeting will be held every Monday evening, at No 5 Galloway's by ildings. Business to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Members are requested to attend a general meeting on Monday next. May 29ad to travel back to the National Convention, of their route and in large type informed them and proceedings, have settled the question, which, in fact, the National Assembly was the that it was "CRIMINAL AND UNLAWFUL" whether to the satisfaction of those who imaoffspring and continuation. The writer having for them to be there at all! The spirit-stir- gined they "had got Mr O'Connor on the hip been an impartial and constant witness of the ring spectacle of the (at least) 300,000 people this time, and would hurl him from his proud sittings of both bodies, will aim at a fair statement of the simple facts as they presented themmighty shout which went up to Heaven, and are perfectly satisfied. The country is neither sent the blood quicker along the veins, as the ungrateful nor foolish. They don't "want to The National Convention was summoned to meet in London upon certain specific assumption drove on to the green sward, will never be leaders, who, now that he has borne the heat tions. For some time previous a National forgotten by any one who had the fortune to and burden of the day, aim at stepping into To the successful Allottees.

Any successful FOUR ACRE allottee, on Snig's End, Great Dodford, or the Mathon Estate, not wishing part of the country. Looking at the number and supremacy of the people, to the fullest tory which they neither fought for nor won. of signatures to previous petitions of the same extent. They were there in defiance of the kind, and calculating not unnaturally on the kind, and calculating not unnaturally on the progress of the cause which must result from right of public meeting—they had marched in proval, and can only repeat the hope, that the the continual agitation of the question, the procession to do so; and then, at the voice of country will give to the new organisation leaders proclaimed their intention to have this their leaders, they retired from the scene of and the new Executive a fair trial petition signed by at least five millions of their triumph, leaving the myrmidons of and that support which is consistent with

shape of a petition, and such as would House of Commons instituted a strict scrutiny the Assembly at all was not justified by the leave the House of Commons no excuse into the signatures to the National Petition. circumstances, we are ready to accept, in the for rejecting the prayers of the people. Whether other petitions would bear that pro- true spirit of fraternity, whatever of good its The intelligence which was weekly supplied to cess any better than it did, is not the question. labours have conferred, or may be calculated the Executive, and to ourselves, from all parts The House had a perfect right to take the to confer, upon the cause. The policy of the of the country, recorded the fact that every course it did. The Committee reported, that new Executive shall have our hearty support district was doing its duty zealously, and that so far from the Petition being signed by the when we consider it right, and we shall not the petition would have even a larger number number of names which had been represented, hesitate to condemn it when we believe it to of signatures than that which had been asked there were less than two millions of actual be wrong, giving, however, at the same time, for. The returns made to the Executive- signatures; and of these many were fictitious, our reasons for that belief. Many of the mem returns which it was physically and morally while others were obscene. There had, evil bers of that Executive have been long and impossible, under the circumstances, they could dently, been great neglect and carelessness honourably known by their earnest and perpersonally verify—gave rearlythree quarters of somewhere. Mr O'Connor and the Conven-severing labours in the cause; and, for our a million signatures above the five millions, on tion were not in a position to refute these own parts, we confess that our motto is slightly the faith that the district and local officers had statements; and though a bona fide petition, different from that of the late Assembly. We done their duty—the ordinary and rentine duty signed by even a million of names, would have are for "measures and men," and would

of inspecting the sheets as they were sent in amply demanded the attention and respectful daily or weekly: the Executive adopted this consideration of the Legislature, yet Mr THO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Menday, the 29th number, and published that the National Peti- O'Connor felt that upon a Petition, the value The people had resolved also upon present- paired, he could found no motion, and, thereing this monster Petition in a way which, they fore, gave up the Government night, which

cedents, and keeping strictly within the law, sequence of things, have led to an altered line they had resolved that it should be presented of policy on the part of the Chartist body as peculiarly adapted for appademusoandry, has ventured upon the experiment of thus testing the great principle of manual labour, by which means alone England can be gates, accompanied by a peaceful procession of companied to the immediate the men of the metropolis. They were not ing; such petitions to be well and carefully.

The spirited proprietor looks to the success of this.

The spirited proprietor looks to the success of this aware that such a demonstration of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and sout to the Members representation of the moral authenticated and south to the success of this success. aware that such a demonstration of the moral authenticated, and sent to the Members reprepower, and determination of the people, was senting the Town or district from which such The estate, for situation, fertility of the soil, and capability, requires no comment, as from its proximity to illegal. They knew that in former times, they petitions emanated. This would have retrieved market towns, and the facility of procuring manure, and had not only been allowed, but absolutely enthe cause of the Charter, from the false posibulding materials being on the spot, with which each couraged by the members of the present couraged, by the members of the present tion in which the report on the National purchaser will be supplied with an abundance, it is not to be surpassed by any estate in England. Every zore Government, to have similar demonstrations; Petition had placed it. It would have made The proprietor has erected thirteen splendid cottages, and they, therefore, did not apprehend any ob- every Member in the House talk once in the each standing in the centre of four acres, and which struction to their doing so upon that occa- session, at least, about the Charter; and if and they, therefore, did not apprehend any ob- every Member in the House talk once in the Mr O'Connor chose to exercise his right to It was also resolved that, if this demonstra- call for the Petitions to be read by the Clerk. tion of the will of the people failed in inducing at the table, two or three hours at least, every will be thus accommodated at a price much lower than the Parliament to take the question into con- night, might have been thus occupied. How that at which individuals could scoure these advantages. sideration, and concede the political rights far it might have been agreeable to the ment been offered to the small capitalist, or the trades-man, who may wish to embark his capital in a profitable comprehensive Convention representation of the comprehensive Convention representation comprehensive Convention, representing all Indian interests; and other interests, to have It would be impossible to describe the beauty of the classes friendly to the movement, should be had so large a portion of each sitting devoted It would be impossible to describe the beauty of the situation of the above property, while its proximity to the situation of the above property, while its proximity to the Charter, City of Lincoln, renders it a most desirable investment, Her Majesty, praying for the dissolution of we are not prepared to say; but we have a to those living in Nottingham, Gainsborough, Hull, and Parliament—the dismissal of the ministers—and shrewd notion, that such importunity and the ar jacent towns, of becoming small proprietors in their the appointment of men who would make the constant interruption to their own proceed-immediate neighbourhood. The soil is a rich friable loam, Charten the law of the law o Charter the law of the land. It was also de- ings, would, in a very short time, have comtermined that this body should consist of one pelled them to think of some effectual means hundred members-be called the National As | of getting rid of it. Several of the most yards, and each allotment has a high road frontage.

This splendid estatehas been purchased by the spirited sembly—and, after the presentation of the Me-experienced members of the Convention E. Dipple, 47, Holywell strees, Strand, Lond Oct. A John-Booksellers; also, at the Literary Institution, John-Brown order to carry out the Land Flan estastreet, Tottenham-court-road, and the Land Office, 141, blished by The Delburg Occurrence by the people to secure those franchises which by the people to secure those franchises which they claim as the inalienable right of Britons. unamended. The Convention took no step to Such were the circumstances, under which remove the stigma which had been cast upon it was originally determined to hold the Con- Chartism, and separated, leaving its place to be occupied by the National Assembly.

If the reader has followed this statement of National Petition had not been rejected by the We need not describe the astonishment House of Commons. Mr O'Connor's motion that both Memorial and Assembly were wholly While this excitement and these conflict- unnecessary and out of place. The first

and issued instructions for the election of the

pealed, was most undoubtedly abrogated in namely—to make arrangements for the Mespirit and in fact, by the subsequent passing of morial. As the recognised leader of the Chartists, Mr O'Connor had a right to give Armed with this musty, but in law (accord- this advice. As the Parliamentary represening to the letter), still powerful weapon, they tative of the party, he was bound to state his forbade the procession, or assemblage of any views upon the policy to be pursued, and those parties upon that day - and the eyes of Europe | who abused him for so doing evidently neither and America—literally, and not metaphysically took the responsibilities and duties of the -were at once turned upon this dispute be- position of that gentlemen into consideratween the British Government and the British tion, nor were true to the great principles of Democracy. Mr O'Connor had at least as Fools and knaves have, since that time, good a right to his opinion on the subject as condemned the course adopted by the Conven- any delegate in that Assembly. The abuse tion, under these circumstances. Our own showered upon him, and upon the Star, for conviction, expressed at the time, grows having, in the exercise of this right, dared to deeper the further we get from the excite- differ from some of the would-be dictators of ment of that period, and the more coolly we that body, would seem to indicate that the are enabled to review all its consequences, is, parties who could so ast have yet to learn the that the Convention, under the leadership of very alphabet of the just principles of true liberty. Mr O'Connor, displayed equal courage and They may, however, rest assured that Mr was not convinced of the capability of two acres of judgment, and achieved for the people one of O'Connor will not be deterred from using the its soil supporting a man with an average family, the most glorious victories that has ever yet right to which as the tried, and persevering, and unswerving leader of the movement, he is five years, that I would not undertake the office of To have provoked a hostile collision between so eminently entitled, of advising openly and auctioneer. Many persons ask me to state the price a mass of unarmed, undisciplined men, and the freely the policy he deems the best calculated at which the land will be sold, but that I cannot un- tremendous amount of armed and trained to secure the objects so near and dear to his dertake to do, suffice it to say, that in the imme- force, which that day poured into London, heart, and for which he has made so many sacridiate neighbourhood, land of an inferior quality lets lined every street, lay concealed in every fices. We will add, that the Star will continue church and public building, and even posted to be, as it has always been, the bold defender itself in private dwellings, would have been of the rights of the Press to criticise freely the madness of the worst kind. The man who actions of all public men, and public bodies; would have recommended such a course, would and, while it will never knowingly or wilfully have been a criminal of the deepest dye, and a sow dissension and promote disunion, the fear traitor to the cause of the people, whose blood of being abused will never prevent it from the Government were quite prepared to shed, boldly denouncing any measures which may if occasion had been afforded them; and such seem likely to injure the cause for which it has was the state of unreasoning frenzy, into consistently, and, we proudly add, successfully, which the middle and upper classes had been struggled for so many years. Its conworked by the false and blood-thirsty articles ductors are no mere mushroom agitators of of the Times, and similar papers, that not only yesterday. They bring to their task the exdour and enthusiasm for the spread and prac-It was a difficult and momentous position. tice of the great principles of political, social,

names. It was intended to be powerful and Government crest fallen and disappointed. principles and the proper conduct of the overwhelming, because it was to be the last demonstration of public opinion in the People. But here the tide turned. The deavoured to show, that the holding of

The number of delegates who remained away

granted.

prefer putting confidence in well tried and experienced leaders, rather than in men of whom we know nothing, or what little we do know is of a doubtful description.

In conclusion, we can only say that the Northern Star will be found, as it ever has been, faithfully and earnestly discharging its Ledru-Rollin, 458. duties to the people in a conscientious and impartial spirit. Beyond that statement we need not go. The past is a guarantee for the future. We have hoisted the standard, on which is emblazoned

### "THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!"

and, in spite of the calumny and opposition of

"ONWARD AND WE CONQUER BACKWARD AND WE FALL!"

The pressure of other important matter compels us to omit our sual commentary upon the | -Foreign Affairs. Citizens Bastide; War, Charras; proceedings in Parliament. It will be seen by reference to our summary of them, that this is no great loss, as they have been of the usual hum-drum character which marks the parlia.

- Foreign angles. Olizens dashue; war, Ourita, people of Paris had merited well of their country. Point, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and worship, Bethment (since resigned); Public Works, Trelat; Marine. Casy; Interior, Recurt. In additional days applause from the people.)

Trelat; Marine. Casy; Interior, Recurt. In additional merited well of their country. Point, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at once responded to our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the tribune, and the National Guard at our call. At present our duty is to provide for the Citizen Blanqui now appeared in the t

ECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 18,

#### PER HR O'CONNOR.

	<b>₽</b> €	42	IS.	£	В,	۵.
Sir Walter Scott	28	6	Sowerzy Longroyd	1	15	Û
Holme Hill .	1 15	0	Hull	2	7	3
Winlaton	1 13	0	Huntingdon	2	10	0
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0-16-2	8 2	6	John Kev	0	9	6
TT***	2 0	0	Thomas Devonport	Ó	ě	0
New Hadford	1 16	6	Thomas Cork	ō	3	
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JOHN M'CRAE, Secretary. SUBSCRIPTIONS: FOR LUSSES AT O'C MNORVILLE. Fortsmouth ... ames Sneet. Nottingham ..

EUBSCRIPTIONS SOR MANURE AT O'CORNORVILLE. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Escretary. TO EURCHAGE OF SEEDS. 0 4 0 Mr Brooke, Bir-Reighton (Gift)

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Markhinch, Land Pand, £1 7s 6d, appeared on the second edition of the STAB of March the 8th -The

#### \$2 8s acknowledged to 'Birmingham, Allen,' in April 22. should have been 'Smethwick, Allen.

of resolutions, &c., in our 5th or 6th pages.
George Roshill Sunderland - Refer to the Stars

wanted, the remainder are of no zee whatever; we therefore, reguest that no more may be sent.

Press of matters compels the postponement of the address from the Council of the United Trades, the rules of the Erzternal Democrats, and several other

MA RCHESTER - We could do nothing with the report of the card room operatives this week. W. N. EWTON.-Next week

MARC. TESTER LAND LEMBERS. - It is unnecessary to print your, iddress, its principal recommendation having been alread rearried out. We have handed the letter to the

SEVERAL P ERSONS complete of the non-insertion of their communic, tions. What are we to do! Had we reperted less of the sayings and doings of the National ribuns, when Citizen Barbes ascended and ender-Assembly, we might have found space for most of the rejected comun uncations. LEGAL.

NOTICE -Mr Ernes't Jones's duty es, as a member of then proceeded in the plan of drowning his voice, so the Executive, rend wing it impossible for him to at- | that it was impossible to hear more than the deufen | tend to law cases, he has to reques that no more be ling sound of many voices. Citizen Barbes over and sent to him. Such as were in his han d, he has trans- over again held out his hand to speak, and each time the National Guard, and loud cries of 'Vivo l'As ferred to a professional friend, who is a ally competent was greeted by cheers from the people in the semblee Nationale rose from all sides. M. de Lamar to advise upon them, and who has unde staken to de galleries, and by exclamations from the members of time soon after appeared, and the greatest enthusiasm so. If any parties wish for the 'mmedia to return of the Chamber, their cases unanswered, and will send the requisite number of Post-Office stamps for the purpo. se, they instant replaced by one of the vice presidents. shall be returned forthwith. Letters to be add ressud At this moment ashot was heard from outside, and

We announced in our second edition of last week the appointment of the Executive Committee of the National Assembly, as follows:—Arago, 725; Garnier Pages, 715; Marie, 702; Lamartine, 683: CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES, -- POLAND

AND ITALY.

open foes, and the detraction of professed & e reserve imposed upon them, but he would declare friends to the cause, we shall continue to hold that should the moment for co-operation arise, h that standard up over all agitations, until the would not forget what was due to the French flig, and most assuredly the conduct of 1831 would not be cheering shout of victory shall reverberate from shore to shore, and gladden the hearts of all forward to propose the creation of a new department who desire to see class legislation abolished, and the people in the full enjoyment of all their political and social rights.

| forward to propose the creation of a new department of a Minister who desire to see class legislation abolished, of government, and the appointment of a Minister of Labour and Progress. He complained bitterly of the calumnies and falsehoods to which he had been their political and social rights.

| forward to propose the creation of a new department of a Minister of the appointment of a Minister of the petition concluded with the words 'Vive la that certain agitators intended making some attempt, and we gave positive orders to have troops placed their political and social rights. exposed. The proposition for the creation of a department of Labour and Progress was rejected

> The following in a list of the ministers appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Assembly: Secretary in the ministry of Fereign Affairs; Careret, Under-secretary of State in the ministry of the tive government or in the ministry, retains his former office of Mayor of Paris; Pagnerre, late Chief Secretary to the provisional government, is now Secre-

Panis, Saturday .- The capital has been to-day in a state of ebullition in consequence of the demonstrarion announced by the clubs in favour of the cause of people. He alluded to the justice of their demand in another member, was pushed into the Chambers by Poland. It had been announced that a petition got favour of Poland: spoke of the admirable good sense a great number of National Guards. He was exun by the clubs calling upon the Republic to interfere effectually and at once in favour of Poland, was to be set their grievances beforathe Assembly with justice, cended the tribune amidst great agitation. resented to the National Assembly to-day, and plato more than 3,000 men, began to move along the gone.) Boulevards. At the Place de la Madeleine they of the delegates the procession quietly dispersed. On Saturday the Minister of the Interior anounced the postponement of the fete of Concord till 'A fixed tax of a milliard shall be levied on the rich, Sunday next. Large numbers of people who arrived in Paris on Saturday and Sunday morning to be present at the expected fete were greatly disappointed.

and addressed the crowd. The first thing heard was, an attempt has been made to instal a Provisional Covernment.

All the cheers of the day were mere trifles to that which now burst forth. I thought it would never its sympathies to the sufferings of our expected fete were greatly disappointed.

(quarter), and the refusal of the National Assembly to in ten to the propositions made by the former for the Blanc. establishment of a new department of government, excited great agitation amongst the working men.

The National Assembly was engaged on Friday however, meet with much encouragement, 'Let them tion.'

Note that the state of discussions, and deciding on the duties of its efficiers. of the uproar and emotion excited by these exclama-POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF PO tions, LAND -INVASION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEM-BLY BY THE PEOPLE —DECLARED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBEZ —ATTEMPT TO FORM
A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—ARREST
A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—ARREST
To be beaten should be declared a traitor to his county.

A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—ARREST
To be beaten should be declared a traitor to his county.

After a short discussion this was agreed to, the Minister of Commerce (M. Flocon) being the only

count of the astounding events of which Paris was short stay outside) was from time to time ringing the scene on Monday last, is taken from the London his inefficient bell. But a new orator had taken daily papers, the bitter enemies of the defeated possession of the tribune, and by the silence which

on hour afterwards commenced the passage of the members.

the eye, having figured in 1832, 1834, 1839, and Hotel de Ville, with a dozen of his friends. He February last. Bodies of Communists were also distinguished on a table placed in one of the rooms in cernible, the leaders wearing red cravats, or red the right wing, and read the names of the members procession were an air of determination. National Guards coming from the Pa ace of the As- tioned, with that of Albert; they were also ac embly cross the bridge, who halted and formed as if cepted, and proclaimed members of the provisional with the intention of preventing its passage by the government. people. The latter were well-trained it would ap peer, for, to the number of 300 or 400, they rushed on the National Guards, threw their arms round them, Citizen Barbes!'

and induced them amid cries of fraternity to lower their muskets and unscrew their bayonets.

wall of the garden of the Palace and effected their

again tendering his resignation, which was accepted some at the door.

of Foreign Affairs respecting Italy, and answered, - of the 3rd and 4th legion entered the hall. speak on Poland. (Just as the konourable minister kim!' Such was their first cry. began to speak, a sound reached the interior of the Chamber of shouting outside. The sound became red belts. You shall tread us under foot before you every moment louder and louder and in the Assem- touch him. bly itself atilast a dead silence took place. This, however, was not necessary, to enable the persons inside and means were taken to enter the room occupied by to hear the continuous noise of the multitude out- the three members of the provisional government.

Smethwick, Swansea, Norwich, Corbridge, Lime- had been in the committee-room, hurried in and took parently dejected. B ross could not walk; they

their communications in connexion with the mass cries of order, order !' 'go on, go on !' to Citizen They then seized There, who appeared less subdued, of reselution-, &c., in our 5th or 6th pages.

Wolowski. 'I have to announce,' said Citizen De- and he was conducted by the National Guard in the ousse, 'that contrary to the wishes of the President, same manner to a place of security. the o mmander of the National Guard has ordered his men not to act, to replace their bayonets in the were also arrested, and conducted to prison. These sezzord, [Indescribable aguation followed this arrests are said to amount to at least sixty. the tribunes at the end of the hall were violently in- were arrested; as was also General Courtais. The raded by an immense crewd of people, who entered, persons who arrested him tore off his epualettes and bearing banners and branches of trees, and crying,

Vive la Pologne.'] Civizen Clement I HOMAS appeared on the tribune, and contrived to make himself heard, whilst he said, a large body of the people were outside, and moved also been arrested. by sympathy for the Poles, wished to present a

from the members, who were seated, and from a crowd of other members who had collected around the voured to make himself heard.

roured to prevent him speaking. The other members ple to leave it. When the whole building was com-

The President here left the chair, and was on the

increased, and the people above let themselves (Hear, bear.) down (perhaps forty feet) by the pillars to join

their comrades below. tribune, stretching out their hands to him with enthusiasm, and looking up to him as if to their demand.

At this moment the reporters' gallery, which pre viously had been spared, was in its turn entered. Citizen Louis Blanc then got up on the railing close to the President's chair, and, after many efforts, obtained a hearing. Citizens, said he, I proof Poland, be read in the Assembly. (Tremendous shouts from the intruders.) The people are calm in their force, and the perition ought to be read and discursed at once, that it may not be said that the peoplehave, by their entering here, sinned against Barbes. (Movement.) their own sovereignty. (kenewed cheers and acclamations.)

Citizen Raspail then read the petition and at the conclusion of some of the passages tremendous accia-

Citizen Barbes then mounted on the estrade near

hum-drum character which marks the parlia-liamentary reign of the Whigs.

Trelat; Marine, Casy; inverior, necuro in addition to the above list, there was subsequently added speaking of the necessity of having a strong will and berate in arms, and who speak openly of the parlia-that of Jules Fabre, late Under-Secretary of State a universal determination manifested in France in this Assembly, the veritable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriable soveriables. that of Jules Fabre, late Under-Secretary of State a universal determination manifested in France in in this Assembly, the veritable sovereign of the in the ministry of the Inverior, now appointed Under- favour of Poland (which sentiment was tremendously country—the clubs shall be closed. (Loud applause.) applauded), he proceeded to speak of the massacre at We wish to have the Republic honest, firm, and Rouen, and demanded that the prisons of that city moderate. (Continued applause, and cries of 'Vive Interior; and Jean Reynaud, Under Secretary of State should be opened, and the people confined there for the Republique!')
In the ministry of Public Instruction. Marrast, who the late disturbances set at liberty. (Renewed appears any position, either in the execu-plause.) He added that there must be a special publishing a proclamation, declaring that the As-Minister of Labour. (Reiterated cheers.) The As- sembly had resumed its liberties and its sovereignty. sembly must, without intermission, without stop, -Agreed to without manifestation of fatigue, continuously concert together, to give work, to give bread to the people. | der-in-Chief of the National Guards.

(Cheering as before.) and that without doubt they would be properly at- M. Louis Blanc: What has taken place to-day

supped, while the delegates went forward. The sufficiently detaited! We have enlightened the Assorder.') I cannot but persist with respect to Position was presented by M. Vavin. On the return sembly!

and addressed the crowd. The first thing heard was,

which now barst forth. I thought it would never cease. Just as it was dying away, Louis Blasc was recognised amongst the crowd, and being lifted on their shoulders, was borne to the end of the hall in their shoulders, was borne to the end of the hall in the loudest original field of the president to present the contraction of the loudest original field or the loud

and Saturday, in completing the arrangements for its best them it! What is that to us!' In the midet | Numerous voices: You are a lache Citizen BARBES again addressed the crowd, and

OF BARBES, ALBERT, SOBRIER, COURTAIS, try, and hore la dois! (As usual, thunders of applause greeted the speaker.) All this time the President (who had made but

followed his advent, it was a favourite of the crowd. I found it to be A procession to present a petition to the National Citizen Hubert, who had been a political prisoner assembly, in favour of a forcible intervention in the time of the former government. 'Citizens,' menalt of Poland, having been arranged by the clubs he cried, 'I proclaim, in the name of the sovereign

the Chamber of Representatives passed the Eoule. The President of the Assembly then put on his verds des Italiens. They were not armed. In half hat and retired, followed by the whole of the The cry was then raised 'To the Hotel de Ville The persons composing these b dies were of almost and the great body of the people left the hall of the

Barbes, Raspail, Hubert, and Blanqui, escorted by Blanqui, Cabet, Raspail, and Proudhou were us-At the Pout de la Concorde, I saw about thirty cepted with acclamations. Other names were men-

Hotel de Ville, and kill our brothers. Make haste, for not ordering the beating of the rappel.

amongst whom were some national guards and a his men, arrested, and the warlike stores illegally we recommend the propriety and necessity of all pempier of the banlieu, the same who had spoken in placed in his possession seized by the National Guard. | the localities in Lancashire, organising a National the public sitting. Many persons leaped over the The Club of the Rights of Man, which assembled at Guard.' That South Lancashire be divided, and several.

junction with the first. They then penetrated into old hall of conference. It was said that many of the meeting to deliberate in arms. The prisoners had belton. The Assembly.

Members of his new government came to join him, all been transferred to the Castle of Vincennes Hand This proceeding took place without violence, for amongst whom were Albert and Thore. M. Barbes the ceptain of the guard (of about sixty men), seeing and his friends wrote the names of the members of himself in the presence of 150,000 men, and not wish- the new provisional government, and some of the by- The government had, moreover, pronounced the dis- fore the ballot. ing to be thrown into the Seine, sheathed his sword standers threw the slips of paper out of the windows solution, dispersion, and disarmament of the Corps The 'generale' was heard being beaten without,

and the garde national was advancing is strong Shortly after the Assembly had collected, the Pre-bodies. Barbes, his friends, and about eights of the whom he was surrounded. sident announced that he had received a number of people then retired into a little room adjoining that A long discussion is allowed. petitions in favour of Poland, which had been for- of which we have spoken. The tumult became warded to him by clubs and private individuals. He frightful. Barbes and his friends shut themselves afterwards read a letter from the poet Beranger, into the small room, and posted several armed per- He defended himself with great energy, but was street, it was unanimously agreed to form a branch At six o'clock Barkes was writing a proclamation to disbelieve his every statement.

After came questions had been put to the Minister when two captains and half a dezen national guards Citizen Wolowski then ascended the tribune to 'Barbes! Where is Barbes! We must have 'No, no! To arms!' vociferated some men with

A greater number of National Guards then entered.

side. After awhile, the doors outside were knocked The sentinels placed near Barbes opposed the most violent resistance, but they were overpowered and A MEMBER then rose and said: Let the doors of Barbes. Albert, and Tho e were surrounded and taken into custody. A tumult arose from the efforts of men outside to Barbes was at seven o'clock carried to prison by nemerous others from want of space. The Chartists get in. Sudden'y the doors of the Chamber were the officers of the artillery of the National Guard and Land members of Brighton; Wigan, Walsai. pushed open, and a number of representatives, who and an officer of the staff. He was pale and appropriate them.

house, Exeter, Stourbridge, &c. &c., will we ho e their places.

\*\*Resept this explanation of the non-appearance off Citizen Degovers here ascended the tribune amid ner; his features exhibited much internal emotion.

They then seized Thore, who appeared less subdued, The persons who were in the room with Barbes

In the course of the evening Hubert and Raspail wrenched his sword from him. Subsequently Blacqui, Sobrier, Toutin and Col. Saisset were taken into custody. M. Bocquet, the adjoint mayor of the 12th arrondisement, and the friend of Barbes has At the time the insurgents were being over

powered at the Hotel de Ville, another body of Na. tional Guards proceeded to the National Assembly ceeding alike from the people, and answering cries and cleared the Hall of the people remaining there. After the representatives had left the Chamber, an imposing developement of forces made their appearance around the building. Considerable numbers of the 1st and 2ad Legion, and of the Guard Mobile, Several members got up beside him, and endea-entered the hall with their arms, and caused the peo pletely cleared, a certain number of the representatives returned, and, after some little delay, proceeded to hold a sitting. All the tribunes were occupied by

Citizen Corbon, one of the Vice-Presidents took The MINISTER of JUSTICE; Citizens, the govern-

mense crowds, and at once went down to the end of avenge the shameful attempt committed on the nathe hall in triumph: the shouts from the tribunes | tional representatives, and to restore order and calm.

The MINISTER of COMMERCE: I recommend the Assembly to abstain from everything which might Barbes still remaining in the tribune, the crowd of look like anger, and leave it to the government which tic demonstration took place at Charterville, Minspeople, all in blouses, almost collected round the the Assembly has formed to act as the dignity of ter Lovel, of which we have been furnished with a the Assembly and the great interests of the country

On the motion of Citizen Lamartine, a vote of thanks was accorded to the National Guard and Garde Mobile. LAMARTINE and LEDRU ROLLIN then left the As-

National Guarde. M. Portalis: As Procureur General of Paris, demand authorisation from the Assembly to bring to trial two of its members—the citizens Courtais and M'Grath, Doyle, Gilbert, Ross, &c. After partaking

sembly an account of the measures taken by the Executive Committee. From the morning we were aware able meeting touk place on Sunday evening last, at that certain agitators intended making some attempt, the Abion. Willmott-street, Bethnal-green-road, Pologne! and this cry was taken up with such a shout as I cannot find words to express to you—it about the Assembly. These orders were not proceed about the Assembly a the Luxembourg, and from thence issued orders to the armed force. When we learned late in the day that the President's chair, and said, that he should pro- a factious crowd had invaded the hall of deliberation. pose that the National Assembly declare that the we ordered the forces to be concentrated on this people of Paris had merited well of their country. | point, and the National Guard at once responded to

cards were issued calling on the delegates from all the tended to. But he would appeal to their sense of extraordinary; I pray you to be well convinced of clubs to meet at the Place de la Bastille, to go in justice, if it were possible to deliberate in such a what is passing in the country. I wished to speak procession to the Chamber to present it. A difference, tamult. He called on them to withdraw on the to the people, with a profound conviction, however, broke out among the closes themselves, and instant, and allow the National Assembly to do its with the dignity of one of your colleagues e nsequently the attendance was but limited. At duty, and decire what was to be done. (He was I am deeply grieved at seeing that you inwelve o'clock the procession, which did not amount loudly applauded, except at the close, when murmurs serted in your regulations a clause which seemed to place the people under the weight of a Voices: Let it vote at once! The matter has been suspicion. (Violent murmurs, and ories of 'order,

> Citizen Barra here again appeared in the tribune, manifested. (The cries of 'order' redoubled ) Several Voices: What, you think it nothing that

triumph, amidst the loudest cries of 'Vive Louis | M. Louis Blanc continued to speak in the midst of the most violent exclamations. We heard him A cry here arose 'They are beating the rappel!' say :- I swear to you on my honour that I had no in his report, and concluded by assuring the m that | age, prevented from following any employment to under the title of Ministere du Travail et du Progres, which having been repeated, it was answered by the thing to do with the scenes of this day, and that I notwithstanding the dogmatical conduct of some enable him to support himself even with the com-

> M. Louis Blanc was then obliged to leave the tri-M. Landern demanded that authorisation should

After a short discussion this was agreed to, the Minister of Commerce (M. Flocon) being the only weaken the power of the Chartist Association. A person who stood up against it.

PORCIBLE SUPPRESSION OF THE CLUBS. On Monday evening, all the principal club rooms were occupied by troops, and the clubs were prevented from meeting. Blanqui's, Cabet's, and Barbes's clubs were occupied by the troops without resistance or disturbance. At a club in the Passage Moliere, Rue St Martin, the case was different. The clubbists resisted-the soldiers fired, and it able discussion respecting that defunct Assembly; its

o'clock on Tuesday morning the prisoners, strongly the election of a National Assembly until the Charguarded, were sent to the dungeons of Vincennes. by Sobrier, in the house of the Rue de Rivoli, were arrested. In the same house a large quantity of

produced a considerable sensation among the bytranders.

In the procession was observed parties of fifty or

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The place itself was on every point held by In the procession was observed parties of fifty or Democratique?' Some windows and doors were tors. The place itself was on every point held by sons holding subscriptions will please forward them to broken. Barbes was one of the first who entered the National Guards and Garde Mobile. No person as soon as possible. was allowed to pass unless showing good reason for so doing. Both ends of the bridge were held by the Garde Mobile, and the consigne was even stricter here than on the other points. The whole of the steps than on the other points. The whole of the steps than on the other points. cernible, the leaders wearing red cravats, or red scarfs. Here and there were also some men in red of the provisional government, which he had an leading up to the peristyle were covered with troops, at hundred or two of well-dressed men, en bourgeois (plain clothes). All cried 'Vive la Pologne!' 'Vive at last the former was received but the latter red former was received but the latter red park of artillery arrived and took up its station before the Chamber in front of the bridge. Down the Rue Manchester.—Mr W. Grocott in the chair. The Chamber of National Guards were de Burgogne a vast number of National Guards were following resolutions were adopted :- 'That a collecposted—in fact, everything gave the idea of a town tion be made after the first resolution passes, and

The proceedings commenced with an altercation between the President and the members, in the with the Universal Suffrage Association, and promise A voice cried, 'They are going to surround the course of which the former was severely reproached them our support upon principle at their public

the Palais Rayal, was closed, and its paper seized. that Manchester and Liverpool be the centre of go-Barbes, after a moment of consideration, retired likewise been closed, and the Committee was Committee shall report on the same to the next to the first room of the left wing, and then into the determined not to allow, in future, any reditious meeting. That the next camp meeting be held near Among them were Barbe, Blanqui, Albert Sobrier, Raspail and his nephew, Colonel Saisset, and others. to pay their arrears of local and general expenses beof Montagnards. As to the Prefecture of Police,

> A long discussion tellowed on the conduct of Citizen Caussidiere, the Prefect of Police, in the course of ST CRIEN. ON TERS. — At the meeting of the Char-which he was fiercely assailed by the 'Moderates.' tists, held at the house of Mr W. Bowman, Albionbooted and howled at by his enemies, who affected of the National Charter Association. A committee Among the propositions brought forward in the

Assembly to-day, was one by M. Billault, to inwas ordered to be referred to the Committee on meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 10th instant, Justice.

epartment from the 18th inst. the Prefecture has also resigned.

and other similar bodies, and instituting instead a was partially restored. Mr William Gould, greecer, corps of 2 000 Infantry and 600 Cavalry under the and an old Chartist, commenced exposing the base his past services as Land Bailiff, and that we pledge name of Garde Republicaine Parisienne. The Republican Guard, under the command of Caussidiere have evacuated the office of the Prefec-

dispersed, another that they have taken possession of occupy as a barracks During the early part of the day the approaches to the Chamber were, if possible, more strictly guarded than the preceding day.

The President informed the Assembly that he had received a letter from Citizen Caussidiere resigning his seat as representative of the people. The COMMUNE DE PARIS, edited by Sobrier, and the

VRAIE REPUBLIQUE, conducted by Thora, have ceased to appear. It is said that the political prisoners number upwards of two hundred. It is announced that M Raisin. Governor of the Luxembourg, has been arrested.

SOUTH LONDON HALL -Dr M'Douall will lecture in town before. the above Hall on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock p.m.

Chartist Antelligence.

DEMONSTRATION AT CHARTERVILLE.—On Monday last, pursuant to appointment, a most enthusiaslengthy report, which want of space precludes us from inserting. An excellent brass band attended from Witney, and groups of visitors from the surof refreshment, a goodly number of both sexes rewas held. The utmost harmony and good-will per-M. GARNIER PAGES: I wish to render to the As- vaded the assembly during the whole procedings. Albion Locality.—A very numerous and respect-

> South London Hall .- A large and crowded meeting was held in the above hall on Wednesday evening last. Ernest Jones, Massis T. Jones, Harry, Richards, and Mackintosh, addressed the meeting, which evinced the utmost enthusiasm. The following resolution was unanimously passed :- 'That this meeting pledge themselves to suppoort the Executive by every means in their power, as long as they remain true to the Charter, name and all; and we further pledge ourselves to raise our proportion of the Liberty Fund.' A liberal subscription was made on the CHURCH STREET, BETHNAL GREEN .- A new locality

was formed at the Essex Rooms, 421 Church-street, on Friday evening, 5th inst. Mr May in the chair, Sixteen new members were enrolled, and appointed a council of seven. Mr W. Payne, acted as secretary, A saecting is held here every Sunday evening, at six clock, and Friday at seven.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—The following resolution was passed unanimously on Monday evening : - 'That we recommend to Mr O'Connor the propriety of bringing out the STAR on Wednesday and Saturday, instead of the DAILY DEMOCRAT; as we think the people are not prepared to support a daily paper; at the same time, if the DEMOCRAT is determined upon, we pledge ourselves to support the same by all the means at our disposal.'

DEAN-STREET.-The following resolutions were dopted at the meeting of Land members, at 83, Dean-street, on the 9th instant:- 'That it being clearly proved, to the satisfaction of this meeting, that subletting the work on the people's estate at Snig's End is carried on to a serious extent—we hereby deprecate the same, and call upon the directors to immediately abolish the system entirely." That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to Mr Wilks, for his fair and impartial conduct in the chair while presiding over the meeting.' By order of the committee, James Grassby. BIRMINGHAM. - An important district delegate

All the cheers of the day were mere trifles to that M. Louis Branc: The French people accords all on Sunday, May 14th.—Mr Hosier, of Coventry, which now barst forth. I thought it would never its sympathies to the sufferings of oppressed native being called to the chair, concluded a most sensible and appropriate opening address by expressing a hope that calmness and forbearance would charac-Scotch, and the unbusiness-like strange proceedings mon necessaries of life.' of certain English delegates, he hoped much good would result from the measures adopted by this As-sembly. The Executive Committee which had been sembly. The Executive Committee which had been Messrs Rushton, Cli set, Snowden, Webber, Shackle-elected, were long-tr ed valuable men, and the new ton, Taylor, Holt, and Sutcliffe addressed the asplan of organisation met his entire approbation.plan had yetarrived particularly as numerous partica were actively engaged in devising new moves to resolution was adopted for the immediate appointment of a provisional district committee to sit in Birmingham, and open a correspondence with the Executive Committee in London, and also with the different localities .- Mr Donaldson offered several suggestions for the more effectual organisation of the district. He had to inform the meeting that as the National Assembly was dissolved, he thought it would henceforth be advisable to avoid all unprofit-

for Monday last, the people commenced assembling represent the National Assembly is dis is said that four persons were killed and ten premature birth would account for its sickly constitution, and he regretted that the country generally did not rightly appreciate the sound policy which attempt to describe—I thought it would never cease.) THE PRISON ERS.

Cabet is said to be amongst the arrested. At five tist leader and the people were better prepared. It is said that seventy-five in the body guard kept | The meeting separated with evident feelings of mutual satisfaction.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE. - The secretary, Mr John Simpson, acknowledges receipts for Mrs Jones: -From Mr Laur e. Somers Town, 6d.; from Mr The approaches to the Chamber were everywhere M'Lean, on behalf of Chelsea Land branch, 4s.;

that fifty collectors be appointed with two delegates meetings, believing we do not compromise anything Citizen GARNIER PAGES said that the house in thereby, but resolving ourselves to stick to the name Panic took possession of the Assembly, which was which Sobrier resided had been surrounded and and objects of the Charter at all hazards.' 'That composed of 2:000 or 4,000 persons in blouses, entered, and that individual, with seventy-five of seeing the present state of insecurity in the country,

> The club over which Blarqui presided had vernment in each district, and the Observation HANLEY. - The members of Hanley and Shelton branch of the National Land Company, are requested

> LOUGHBORGUGH .-- A meeting was held here on Monday, May the 15th, to appoint the Demonstration they had found in its chief a complete obedience, but | Committee, when it was agreed to have a tea party on the occasion of Mr O'Connor's visit on Whit-Wednesday; tickets to be bad at the Wheat Sheaf, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

was appointed. MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Glorious Triumph of Chartism in this town.-A few of the leading 'nobsticks, of terdict, under severe penalties, all tumultuous this town, but more particularly the base undermeetings within 1,500 metres of the Chamber. It strappers of Sir J. J. Guest, M.P., had convened a for the purpose of manufacturing a loyal Address to the Queen, for her 'sa'e deliverance' on the 10 h of April. The meeting was called in the middle of the veek, and at three o'clock in the afternoon—a time most inconvenient to the working men; however, the resignation of M. Guinard, as chief of the staff with all their trickery, a most noble army of work. of the National Guard, dismissing M. Saissel, as men did attend. The tyrants endeavoured to pack sub-chief, who are both implicated in the crime of the room before the time, but the Chartists went in General Courtais, and there is also an important order by the Minister of the Interior, revoking the building was crammed in a few minutes, and the appointments of all the commissioners-general of the heat was so great that a number of persons were obliged to go out. The Rev. Mr Campbell, one of in the people's cause in and out of parliament, and our clergymen, was proposed to take the chair. J. we look with contempt on the puny efforts of those Citizen Caussidiere, the Prefect of Police, has sent in E. Hutchins, Esq., of Dowlais, one of the Whig who are spreading vile and unfounded insinuations ding of the same caused such

were obliged to call one of the Chartist leaders to the That we the members of the National Land Com-Whig tumult was now beyond description. Robert pursue the straightforward course he has hitherto done.' commenced addressing the meeting, but was in stantly booted down. Then they read their loyal address. Mr Henry Thomas proposed the Chartist That we consider the base and unwarranted attack the Convent of the Colestines, in the Rue St Vic- address as an amendment, which was read: Mr made by a number of delegates in the National As-Whigs, and contrasted the taxes wrung from the poor sembly, upon the character of Feargus O'Connor, of this country with the taxes of the United States, Esq., M.P., was entirely uncalled for, and unmerited and other countries in Europe, and proved that the on the part of that gentleman, and that we whilst re-

> submit to be robbed. Now the amended address was Chartist body into sections and ultimately break up put to the meeting, when there were about three- the movement, we must express our unqualified confourths of the hands held up in its favour, and the fidence in the political integrity of our long tried remaining one-fourth was held up for the Whig address. The pious parson could not have the face and unpurchasable representative, and his trusto tell before the meeting that there was a majority worthy and honest conductors of the late Executive. for the Whig address, but did so after the Chartiste Moved by Mr W. Clifton, seconded by Mr Rogers. had left. We are sure the Whigs will never call Bilston .- At the usual weekly meeting of the another meeting in this town for such a purpose Chartists of Bilston, held on Sunday evening, the again, for they never had such a thrashing in this following resolution was passed unanimously: - That

Mr J. Pryor, dissenting minister, in seconding the resolution, begged of the meeting to adopt the means proposed by J. Hume, Cobden, &c. - Mr Hodge, a trinter of this town, moved a resolution in favour of the Charter, in a short humorous speech, which elicited great applause.—Mr Longmaid, of Truro, showed the superiority of the Charter over every other means, and a petition was adopted from the meeting for the Charter, whole and entire. About this time it was estimated that there were 1500 persons present. Mr Throughgood, the victim of a rounding districts were continually pouring in church-rate at Chelmsford, who was confined for during the early part of the day. The public twenty-two months for non payment next came forsembly, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where meeting was most unanimous and enthusiastic. It ward, and detailed some of the doings of Mother was presided over by Mr J. J. Faulkner, town Peggy, as he called the Established Church, and then councillor of Oxford, who delivered a speech replete with sound political argument. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs Harney, Stallwood. served eighteen years himself, and pointed out very forcibly the conduct of the army, hoping that all young men present would listen to him, and shun After a few remarks, this authorisation was paired to the school-room, where a ball and concert the recruiting serjeant and his gaudy dress, &c. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dispersed by giving three cheers for the Charter and its advocates.

DOMPRIES.—A preliminary meeting of middle class

Liberals,' convened by anonymous circulars, 'to consider the propriety of co operating with the Association promoting the new Reform movement' was held in a coffee house, here, on the evening of the 12th inst. A score or so attended, principally com-posed of the Old League rump. One or two good men present proposed the adoption of the Charter; but, departing from the question propounded in the circular, the majority eventually resolved to start upon their own bottom, and make a new-new-rew. &c., move, by calling a public meeting, at which resolutions in favour of a great (open your mouth wide, good reader) Extension of the Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and Electoral Districts are to be proposed. How the people will receive this bid for their sweet voices must depend greatly upon the explanation, that will doubtless be demanded at the public meeting, of the phrase, 'Great Extension.' If, the lourgeoisie are really in earnest they ought to avoid every appearance of trick; for a very general impression exists among the working classes that the League had for its objects merely the supplanting of the landed by the moneyoccraey, and that this present movement is another of the same,' rendered necessary by the failure of the former, the pressure of the Income Tax. and other selfish ends. However helpless the working classes may be supposed to be without the countenance of the middle, the latter are much more so, unsupported by the 'people,' in a struggle with the aris toeracy.

BLACKBURN -At a delegate meeting of North Lancashire, held at the Old Fellows' Hall, Padiham, on Sunday, the 14th itst., delegates resent from Clitheroe, Colne, Padiham, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington, Preston, Blackburn, and Armstead, it was resalved, 'That our delegate for North Lancashire be recalled immediately,' Carried. 'That we recommend to our various localities the propriety of supporting by all and every means within their power, the DEMOCRAT newspaper, convinced as we are, that the press is one of the most powerful engines that can be employed in working out the political redemption of the unenfranchised classes.' 'That the next delegate meeting be held at Blackburn, at the usual place, on Sunday, the 4th June. 'That we recom-mend to our various constituents the propriety of meeting was held at the Ship Inn, Steel House lane, employing the Rev. J. Barker, of Wortley, near Leeds, as we believe him to be an earnest, eloquent, and consistent advocate of Chartist principles. NEWCASTLE-UPON TINE. - 'That this meeting

agree to solicit subscriptions on behalf of that stern and unflinching patriot, Benjamin Embleton, who terise the deliberations of that meeting.—Several and unflinching patriot, Benjamin Embleton, who matters of business having been disposed of, Mr W. has for upwards of forty years advocated the cause Insoll, late delegate to the National Assembly, gave of the people, he being at this time, through old

semb'y. Never was there such a gathering in Several delegates regretted that no copy of the new | Midgley before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, who is now in the ninetieth year of her age. Nitsell —At a meeting held at Nitsell on the 9th

inst., addressed by Mr Robert Wingste and others; the sam of one pound fifteen shillings was handed to the committee to carry on local business. There is a good spirit manifested here, and it is likely to be a Radical little place. The one pound fifteen shillings was subscribed by the miners of two iron-stone pits. The following notices of meetings have been forwarded to us by the members of the new Execu-

WARLEY .- At a district delegate meeting held in this place, a vete of confidence in the National Asgembly was passed.

NEW RADFORD.—The Chartists of New Radford have decided on carrying out the Plan of Organisa-tion laid down by the National Assembly, and on supporting the Executive. ABERDEEN.-At a large public meeting it was una-

simously resolved :- 'That we highly approve of the spirit which has guided the ruling councils of the National Assembly, and that we tender them our joint a-surance of support even with life itself.' A committee has been appointed, who have drawn up a

meeting is resolved to give its cordial and undivided support to the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association as chosen by the National Assembly, viz — Ernest Jones, P. M. M Douall, James Leach, John M'Crae, and Samuel Kydd, and pledges itself to organise as speedily as possible, so as to be ready for any emergency; and we call on the friends of liberty throughout England to redouble their efforts in the Chartist cause, by immediately joining the National Charter Association, and enrolling their names as members of the National Guards.

meeting at the above place, the following resolutions were passed :- That it is the opinion of this meeting that thanks are due, and are hereby given, to our representative, Ernest Jones, Eq., for the straightforward and manly conduct pursued by him in the National Assembly, and that we pledge ourselves to support both him and the National Assembly, as far as lies in our power, both pecuniarily and otherwise.' 'That the Assembly having made an appeal to their constituents to raise a fund of ten thousand pounds, in order to enable them to effectually carry out their projects for the obtaining of the People's Charter, this meeting manifest a proof of their confidence in the Assembly by making every reasonable sacrifice in order that a just proportion of the said

LEAMINGTON. - The Leamington Chartists have instructed me to write, to express the confidence they have in the Provisional Executive, and their willing. ness to support them by their aid. J. Lock, sub-sec. LIMEROUSE -On Tuesday evening last, Mr Ernest Jones lectured in the Brunswick Hall, explaining the the utmost enthusiasm.

Bermondsey -At a meeting held at the Tanners' Arms on Tuesday evening, an address to Mr O'Connor, expressive of confidence in that gent'eman, was unanimously passed; also a resolution declaratory of their confidence in the Provisional Executive, and their determination to support them. A resolution was also passed expressive of sympathy with Mesars Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, and Meagher.

MR O'CONNOR AND HIS ACCUSERS.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

confusion that they could not proceed further. They the National Land Company, it was resolved:-TODMORDEN.—At a meeting of the members of treachery of the Whigs, for the last fifty years. The ourselves to support him as long as he continues to

BRISTOL.—The following resolution was passed working men of this country are more loyal than any pudiate such a manifestation of ill will on their part, other country in the world, else they would not tamely and are of opinion that their object is to divide the

the best thanks of the Chartists of Bilston are due to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for hisunparalleled tell, Cornwall, took place at the Market House, on and unlinching advocacy of the rights of the working

GLASGOW .- A meeting of the members of the Na-

# To Keaders & Correspondents.

RE-OLUTIONS and ADDRESSES Cindemnatory of the assailants of Mr G'Connor, and expressing c.L. against violently.) fidence in that gentleman, continue to crowd upon us from all paris of the country. We have beer the hall be closed. (Hear, hear.) compelled to condense a great number and omit

in which all the monies received for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat, have been acknowledged. To Subscribers—We have received a great many of the papers of April 4th, and June 5th, advertised for in the Star of May 6th, and as only one of each were the tribunes at the and of the half more when the tribunes at the and of the half more when

Director sfor their consideration,

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

After the announcement of the names of the members of the Executive Committee, Citizen Wolowski broatht forward his proposition for a committee to examine into the state of the working classes, and, after having developed his views, abruptly turned to the question of Poland. Citiz n Lamartine observed how difficult it was for a government so formed, and under such circumstances, to give such pledges as were demanded; they should recollect

unanimously. THE NEW MINISTERS.

tary to the Executive Commission. MOVEMENT IN PAYOUR OF POLAND.

THE LABBER QUESTION. The formation of the Executive government, without the names of either Louis Blanc or Albert

We warn our readers that the following ac-

(From the Trues.)

every grade of society, but nineteen twentieths of Assembly, and proceeded to the flotel. them at least were workmen or labourers. Mixed up with them were very many National Guards, in many thousands of the people easily obtained posses eleding several officers. There were also in their sion of the Hotel de Ville. The banner of the clubs ranks some Poles, whose mountal appearance was substituted for the national colours, and the produced a considerable sensation among the by- people occupying the windows, as on the 24th of

From that moment the procession had it all its own way. The whole column crossed the bridge. and immediately divided into two parties, one takoling the left by the Rue de Bourgogne, the other the tables and benches, which were upset, and injured Qual d'Or ay. The fermer instantly reached the Place du Palais Bourbou. The other scaled the

and ordered his men to unscrew and sheathe their on the square. bayoncis.

by the Assembly.

petition in their favour. The tumult here recommenced, shouting pro-

was manifested. the chair about seven o'clock. to Mr T. A. Griffiths. Mr Underwood's, No. 3, C'rove the moment after, a crowd of the people, having made meat is in permanence. It is determined to take May 21st, at eight o'clock; subject:—'The French showing that all the evils were centred in class legisterace, Bayawater, London.

Terrace, Bayawater, London.

The french showing that all the evils were centred in class legisterace, and most efficient measures to Revolution and the Organisation of Labour.'

they arrived about the time that Barbes and his pose to you that this petition of the people, in favour friends were being overpowered by the troops and

Citiz n CLEMENT THOMAS was nominated Comman-

At this moment a violent turnult was heard out-Citizen Lypny-Rollin ascended the tribune, and side at the left-hand door, and M. Louis Blanc, supwas received with universal accamations from the ported and protected by M. de Lerochejaquelein and of the people of Paris; declared that the people had ceedingly pale, and his clothes were torn. He as-

The Assembly rose at a quarter past nine.

arms and ammunition was found. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

had thought proper to change the personnel with

M. Louis Blanc was in the Assembly. In passing to and from it he was hooted by the National Guard. In the Monitoun there are two decrees accepting

his resignation to the Executive Government, and party, proposed a resolution bursting with loyalty; against our champion F. O'Connor, Esq. The Monitaur contains decrees disbanding the Republican Guard, the Montagnards, the Lyonnais.

ture of Police. There are conflicting accounts of this affair. One account represents the Guard as

St Austell.-A great reform meeting at St Aus-South London Chartist Hall.—Mr Vernon will May 10th. Mr Sam. Barlow presided, who opened classes, and we place our most unbounded confidence lecture in the above Hall on Sunday evening rext, the business of the meeting in an able address, in him for the future.

GREAT MEETING ON SKILCOLT MOOR. -At a great

fund may be raised in this district.' new Plan of Organisation, which was received with

MERTHYR TYDVIL.-At a general meeting of the Land and Charter Association, May 8th, the following resolution was carried unanimously:- 'That our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby given to, F O'Connor, Esq., for his honest and manly conduct

lation .- Mr Wadman proposed the first resolution .- tional Land Company was held in the Democratic

were read, and discussed at great length by these ably taught thempresent, when a resolution was proposed, and carried manimously:- That we deeply sympathise with Mr O'Connor for the position in which he is placed by the attempts made by his enemies to destroy his character; and that we do record our entire confidence in him, as regards the Land movement, as well as his character as our political leader, and the straightforward and independent course he has hitherto done. That the secretary be requested to write to Mr O'Connor, requesting him to pay Glasgow a visit as early as he conveniently can, so that we may have an opportunity, personally, of tendering our confidence.

this meeting, therefore, will continue to give Mr — TIMOTHY BATES. Chairman.

O'Connor its undivided support so long as le conti
Lower Warley.—At a meeting held at this place, quicements of the people of this country; and that crisis. - Charles Messenger, Sec. the name of the Charter, until is is made the law of the land been retained and constantly adhered to.

HARTLEPOOL .- A lecture was delivered on Thurs-Newcastle, on 'the Six Points of the People's Char ter.' After explaining the points of the Charter, Mr Byrne entered at great length into the state of Ros seconded, a vote of confidence in Feareus who have trumped up the malicious charges against O'Connor, Esq., which passed with acclamation him After sundry caeers for the Charter, Mr O'Connor, the chairman, and the lecturer, the meeting so-

the Gosport district of the Land and Chartist members :- 'That we rlace entire confidence in our great friend and champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq , and we tender him our sincere thanks for his noble exertions in the manly struggles he has had to contend with on behalf of the rights of the working classes unanimously on Monday evening, May 8th. That of this empire, against the machinations of our enemies, and evil designs of pretended triends. Hoping he will continue in his straightforward exertion, until every slave is placed in his own castle, on his

BETHNAL GREEN.-At a general meeting of the Globe and Friends locality of the National Charter Association, on Sunday evening. May 7th, the following resolution was carried unanimously, with the exception of two dissentients:- That this meeting has the greatest confidence in F. O'Connor, E.q., and ever will have, so long as he pursues the same line of conduct, as he bither to has done. At a pub. past services on all occasions in the just cause of the lic meeting of the Chartist and Land members, and prople, and we beg to assure that centleman that the others, held on Tuesday evening, May 9.h, at the Globe and Friends, the following resolution was confidence in Mr O'Connor, as a thorough-going prey to our enemies.' Chartist.' A discussion took place concerning Mr J. Shaw's speech in the Morning Pest and Daily News, which Mr Shaw pssitively contradicted; he enerated from any stigms on his character as a delegate and a true Charliet. Mr Preston will lecture at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, he taken at eight e'clock.

Hexron New Tows.—At a public meeting held on Sunday evening, May 7th, the following resolu-tion was adopted:—' That we, as members of the confidence in Feargus O'Conner, Esq., for his indefatigable exertions in the great cause of demo-

Wallace Brigade, Charler Coffee house, West-minster.—Mr Kydd gave a very able lecture at the above place, on Sunday night. At a meeting of the passed to the eff of that though not entirely agreing with the letters of Mr O'Connor, yet they wou'd do him the justice to say that they believed those letters were not written with the intention of giving offence to any one, and tendering him their sincere thanks for his past services in the people's cause. HANLEY .- The following resolutions were passed at the weekly meeting held on Tuesday evening :-That we, the members of the Hanley and Shelton have the fullest confidence in F argus O'Coppor, Esq, as manager of the National Land Company and we further declare, that we cannot place any confidence in any other individual as manager; and we shall costinue the same confidence in our wellbeloved Feargus O'Connor, so long as he continues to act in the manner he has hitherto done.'- 'That finding, from past experience, that certain individuals have crept into the good graces of the National Land Company, to create disturbances, and bring about division, we are of opinion all such persons shou'd be discarded, and held un to public scorn." —'That we think it unjust that Mr O'Connor should be put to expense in sending witnesses to and fro through the country, and that the expenses of the late witnesses to London be paid out of the expense

MERTHER TYDVIL - Resolved-' That we, members of the Chartist Association of Merthyr Tydvil, in public meeting assembled, view with deep ret and heart-felt indignation the base, cowardly and unmanly conduct of certain individuals in the National Assembly, in attacking the character of our leader and champion, F. O'Conner, Esq., M.P.'-Resolved - 'That we do unhesitatingly express our unshaken confidence in our heroic leader, F. O'Connor, Esq. M.P., for his straightforward conduct; and we trust that such persons as do declare themselves friends to suffering humanity, will hereafter avoid such bickerings."

Bramhepa.-At a meeting of the Chartists employed on the Bramhops contract, Leeds and Thirsk Railway, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: - That this meeting reposes entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P.'- That this meeting is of opinion, that if the National Assembly can find no better employment than that of finding fault with our public men of unblemished character. and especially when the object of its denunciations is the self-derying, discreet, and indefatigable member for Nostingham, -that Assembly had beiter dissolve at once, and its members return home, and make themselves ridiculous. O'Connor and the the Chartists, by endeavouring to alter its name, and surrender their delegated office into the hands of Northern Star will live when these puny crea-TO THAT MEDIE OF NATURE, FRANCUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Representative of the Working Milions in the British Parliament.

Can still excline to ratify and grant such high degree: But Nature, with a matchless hand, sends forth her nobly born.

And laughs the pairry attributes of wealth and rank to cates the cause of liberty, we shall own no other She moulds with care a spirit rare—half human, half dirine. And cries explains, 'Who can make a gentleman like F. O'Connor.

There are some spirits nobly just, unwarped by pelf or the National Land Company and the Charter Asso-Great in the calm, but greater still when dashed by ad-

They hold the rank no king can give, no station can disgrane,

Nature puts forth her gentleman, and monarchs must take away the character of that gentleman without give place. WORTHT SON OF A MOST NOBLE SIRE—We, the members of the Barnsley branch of the National

Land Company, hasten to assure you that we sym-

pathise with your situation in the House of Com-

to our principles, and raised yourself, the Charter, character, that our confidence is unshaken, and our the Land Plus, and the Land and Labour Bank, a affections as deep rooted as ever.' thousand degrees higher in our estimation. We BARNSTAPLE.—The following resolution has been therefore estime you by the elevated position in passed by the Charlists of this place:—'That the which you stand to us and the werld, and the filial Chartists of this locality view with feelings of deep rerelations in we bear to you, never again to take gret the recent uncalled for attack of some of the knowled - of their 'bellowings,' but to leave the members of the National Assembly on the political Company, and that that confidence has been for the completion of the different estates, and we deeply feels and sympathises with our unequalic Brayers' in the hands of your 'Old Guards and conduct of that honest and consistent patriet, Mr young Recruits,' and go on building in the Temple Fearus O'Connor. We cannot forget the great—of Freedom, until the superstructure of Chartism is the manifold—the stedfast and long-continued serof Freedom, unlittee superstructure of Chartest is the manifold—the steedast and long-continued serplace the same confidence of free men that shall vices and sacrifices, physically and promisery, occamen we place the managethem and some confidence of the Chartest and the confidence in the integrity and
the shows of free men that shall vices and sacrifices, physically and promisery, occamen we place the managethem and the confidence of the Chartest and Land members of this land the confidence in the integrity and make the lands of the rose, the shamrock, and the shamrock, and the shadent advocacy of the rights of the ment of the Company would be the death blow of our lists and Land members of this locality. make the lands of the rose, the sharrock, and the sharrock as the sharro British empire, hark you forward to certain victory! speedy establishment of the People's Charter, and That we, the settlement of the people upon the Land. That cause, and hope that the gratitude and affection of this town, feel indignant at the base attempt to used by some of the delegates in the National Assembly.' That we, and hope that the gratitude and affection of this town, feel indignant at the base attempt to used by some of the delegates in the National Assembly.' That we, the Chartists of Burnley, consider that the language throw overheard our charming and land. The same of labour will ever keep page (it possible) throw overheard our charming when the following postponing of the National Assembly.' That we, the Chartists of Burnley, consider that the language throw overheard our charming and land. The language throw overheard our charming when the following postponing of the National Assembly.' That we, the Chartists of Burnley, consider that the language throw overheard our charming when the following postponing of the National Assembly.' That we, the Chartists of Burnley, consider that the language throw overheard our charming when the following postponing of the National Assembly.' That we, the Chartists of Burnley, consider that the language throw overheard our charming when the following postponing of the National Assembly.' That we, the Chartists of Burnley is th

Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall! The People's Charter and No Surrender!

And when the father and founder of the Land Plan shall make his intended tour through the country, Barnsley we trust will not be forgetten, nor be the last to receive a visit from him, as it has always been the first to defend him and that glorious luminary, pledge ourselves to stand by him so long as he pursues the Northern Star and National Trades Journal, from the assaults of bypocritical triends and open foes. Moved by Frank Mirfield, seconded by Peter Hoey .- 2 'That we deprecate, all idea of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. declining the honourable trust reposed in him, believing that such a step would be attended with the destruction of the Land Scheme, PAISLEY.—The two subjoined resolutions were adopted at a meeting held on Monday evening, in the destruction of the Bald consolu-Hall, Gilarge-street, composed wholly of delegates: - tection, and again call upon Feargus O'Conner, Esq., That this meeting of delegates from all the districts, to leave the 'scorners' to their scorning, the 'bark' workshops, and factories in Paisley, is sincerely desired to their barking, and the 'yelpers' to their sirous that an expression of confidence in Mr O'Con per be recorded in the Northern Star of Saturdes. The saturdes of their barking, and the 'yelpers' to their barking, and 'yelpe nor be recorded in the Nerthern Star of Saturday Like Hobson, and Thomas Hebden.—3. That a next, and deeply regress that any manifestation of copy of the address and resolutions be forwarded to suspicion towards that patriotic gent eman should Francis O'Connor, Esq., and to the Editor of the have been made by some of the member, of the Na. NORTHERN STAR, for insertion therein. Moved by tional Assembly, such pelicy being both unwar-rantable and untrue, and being only calculated to Sened on behalf of a meeting of the members of the create division in our ranks, and thereby enable the Brusley branch of the National Land Company, enemy to take advantage of our divided state; that held in Mr Utley's large room, May 9th, 1848.

nues to pursue the same prudent and manly policy on Tuesday, May 9th, the following resolutions were which has hitherto characterised him. That this adopted :— That we, the members of the Charter meeting feels astounded as to the wish expressed by Association and the National Land Company, view some of the delegates in the National Assemby to with feelings of deep regret the differences that exist change the name of the Charter Association. Were between Mr O'Connor and the members of the such a course adopted, it would end in the total National Assembly. 'That we have the greatest overthrow of the Chartist movement, as, in giving confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr O'Conup the name, we give up the Charter. This meet nor, in carrying out the Land Plan, and feel indiging is, therefore, of opinion, that without all the name at the base attempts that are being made to points contained in that Gol-like document—Uni-shake the confidence of the people in his honesty. versal Suffrage, of itself, would tall short of the re- We also approve of his political conduct at the present

TE:GNMOUTH. - At a meeting of this branch of the Cha-tist Association, it was resolved unanimously: hat the thanks of this meeting be given to Fearday evening, the 11th inst, in Mr Beils School-room, gue O'Connor, E.q., M.P., for his zealous and King-street, in this town, by Mr William Byrne, of praiseworthy conduct both in and out of the House of Commons, and at the same time to assure him of our approbation of his conduct, in reference to the National Assembly, and our condemnation of the the country. Mr Robinson then moved, and Mr ingratitude and impudent assumption of the parties

BISHOP'S WEARMOUTH .- A meeting of the Old Guards and Land Members of this branch, was held on Sunday evening, when a vote of unqualified cos-Gospont.—The following was passed and carried fidence in Mr O'Connor was unanimously passed. unanimously at a meeting of members belonging to The Old Guards of this town, are determined to stand by Mr O'Connor through every danger and through every difficulty, so long as he continues to be the friend and advocate of the interests of the work ing man.

. DEVONPORT -The following resolution was passed this Association deeply regrets the proceedings of several members of the National Assembly with reference to the conduct and character of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and heartily express their entire confidence in that gentleman's policy, firmly believing him to be a cautious, bold, and determined leader of the Chartist body.

NEWP :RT. - On Monday a public meeting was held here, when the following resolution was passed unanimously :- That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereb; heartily given, to our uncompromising chief, Feargus O'Connor, E.q., M.P., for his neither are they quite so silly as to fellow in the unanimously carried. Maved by Mr Kendrick, se. | wake of men who have made such a dastardly at-

CLITHEROE.—At a meeting of the Land members the following resolution was passed unanimously:-That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the considered it as a libel on him, as he never said such words as were imputed to him. Mr Shaw was exduct of those persons that factiously condemn the conduct of Mr O'Connor, and, in addition to his labours, subject him to needless and vexations ex-Commercial road, on Sunday, May 21st. Chair to prinse.' At a meeting of the Chartist Association, Mr James Clitherce in the chair, Mr Briegs moved. and Mr Frankland seconded, the following resolution :- 'That in the opinion of this meeting the policy and line of agitation pursued by Feargus O'Con-National Charter Association, do place our implicit nor, Esq, is one which we conceive to be pre-eminently calculated to bring our movement to a and to call to her council men who would make the successful termination, inasmuch as he recommends peaceful, conciliatory, and constitutional means; and we are further of opinion that the attacks upon Mr O'Connor's character are uncalled for, and unjustihable, and we piedge ourselves to support him stitutional right. He concluded a zealous harangue members on Wednesday evening a resolution was acainst his enemies and calumniators, so long as he pursues his present line of policy.' Carried unani- jesty.' After which, the chairman called upon Mr

> LAMBLEY, NOTTINGHAM - At a meeting of our nimou-lv.

CLEHAM -A Female Chartist Association has been formed in the school-room of the above Hall, which promises fair to become a numerous and useful

this patriotic band. IRELAND.-Press of matter compelled us to with -we are not surprised The wonder is, that the fellow's head before this. We know, however, that Mr O'Connor is not a man to be frightened at straws We know he is blameless, and we have no fear for the issue of any paltry opposition which he may experience. We, in Ireland, are more proud than ever of our enterprising friend and countryman. We always looked on him as bold, determined, energetic. and unflinching. We are now rejoiced to find that. with the courage of the lion, he possesses the wisdom of the serpent. They quarrel with O'Connor because he could not eauction their mad designs, and for ever ruin the great cause, in which for years he has been embarked, and for which he renounced ease and enjoyment, and risked fortune, property, health, liberty, and life. Mr O'Connor, by his prudent, sa gacious conduct. deserves well of every good and patriotic man in Great Britain and Ireland. There is report here also that a new rival to the NORTHERN STAR is to enter the field one of those days, which is to fling that old, and steady, and long-tried luminary entirely in the shade! Mr O'Connor, I am sure, will not fret, even should such an event take place in a week. Minds like his are not ruffled at triffes Resides he is not a trader in the craft of the 'Fourth estate.' So that I am certain the treading of an oppos tieniston his beels will not disturb his equanimity. If those who 'bork' so waspishly at Mr O'Connor, can 'bite' only at the broad-sheet of the STAR, they had better not 'show their teeth' at all. They only

tures and their tadgole 'Instructor' will be for-Surron-in-Ashfield -At a public meeting it was greed- 'That we, the Charlists of Sutton-in-Ash. field, repose the greatest confidence in Mr O'Copnor. Whom do we dob the gentieman? The knave, the fool, and pledge ourselves to vindicate him from the attacks of those who wish to sow the seed of dissension If they but own full tithe of gold and wear a costly su't! in our ranks; and we are of opinion that it is not a The parchment coroll of deled line, the riband at the knee, time for strife, bickering, and jealousy, but a time that we should unite as one man, and show to our enemies that we are wor hy of liberty, and are deter

> Chester -At the weekly meeting of the members of this branch, a vote of confidence was passed in Mr

mined to have it; and as long as Mc O'Conacr advo-

ciation, beg to assure Mr F. O'Connor, that our confidence in that gentleman still remains the game unshaken, both as regards the Land Company and the Charter. And we condemn the conduct of certain members of the National Assembly in attempting to good cause. We subscribe our names as officers of the Land Company and Charter Association-William Fiest, sub-treasurer; John Brown, secretary; Charles Parkinson, scrutineer; William Dixon, chairman. TIVERTON .- At the monthly meeting of the Char mons, and keenly feel the insults heaped upon you tist Association, the following resolution was unani-

in your absence, in the National Assembly and the wholesale ying journals of the day; but the magnaconfidence in Mr O'Connor, and beg to assure him nimit, and Christian heroism you have displayed in that nothwithstanding the invidious attacks that repelling their foul attacks, have won thousands over persons in the National Assembly have made on his

STOCKPORT -- Resolved :- That we, the members address in accordance with the above was also adopted:

WINCHESTER .- Resolved :- That we, the mempers of the Land Company and Chartist Association. do sign our names as a pledge to you, sir, to support against you, but we teel a strong persuasion that our united efforts will throw the cowards to the dust.' CHARTERVILLE .- Resolved :- 'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the policy of Mr O'Connor closely for the attainment of the People's Charter as anything of the kind being brought forward. It is the law of the land.'

his motives and policy respecting such Assembly, and One of the Old Guard. people, which we very much doubt. mously adopted the following address:-

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ, MP. the extent of which we cannot find language to exus upon the highway to liberty and happiness; also some who denounce you for your letter published though your latour has been long and tedious, you in the Star of the 22nd of April, recommending the have never allowed us to be pounced upon by the postponement of the National Assembly, and your have set upon our thorny path, by your vigilance and care we have been enabled to keep clear and steer our course; never through the journey has bered, your rallying cry has been—

Onward and we conquer.

Backward and we fall !" times, no! Press forward, brave general, you are fit to lead us to both the Land and the Charter, and perity attend you, until the rights and liberties of we hope you will stick to the Land, (we know you those for whom you have so long contended are will,) and while you direct its course we are convinced it will be conducted in the same manly and placed in their own castles provided by your care, Chartists of Newport at least are not ungrateful; straightforward manner as heretofore, and we will where you may be allowed to visit them unto a good rally around you with the alacrity and spirit that will old age. And believe us, that any plan of operation stiffe the snarls of division-seekers, money-hunters, you may devise for their accomplishment, shall have conced by Mr Whitell:— That we have the greatest tempt to divide our ranks, and thus make us an easy blood-suckers, hypocrites, Chartists, when there is our enemies? pickings,—out upon the vagabonds, they are not fit for society's gaze. Keep up your spirits, it is necessory for your health,—there is no division here, we are with you to a man. Y urs in the cause of human redemption, on behalf of the members, James Mayer, chairman, and Stephen Amison, sub-sec.' After the adoption of this address, a vote of confidence was passed in Mr O'Connor, and a vote of censure to those delegates who have attacked Mr O'Connor and the STAR in that gentleman's absence. to be transmitted to the chairman of the National Assembly. Bilston.-A public meeting was held in Pipe's

Meadow, on Monday, the 8th inst., for the purpose

of memorialising the Queen to dismiss her Ministers,

principles of the Charter a cabinet measure. A gentleman from Nottingham, whose name we could not catch, warmly and energetically advocated the right of the people to memorialise the sovereign as a conby proposing-' That a Memorial be sent to her Ma-J. Linney to move the Memorial, which he did in a spirited, yet consistent manner, reading it to the branch of the Land Company a resolution of un- meeting, and commenting on the several items as bounded confidence in Mr O'Connor was passed una he proceeded. His speech evidently made an impression on the meeting and police, as the commandant ordered the last sentence to be taken down. The Chairman next called upon old Daddy Richards to second the Memorial, He commenced by obserbranch of the National Land Company, declare we auxiliary to the cause of Chartism. The meetings wing, that he was in the hopes of seeing some of his are held every Tuesday evening, at half-past seven old acquaintances from West Bromwich, as he had o'clock. Females, attend and enrol yourselves in been honoured with their company on two occasions when he had been there. The old Daddy then commenced a lasty glance at the British constitution, hold the communication from our Irish correspon-deat last week. We now give an extract thereir m: when that constitution was roung and strong than when that constitution was young and strong, then "We find that Mr Feargus O'C mnor has given the people had the election of all the officers of umbrage to a section of the English Chartists. At state, from the sovereign to the village constable, and this-though Irishmen will regret the circumstance just mentioned a plan by which the police might be jealousies of ambitious would-be rivale, and the anti- institut s, the whole of the village were bound for pathy which too many Britons still retain towards the honesty of all the men of the village. Thus Irishmen, did not raise a storm about that brave every man became a policeman, and a guard over Mason, of Birmingham, supported the resolution, and defended the right of the people to approach the sovereign at all proper times, either to present then cited the Magna Charta, and showed, that if the king departed from fulfilling the enactments of that Charter, then the barons had the power to atso attached until he returned to the principles of that Charter. Mr Mason continued to reason on brilliant address, proving that the Charter was calculated to restore the prosperity of this once happy land, and to give happiness to the cottage, security to the throne, and respect to the laws. After a vite

or thirt: en hundred. frawich - Re clved-'That this meeting places the greatest confidence in their old tried friend Feargus O'Connor; and as a proof, determine to assist to its utmost to e-tablish and support a daily paper, which paper is to be under the entire direction of that gencasting obloquy on the character of Mr O'Conner. Phis meeting conceiving that no good can accrue to the Charlist movement by a protracted sitting of the therefore calls upon the members of that Assembly to sentation of the Memorial to the Queen, after which lity will do its utmost to support.'

NUMEATON .- Resolved- That it is the opinion of calumniate and undermine the character of our continues in the course he is at present pursuing, leader, F. O'Connor, E-q., M.P., for the purpose of but support him with as untiring zeal as he does the creating a disunion and marring our glorious cause, cause of the working class. will meet with that censure they so justly deserve. tulating him upon his conduct on the 10th of April.

TO F. O'CONNOR ESQ.

Hall. 44, Trongate, on Monday, the 15th inst. Mr youthful velors, await your oldging, echoing and re- Monkton Davenill, willthe.—At a members' meet- and unwarrentable action in the National Assembly upon the character of rely upon our support.

The mas Reid in the chair. Mr O'Connor's letters echoing the noble sentiment you have so long and so ing of the Monkton Deverill branch of the National gates in the National Research of the National Re I and Company, an unanimous vote of confidence in Mr O'Connor wasadepted. that whilst we repudiate such a manifestation of ill of the Stockport branch of the Land Company, place will on their part, and are of opinion that their obthe utmost confidence in Mr Feargus O'Connor, and ject is to divide the Chartist body into sections, and request him not to allow those disappointed men to ultimately break up the movement, we must express draw him again before the public on the same subject; and further, that we pledge him our entire of our long-tried and unimpeachable representative,

> National Assembly in the Star of the 6th inst., we trate with the dust.'
>
> National Assembly in the Star of the 6th inst., we find that some of the members of that body have Over-Darwen.—The Chartists of Over-Darwen find that some of the members of that body have few of the Old Guards I drew up a resolution highly approving of the conduct of the above gentleman recently. We think that his conduct was highly praiseworthy on the 10th of April, inasmuch as he was the has ever been beneficial to the Chartist cause, and means of preventing a great sacrifice of life. I subthat the general management of the Northern Star | mitted the resolution to the meeting, and there was deserves our commendation; these opinions have an amendment made to it, which was carried by the tists to desist from denunciation, and unite more gentleman, as very few of them were apprised of sympathy. our intention to have a public meeting at our earliest Blandford.—Resolved :— That we, the Chartists | convenience. The Chartists generally of this locality and Land members of Blandford, seeing by the have the greatest confidence in the honesty, integ-NORTHERN STAR that some delegates in the National rity, and uprightness of that champion of liberty, Assembly have unjustly assailed Mr O'Connor for Feargus O'Connor. Esq., M.P.—WILLIAM CARLTON, WORSERO' COMMON, NEAR BARNSLEY .- Address to

that Mr O'Connor is the only man we can place Nottingham, Propounder of the National Land implicit confidence in as a leader; that we will not | Company, and the unpaid advocate of the rights of recognise any other as long as he acts with that honesty and integrity of purpose which have hitherto time, when you are assailed a all sides by the scribes BURNLEY.—At a who have so treacherously attacked Mr O'Connor in manly manner in which you have conducted the LONGTON.—This branch of the National Land the people, which by your leadership has attained Company, in special meeting assembled, unani-mously adonted the following address:—

that pre-eminence that the enemies of the people begin to fear that their day of oppression and misrule will, in a short time, be brought to an end, if DEAR SIR, -The unjust attacks which have been the people will act by your advice. And sir, we beg made upon your honour and reputation by professing to assure you that, in our opinion, there is no one Chartists has drawn forth expressions of the liveliest act in the whole of your agitation, that has obtained sympathy in your behalf. Be not cast down, dear for you more political and personal esteem than your ather, you still retain our confidence and esteem, conduct on the 10th of April. Yes, sir, although you may be abused by a few for that day's proceed. press. You have brought us out of the dark and ings, yet we are thoroughly convinced that the Charalmost impenetrable passes of ignorance, and placed tist ranks are considerably increased. There are enemy without timely warning; when traps and gins opinion of the law on that Assembly. Now, sir, we your zeal or ardour abated, but when we have slum- gate, every constituency would see the position in which the delegates stood, and whether they were prepared to support them if anything unpleasant took place and on these grounds we look upon it with Shall we then at the command of a few raw recruits | feelings of respect and admiration. And sir, allow turn round, and desert our old friend and tried us to express our gratitude to you as the leader of leader on the very verge of victory? No! a thousand the Chartist movement, and father of the Land

of their base employers.

LEAMINGTON -At the last weekly meeting a vote of confidence was passed to the Provisional Executive Council, as elected by the late National Assembly; but that this meeting express their ear est hope that in the list of persons nominated and elected as a permanent Executive Council, that Mr Feargus O'Connor's name should not be omitted.

ACCRINGTON .- At a meeting of the Chartist and Land members, at the Land Office, Accrington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-That we, the Chartists and Land members of Accrington, have the most unbounded confidence in F. O'Conror, M.P., and the Northern Star, notwithstanding the attacks made upon them by some members of the National Assembly.'

ARMLEY AND WORTLEY. - This branch of the Chartist Association beld its weekly meeting as usual on Monday night, at Mr Jeeph Birker's room, Wortley, when a discussion arose upon the uncalled for attack upon the character of F. O'Connor, Esq. M.P., and his conduct on the 10th of April, when it was unanimously resolved :- 'That this branch having unbounded confidence in that gentle man, do deprecate the calumnies brought forth by

some of the members of the National As embly.' TO F. O'CONNER, ESQ. DEAR SIR,-It is with feelings of the deepest regret. that we are called up in to revert to the conduct and language of certain individuals, with reference to your general policy and conduct, not only as the leader of the Chartists, but also as the proprietor of the Northern Star. We feel it to be a duty we owe to done away with; observing, that by the old Saxon | you, not only to defend your character in any emergency, but also to sympathise with you, in whatsoever trials you may be called to pass through, in defence of those great principles which you have so laboriously the property of the whole; for, if anything was advocated, both in and out of Purliament (especially stolen, the whole village had to make it good .- Mr | so with reference to the National Land Company) not only do we approve of your policy, with refere ce to the late important movement and its results, but also the advisableness of postponing the meeting of petitions, or memorials, or remonstrances. He the Assembly. And we are anxious to and do hereby tender you our warmest thanks, for your unflinching advocacy, your deep interest for the rights and literties of the people; and it is our unanimous tach the person of the sovereign, and to keep him determination to give you that decided support which we think you are so justly entitled to; and it is our earnest wish that you may be spared to see those Magna Charta for some time, and concluded a most lowering clouds disperse, which have recently hovered over the political bemispheres and that the glorious sun may again appear in gorgeous splendour, and shed its genial rays on all the sons of toil, ripening those plans so judiciously matured by you. In conof thenks to the chairman the meeting peaceably clusice, we beg once more to tender you our thanks. separated. The numbers present were about twelve and the assurances of our attachment to your terson and the holy cause. I have the hon ur to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, EDMUND BARKER, Cor. Sec. Signed on behalf of the Chartist Association.

Norwich, May 8th, 1818. HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the members of this brarch of the National Land Company, on Monday the man; and further, resolve on taking shares therein, night, May 8th, the following resolutions were agreed to :- That the meetings, in future, be held on Sa-Resolved—That this meeting regrets the attempts made by some of the members of the National As sembly to cause dissension amongst the great body of the Chartists, by endeavouring to alter its name, and 22ad, the members and their families have a teaparty at the same place; tickets to be had of the landlord and the secretary. Tea on the table at five National Assembly, as at present constituted, it o'clock precisely.' That we place the greatest condence in Mr O'Connor, M P., for his unflinching, make as speedy arrangement; as possible for the prerights, and censure the conduct of these persons who to dissolve at once, that another and better consti- got up the meeting in Dean-street; we deem them tutid body may be brought together, which this local enemies to the working man and jests to society men in our opini n, who would destroy the confidence of the members of the Land Company by taxing the this meeting that the gross and unprincipled attack founder with deceit; but we are determined to stick of certain individual, enemies who have attempted to him like wax, and never forsake him so long as he

dresses from the Chartists and Land members of tien of such conduct. At the same time, we repose these localities have been adopted expressive of their confidence in the integrity of Feargus confidence in Mr O'Connor, and thanking him for the craft our advise contained in his letters, and congra-strong determination to pursue unflinchingly the same

hitherto followed.' MIXENDEN STONES -The following was unani- Holmfirth.- At a meeting of the Chartist and mously agreed to:- 'We think the present a proper Land members, he'd in their room, Underbank, the ime to thank the founder and father of the Land following resolution was unanimously adopted .— Plan, for the philanthropy, the integrity, the pa- That we, the members of the Land Company and of tience, the forbearance, and the indomitable perse, the National Chartist Association, view with feelings verance he has manifested in propounding and putting of indignation and regret, the great annoyance and in practice the glorious Land Scheme, which has been | inconvenience to which our z a ous and indefatigable to us a bright star of hope for the future. In the propounder and manager of the Land Company, Mr. midst of suffering and privation unparralleled, it has Feargus O'Connor, has been subjected to on many kept alive within us a single ray of hope. And we beg occasion s, by man whose only object seems to be the to assure jou, that it was our confidence in your destruction of his character. We are reflectly satis-wisdom and integrity that first caused us to join the fied with the arrangements made by M. O Counor, strengthered by every attempt made by your and our respectfully request him to adopt such course as he champion in social and political liberty, F. O. Constrengthered by every attempt made by your and our respectionly request that course as ne enampted in social and political interty, F. O. Conpact the same confidence in any other man or set of lers; and we are also fully satisfied that that gen-private enemies, and that we confidently coefare our

The industriable T. S. Dancombe, Esq., is most the settlement of the people upon the Land. That cause, and nope that the base attempt to anxious to be at your side. Hope, like a glorious this meeting therefore, expresses its unlimited confictions in our cause.

Star, Everal Truth, and Justical like a sunicam, dence in the honesty of Mr O'Connor as regards the with your exertions in our cause.

With millions of manly Lands, womanly hearts and Land Company.

That we consider the base attempt to used by some of the delegates in the National Association this meeting therefore, expresses its unlimited confiction the sons of labour will ever keep pace (it possible) throw overhoard our champion and leader, Feargus by, respecting the character and conduct of for with pour exertions in our cause.

O'Conner, Esq., M.P.; and we beg to assure that O'Connor, is a cowardly, unmanly, and ungenerous attack aponthat gentleman. Carried quantimously.

Second to the sons of the Mational Association to the sons of the masses. The rich man was protected by, respecting the character and conduct of for in his power of wealth, and the poor man was gentleman, and the conductors of the Northbean attack aponthat gentleman. Carried quantimously.

MONETON DEVERILL, WILTS.—At a members' meet- | and unwarrentable attack made by a number of dele. Star, that they have our entire confidence, and may

DARLINGTON .- Resolved :- That we, the Chartists and Land members, view, with fe lings of deep regret, the unmanly attack made upon the character and conduct of our champion, Feargus O'Connor, honesty, uprightness, and integrity of the above gen-tleman, and we still hope that he will consinue to support so long as he continues to pursue the same straightforward course he hitherto has done. An executive DARLINGTON.—On reading the proceedings of the ments, until tyrandy and oppression are laid pros-

made an unmanly attack on the character of Feargus in public meeting assembled, do hereby unanimously O'Connor, Esq., M P.; it was suggested to me to sgree, that after having carefully watched and traced bring forward a resolution at our Land meeting, on out Mr O'Connor's character since he commenced hear that the secret enemies are trying their arrows the 8th inst, and in accordance with the request of a lagitating for the People's Charter, that honesty of to one particular act, but summing the general tenor of his character into one aggregate, and then tracing out the annals of history, and searching into all the heroic characters that have preceded him,) not one movement in the various districts from whence we in all probability have received a report; there was your actions up to the present moment, we say, then,

unanimously give the country our decided opinions Feargus O Connor, Esq., M.P. for the borough of policy which you have pursued during the present agitation; and also our unbounded confidence in your integrity, and ability to carry out the great objects

his absence, and we beg to remind those parties that cause of right against might, in despite of the base repudiate the foul and unfair means that unprincithe men of Dorset will not support the views of such calumnies brought against you by pretended friends pled individuals have taken to destroy the character men, if they are called the representatives of the and aristocratic enemies, for no other earthly purpose and usefulness of one who has served us so disintethan to destroy you, and through you the cause of restedly. Likewise, we have unanimously agreed to in defending his management of the Company, be paid by the Land members."

> the Chartist body of Swindon, after reading and studying Mr O'Connor's two last letters in the Non-

> North onan -At a numerous meeting of the Chartist As-ociation, held at the Norh's Ark, on Sunday, it was resolved :- 'That they place the most implicit confidence in Mr O'Connor, and highly approve of his conduct, and at the same time deeply regret spent in a straight line of agitation, which he man, like Feargus O'Connor.'

ability, to silence and banish from the ranks of the most fitting person to lead and direct the Chartist Chartist movement all who endeavour to scater movement; we believe, also, that those persons in the seeds of contention, in order to gratify the minds | the National Assembly who have attempted to threw obliquy upon Mr F. O'Connor, have ait d very unwise, and not according to the principles they professed, and that we will stand be him so long as he which he has pursued for a number of years.'

DENNY.—At a meeting of the Chartist Associa tion of this place, held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday, the 12th inst., to take into consideration the conduct of the National Assembly with regard to their abuse of Mr O'C nnor, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- 'That this meeting record their unqualified disapprobation of the insane conduct pursued by the National Assembly in abusing our tried and valued leader, Feargus O'Cornor, Esq., for what we consider to be the true line of policy to obtain our rights, namely, that recommended in his letter published in the Northern Star of April 22nd. That we declare our unbounded confidence in Mr O'Conner as our leader, and our closer attachment to him for his conduct on, and advice since, the memorable 10th of April. We declare our want of confidence in any Assembly which magic to unite the peo, le in this part of Scotland to struggle for the Charter; and all his acts hitherto appearing to us to be dictated by consummate wisdom we look to him forguidance, and shall not desert him until we find he deserts his principles, which we think to be impossible.' That the Northern Star bly collectively—for proposing to start a racer in opposition to that STAR, by the true and unvarying light of which we first groped our way, then boldly steered for the port, and are now alongside determined to be moored to the Charter of our rights. L ke grateful voyagers, we return our heartfelt thanks to the pilots of the people's paper, whose the want of principle which would strive to crush the friend who guided us through darkness and ad versity.'

Dalston .- A special general meeting of the Dals. dence in the honesty, the integrity, and ability of (Hear, hear.) He hegged at once to call upon our distinguished, inderatigable, unflinching, and unpaid father, friend, and champion - Feargus O'Connor, Esq; and further, this meeting being convinced that the success of the National Land man having put the resolution to the meeting, it was effor a, and endeavour, with our utmost power, to aller carried without a dissentie t.

Dalston was held on Saturday evening, May 13, for tion and regret the conduct of a portion of the National Assembly, who have endeavoured to cast dis-

meeting separated. upright gentleman.

the 14th in t., it was proposed, 'That this no eting

LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

A great public meeting was convened of the

London Chartists, to meet the delegates of the

nation on Clerkenwell-green, on Monday evening last. The attendance at seven o'clock was numerous. E:q, M.P., by a part of the members of the National last. The attendance at seven o'clock was numerous, Assembly. We have the greatest confidence in the there were not fewer than from 3,000 to 4,000, some said 5,000 persons present, respectably dressed mena most enthusiastic Assembly. The arrival of Dr M'Douall, Mr Ernest Jones, and the other delegates to the late National Assembly, was hailed with loud cheers. When order had been restored in the multitude, it was proposed and seconded, that Mr M'Crae, the delegate from Dundee, and late Vice-President of the National Assembly should preside at the meeting. This being unanimously agreed to, Mr M'CRAE said, working men of London, we have come together this evening in order to exercise a great constitutional right, that is to memorialise the Queen; to tell her the grievances and to can be discovered that ever possessed more of that specify the sufferings endured by the British people. honesty of principle, that faithfulness, that stedfast- (Cheers.) This is our only resource. The Whig been formed from an intimate knowledge of the chairman giving his casting vote, of which you will ness, that soundness of judgment, connected with all government have destroyed the petition which we movement in the various districts from whence we in all propagative a report; there was joint above on these grounds alone you demand our warmest have no opportunity to make our grievances known, the evils under which we labour-the miseries of NEWARK.—The Chartists of this town have read the people of Great Britain, except by appealing to with feelings of deep concern and indignation, the Her Majesty, the Sovereign of these realms. But I unjustifiable attacks which have been made upon am convinced that such is the kindness that exists you by some members of the National Assembly. We in the bosom of our gracious Sovereign, that if she hereby express our unqualified approbation of the knew of our grievances and our deteriorated condition, whole of your past conduct, but more particularly of she would certainly do something towards giving us the dignified, and at the same time conciliating redress. (Hear, hear.) I cannot for one moment believe that she who voluntarily came forward at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and from the Throne declared that she sympathised BURNLEY.—At a public meeting of the members of with the sufferings of the people, and commiserated marked his career, and that we will give him and of a hireling press and time serving politicians, we the National Land Company, held on Sunday, the their degradation—I cannot believe that she would the Star our mental and physical support if neces- deem it a duly on our part to tender you our sincere 14th inst., it was unanimously resolved :— That we not now take immediate steps to alleviate their sufsary; we, at the same time, censure those parties and heartfelt thanks for the able, disinterested, and have the utmost confidence in Feargus O'Connor's ferings—(cheers)—and raise them from their dismanagement of the Land Company's affairs, and we grace. (Cheers.) But the Whig Ministry by which the throne is surrounded, have cut all connexion between the people and the Queen of Great Britain. (Groans.) We cannot at the present time get our that the unnecessary expenses that he has been put grievances redressed, because the Whig Ministry are in power, and have determined that they shall not be so much as named in the hearing of Her Ma-Swindow - Resolved, at a public meeting of the jesty. Can I believe that the Queen would continue Chartists of Swinden- That it is the opinion of to frequent the theatres and places of amusement, and lavish her immense income upon the hireling THERN STAR, relative to the National Assembly, that songsters from Italy and other foreign countries, if we earnessly concur in the opinion therein expressed, she knew the circumstances in which the working and still continue to hold our former explicit confi- classes are placed? No, I cannot believe that she dence in that gentleman.' Mr Arkell was requested would do this; I cannot believe that she would ask to state the above to the Assembly when he re- additional accommodation for herself; additional palaces and increased grandeur, if she knew that thousands and tens of thousands of her subjects were wretched and naked, and without any place where to lay their heads. (Cheers.) She would not countenance soon a renewal of those levees and magnifithe conduct of a few of the members of the National cent assemblies at Buckingham Palace, where Assembly, for their rashness in condemning, with- the gold and lustre of the scenes was enough out a cause, the conduct of one whose shoes they are to dazzle the eyes of any human being -if she knew not, in a political point of view, werthy to carry; for that so many of ber loyal and attached subjects were where is the individual honest politician that can living in the utmost misery, without a morsel to put condemn Mr O'Connor, whose whole life has been into their mouths. I believe that if she knew the present situation of this country, she would not enquacks, who are seeking, in an underhand way, their courage the prodigal squandering away, for the purway to popularity, which they wil never obtain by poses of magnificence and vain show, of the money condemning the conduct of a true friend to the poor which is expended upon the aristocracy and the place-mongers of society, while it is true that the WORCESTER.—At a public meeting of the Char-tists and citizens of Worcester, held in the Corn clothed in rags, depressed in degradation—who have you may devise for their accomplishment, shall have our support, either morally or physically.

Wigton — Resolved:— We, the members of the Wigton the confidence of the unenfranchised millions of the British em. Market, on Thursday, May 11th, the following reso- neither bread to consume, nor house to shelter them, Wigton branch of the National Land Company, do pire, as he has proved to be a consistent advocate of sented to her in their true colour, that she would not hereby tender to F. O'Connor, M.P., our sincere equal civil and religious rights. We believe him suffer them to continue. But this is the last time and undivided confidence and attachment, and feel to be a true pairiot and unpurchaseable friend of the that we mean to appeal to royalty. (Hear.) I mean it our duty to support him, with all our united working classes; therefore, we consider him the to tell her our grievances, and if there he no sympathy for us, a time may come, and will come, when she must and will redress them. We might tell them we wish it may come, for the sake of all classes, and we ask the ministers of her Majesty's government whether they wish to see the institutions pursues the same straightforward course of action of this country upheld and respected by all; whether they wish to see all hearts and affections united for the support of them; whether they wish to see the throne itself established on the principles of justice? then we ask them to consider and to redress the grievances of the working classes: (Great cheering.) if they should not choose to do so, then on them rests the responsibility. But meantime let them lock around them and take warning by the events which are falling out in the neighbouring nations. Let them look to the consequences which have fallen upon the crowned heads of Europe, so that they are not safe in their own country, and cannot even find a resting place in the land which a little time ago they called their own, (Loud cheers.) Yes, the trumpet of liberty has sounded in France, and shall we be the only people in Europe does not co-operate with and acknowledge that who shall not spurn away the chain of our slavery gentleman as their leader, his name alone baving the and trample the broken links in the dust? No, it never shall be! (Cheers.) The trumpet of liberty has sounded in France, and the nations abroad, once deep in despotism, have risen, and now call on us to awake from our slumbers, to break away our chain, and to stand forth free, and to show that we are free, being the medium through which Mr O'Connor con- to advance marshalled in the cause of truth, justice, veys his instructions to us, we condemn the con- and religion: and the wants of humanity and the duct of any member of the assembly-or the assem- God of truth lay it upon us to volunteer in the cause, and call upon Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen, and men of every clime, everywhere to break away the bonds of their degradation. (Cheers.) We are here this evening to make the last test, the last moral experiment which we shall ever make, and if ever we meet again, watchful skill conducted us through the breakers of it shall be in a different guise, for I will never faction into the bright and placed waters of frater- consent to call the men of London together unless nity.' 'That we will gladly welcome any paper either to do or to die. (Cheers.) He then inwhich will advocate the rights of man, but detest formed them that they had been referred by the Lord Chamberlain to Sir George Grey, who had said, that no Memorial could reach the Queen except through him, and continued: It is quite useton branch of the National Land Company was held on Friday evening, May 12. Mr John Murdoch was but the Memorial must fail; but we want to prove relied to the chair. The charge trought against Mr that the Queen of England is no longer connected O'Connor having undergone an animated discussion, with the people, that she is cut off by a treacherthe following resolution was moved by Mc Thomas ous and a dissembling ministry. But, I say, if it is Sowerby, and seconded by Mr Arthur Learn :- That determined that the people shall no longer have we, the members of the Daiston branch of the Na tional Land Company, having read the charge brought against Feargus O'Cennor, Esq., by Mr. Dowling, do hereby censure the conduct of that in. of their own pockets. If we cannot now bring our fatuated and self-interested tool; and beg to express sufferings and our grievances to the foot of the our most sincere thanks and our unqualified coufi- throne, it is high time that we had no throne at all. Mr Kypp, who rose to move the first resolution to this effect:-

That the present social condition of the people of Eng-Company depends who ily upon the perseverance and I and is disgraceful, alike to our rulers and the people the stability of the members themselves. The chair- themselves, and that we hereby resolve to units our

viate the calamities of the working classes,

DALSTON.—A public meeting of the Chartists of The chairman had told them that he believed the the purpose of ascertaining how far a portion of the Queen had no desire whatever to see the people of National Assembly was justified in denouncing the this monarchy miserable and wretched, and he (Mr conduct of our chief and champion, Feargus O'Con | Kydd) quite agreed in that opinion. He most nor. Mr William Johns m, one of the Old Guards, thoroughly believed that her gracious Majesty was a was called to the chair; and a discussion on the above gracious little woman, being a kind mother, and, subject having ensued, the following was moved by certainly, no disciple of Malthus. (Laughter.) But Mr Thomas Sowerby, seconded by Mr John Mur he believed that she entertained opinions very far doch, and carried unanimously:— That we, the Chartists of Dalston, view with feelings of indignation of the National State of England; that Britain, which was but a monarchy in name, was an aristocracy in fact; that we had no repute upon the character of our chief and champion, liberty; but these things, and many more that ROMFORD -At a meeting of the Chartists and Feargus O'Connor, Esq , we therefore beg to tender might be particularised, he was inclined to lay, not It was further resolved—That this meeting do place shareholders of the National Land Company, held at the utmost confidence in F. O Connor, Esq., M.P., the Lamb Inn, Romford, Essex, the following resolution and disinterested perseverance in the cause of Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, and her Prime that the control of the Lamb Inn, Romford, Essex, the following resolution and disinterested perseverance in the cause of Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, and her Prime for his manly and straightforward conduct, and link was unanimously agreed to :—' That we view human redemption, and that we place unbounded Minister, Lord John Russell. London proved the pledge themselves to support him to the last, in struggling for the just rights of an oppressed people.'

Swindow, Alva, Lynn, Macclesfield, Terquay Eccles, Bingley, Colchester, and Criffs.—Addresses from the Chartists and Land meritage and sorrow the malevolent feeling that exists in the minds of some of the members of the National Assembly towards Feargus O'Connor, and the Colchester, and Criffs.—Addresses from the Chartists and Land meritage are to:—'That we view and unqualified confidence in him as our political state of the empire.—London proved the members of friend and father; and further, this meeting pledges themselves to support both Mr O'Connor and the National Assembly towards Feargus O'Connor, Northern Star, by every means in its power.' A wander without a home, and to live from night to vote of thanks was given to the chairman requirements. Lord John Russell. London proved the minds of some of the members of the members of the National Assembly towards Feargus O'Connor, Northern Star, by every means in its power.' A winder without a home, and to live from night to vote of thanks was given to the chairman requirements. vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the night in the streets, while listless ladies and pampered scions of the aristocracy were rolling in luxury G-THAM.—We had a large meeting on the Hill- and magnificence along Bond-street. London, that side, where nature shows with all its loveliness, to could boast at the same time with the Andover glorious path and undeviating rectitude he has read from the Northern Star Mr O'Connor's letter Union the St Pancras bones-crushing workto the Old Guards, and to engage Mr Skevington, house. (Hear, hear.) Yes; the death's head and of Loughborough, to give us a lecture, as we have cross bones were the emblem of the condition and meeting, a vote of thanks and confidence was passed glory of England. It was written everywhere, on in Mr O Conner as our leader, as an honest and her palaces as well as her hovels. It was imprinted on the brow of her subjects. It was this condition Oswaldiwistle.—The members of this branch of of the working men that he desired to see alleviated, the National Land Company and Chartist Associa- and he would never cease agitating till he saw it tion beg to express their most sincere confidence in accomplished. Was it right, he asked, that their mr O'Connor, and hope he will continue to hold the taxes should increase annually to the amount of £800,000, and the workhouses should increase? BURNLEY.—At a public meeting held on Sunday, that while the cost of the raw material was now fallen to one half its original price, wages should have fallen also a half, although the labour of the poor man was aggravated, and his burdens too? They told him of rights secured by law-of vested

by able-bodied, but destitute, men and women, he calm, and firm, and peaceful, and they might de-They called the Chartists rebels. He liked the pend upon it they would gain their object. He word. At a time when the shopkeepers were on would leave others to pursue their own course, the verge of bankruptey, when the manufacturers the Chartists would be firm to theirs. Some were were losing money by the million, and the working now going for the Household Suffrage. But if that men of England knew not where to find to-morrow's were gained to-morrow, where he asked would be breakfast—that was a time when he cared not for the middle-classes, the shopkeeper, the journeymen. being called a rebel. These things were now too and the men lodgers? They would have no vote much for the Home Secretary. There was now the they would be excluded. What then to theseand he begged they would remember that Mr Shiel It made things worse than they were now. No, rial presented, and were expected by the country to Englishmen and Irishmen united, no government shopkeeper, the journeyman, and the lodger: let could withstand the pressure from without. (Hear him have for his intelligence the working man, the hear.) Let them remember that the union of the married man, the single man, and the apprentice middle and the working classes first brought out above twenty-one years of age, empowered with the freedom, gave them the Reform Bill, and let them franchise, and then Sir George Grey and the aristoremember that the middle classes were fast coming cracy would be swept away for ever. (Cheers.) He towards them. Those were now constrained by hoped that the working men would go for the Charplea of hunger, the want of bread. He wished the the Charter was to them a means to an end,-it enfranchisement of the working classes, that at was a lever in their hands to pull down the old length this state of things might be remedied, that house of corruption, and to build a nobler house. they might, with their political power, work out They were the men they wanted to begin it. betheir moral and social elevation. He wished to see cause they could do so in a workman like manner. meanwhile that men and women of the middle and i government. working classes are starving, and he exclaimed, with Mr May, in supporting the same resolution, gave the poet Rood-

Great God! that bread shatid be so dear. And flesh and blood so cheep.

He, therefore begged to move the resolution, which

had already been read. Mr Kenny, delegate from Aberdeen, rose with great pleasure to second the resolution, which said that it was a disgrace both to their rulers and the people themselves, that the people were placed in so to have been. Were they then determined that it degraded a condition. Now, if it was a disgrace to should be so no lenger, that they would have their agreed that they should adopt no more any means own? That was the question that evening for them. The aristocracy had robbed them and would continue to do so-as long as a man would let them, would they do so. Let them consider of it, and of they believed that the disgrace of England, Ireland, and Scotland, was their being sieves, they had but to determine in their own minds, and from that sopher and statesman in France had declared, that met - eventful circumstances for the governhour they were no longer enslaved; es a great philosopher and statesman in rrance near accidence, that he had been diving for the superformation and they had been diving for the superformation to will it, and when they had only to will it, and they had been diving for the superformation to will it, and when they had only to will it, and they had been diving for the superformation to will it, and when they had been diving for the superformation to will it, and when they had only to will it, and they had been diving for the superformation to will it, and when they had only to will it. a great deal of take as to what it was the Chartists wanted. They wished peace-peace with all menbut there could be no peace while there was starvation, and until there should be bread. In England vear by year the government was grinding down the people, increasing their taxation, by wrong legislation robbing them of their labour, and as a consequence they were becoming poorer every year. In Ireland a million had died in a single year of starvation, and if the men of England wished to avoid Ire. land's fate, 'Now's the timerand new's the hour.' would be that of England; they will die with bread ment itself. (Hear, hear.) Euroe, Bright, and divided. They had already had a demonstration cutive. hefore their eyes. He urged them to exert themselves, and promised them the aid of Scotland in their

seconded by Mr Kydd and the rest and they were endeavouring to make stration, amounted to a declaration of war against of it. because he entirely participated and concurred in a cat's paw of the working mun; that he could as the government, and that ought not to be made, time had arrived in this country when not early a these classes would find to their cost it was a paw change but a very great change must take place, which could scratch. (Laughter.) They felt they and not so long a time either must elapse could not do without the working men; but he crazy will positively know these changes. They ter; they stood alone, and could effect their object. were aware of the condition of this country; and of hame han-come out with his parliamentary rattle, Assembly, in the name of the Chartists, in the name do better. the case of the working men, the damage that had but he was sure it was more than their Hum-an enbeen dene to trade, the will and the entire disorder durance. Exilful traps had been laid for the Chartie any such proceeding. They, as delegates, had prevent them stating the wants of the stomach, they had stopped their mouth. This, in fact, was the motorious 'Gagging Bill.' (Hear, hear.) Sir G. Grey had passed this bill against speaking openly and advisedly, but he (Er M'Douall) would have thought that the war to prevent hunger, would have been to speak outright, and that in very plain language. If an act of parlament will fill the belly, good and well, but if not, any such attempt as this at maintaining the peace of the community, would not do for the future. He begged to tell Sir George Grey that he had seen suffering and defiance. (Cheers.) : England, after all, was not so remerkable as a manufacturing and a commercial people, so far as factories and workshops were concerned. He did not mean to assert for a moment commercial country is the world, but he could point out to them still greater establishments in England than any of those devoted to trade. He would bid them look to where the factory stands, that a barracks is not far off; that where the barracks stands a prison is not far off; that where the prison stands near it is the workhouse, and that with the workhouse is conjoined, in near neighbourhood, the madhouse. Was it singular that the workhouse, the prison, and the madhouse, should be the largest establishments in a country where there was no expression of the popular will? The workhouse stood to receive the depressed but willing labourer, driven from the factory; the prison to punish deeds in him that were chargeable rather on his extreme eircumstances; the barrack to coverawe all with military power; and the madhouse to admit the members of believe that government would contend against facts; but they ought to remove the causes of them. Better would it be to eccupy the people of this country than to have a numerous army, a host of special constables, and these valiant men, too, (laughter,) and besides a great hody of police. Would the government try to remedy the existing evils by addressing their efforts to some of the effects? & step further would carry them to prevent the fertile causes from operating. Instead of that, however, they had taken away the liberty of freely meeting: to express their opinion, and to agitate for the redress of their grievances. The Chartists had sent notice to the Lord Chamberlain of their intention to present a Memorial to the Queen. (Here a stone fell near the head of the speaker.) That was a well-meant stone for the purpose, but a bad aim on the part of the man who threw it. They had sent to inquire of the Chamberlain when it Grey a letter had been received, stating that he and shut out all chances of immediate improvement. They had sent back word to him by a special mesto present it directly to the Queen hercelf, and they gled sgainst the poverty brought on by want of emleading strings, and they should pared to gain their rights by moral means, who to present it directly to the Queen hercelf, and they were not aware of any law existing in this country brought on by want of emwers of any law existing in this country the marked of the present them having admission to Her Majesty's presence. There was nothing against it but an established custem. They went forward with the conviction that the Queen was the last weepan in this country that would present them have present in the powerty brought on by want of em distributions and they had gone to the end of their tether, and they should be disregarded that they should not the powers the pluck back which there all together on the present jear.

It is the duty of the people to recall their representation the powers them have there all together on the powers them have the powers them have the other considered that they should not employ the end of their tether, and started off still further. It is the duty of the people to recall their representation to the pluck back which there all together on the powers them have the other considered that they should not employ the tenth of the powers to be let in Man, wild colts they had gone to the end of their rights by moral means the other considered that they should leading strings, and they should not exist the proving the tenth of the powers to the end of their rights by moral means the other. It had not considered that they should colts they had gone to the end of their rights by moral means the other. It had not considered that they should not end in the powers to the end of their rights will do the the other. It had not then will only the proving the truth of the powers to dearly the started of still further. It had not connected the interpolation of the people to recall their representation to the powers to be suce a course to the man then will only the still further. It had not the other considered that they should not the other. It had not then will be designed to provide the man then will only the still further. It had not the other considered the theory should n access to the throne; she had already expressed her sympathy for the sufferings of the people of this was the chiest of the property. They wished to present the Memorial to the property of t

was open and advised speaking. (Cheers and laugh-

ter.) It was, nevertheless, the truth. He affirmed

that the foundation of society was rotten and un-

an account of his having been arrested that day and bly that it had been declared illegal for large bodies have sent the Assembly home. They had spent bound over to keep the peace, for having attempted to go to parliament or to the Queen. The Act of more time in abusing each other than they had in to advocate the cause of the People's Charter at a Charles II. was still unrepealed, and therefore it the business of the people. But he hoped that genmeeting held in Hanover-square Rooms, in con- was unnecessary to deceive themselves. nection with the 'Self-Supporting Village Society.' He promised a further account of it on Bishop Bonner's-fields on Sunday next, and then retired.

said he had promised, in joining the Chartist move- this, which he was prepared to carry out in person if man present; but he knew the cause of it, and ke ment, to make use of only moral means. They had it had been adopted by the Assembly, but it had been was prepared to go to the country to use every effort of this part; that if the potition and the memorial should have no effect on the government, they would have accourse to other means.

The resolution having been then put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ennest Jones, in rising to move the adopstesent condition and the present institu- the choice of them all, and therefore he would say tions of this country. Certain opinions upon nothing in derogation of their honeur. the Chartist movement had been privately propagated, with a view to make them all believe that there are divisions among the people, and divisions among the friends of the people. But he was proud to know and to feel, that there were no divisions among the people, or among their leaders; they were one party, united for one purpose, atting for one end, and opposed to one government. (Cheers.) ce sions when they were unanimous in voting for Mr MITCHELL, of course, was disappointed, for they sions against the government, and in the govern-Cobden, had the out against the government; Sir On that occasion he saw the power of the govern-Robert Peel and come out against his late friends; ment, and their determination to put it into enect a come out against his late friends; ment, and their determination to put it into enect a come out against his late friends; ment, and their determination to put it into enect a come out against his late friends; against the Chartists; and if the now advocated a prothey were come out to scrambie for the popular cession—if he now advised the country to join any common struggle.

By Mi Found to the first pleasure in supporting this resolution, that had been so ably moved and the first pleasure in the world accept the popular favour, and they were come out to scramble for the popular favour, and insaying that he country to join any favour of such as a favour, and insaying that he country to join any favour of such as a favour

that existed throughout the country. No change tists, and for the gallant men of Ireland; and they however was to be expected, except from the work- now knew that John Mitchel field been arrested, nowever was to ne experied, except from the work- and committed to a felon's cell, for a trespass should be happy if he were mistaken, but such was aristopracy knew that there were grievances of an against the Gagging Bill. Every step that John aggravated character in the country; they knew Mitchel took towards his purpose was as good as preper to occasion divisions among them. He would though he had a regiment of soldiers at his not name those parties, but he was quite suro that they knew that the most probable chance of a back. (Hear, hear.) But they had not been fools though in the meantime they had given the Charter remed; might arise from the telling of these griev- enough to go into it. He could tell the govern- a severe blow, they would themselves, in the end, be ances; but to prevent people saying of them, to ment that they should not eatth him; that anything of that kind was hopeless. He was, though young in the movement, too eld a bird. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Let them catch the Chartists their movements, steadily, afrmly, organising. M.P. be requested to present it. Examples had been alluded to on the continent of Europe, and he begged to tell them the ground. that never were the men of Prance so miserable as they now were. How many a war awoke in the hero, and to do the brane. It was that which made morning not knowing where to get a meal. But let them carry out the contrast, how much gluttony Scotch friends had often expressed themselves diswas practized daily in London-in Westminster and appointed. He gave them credit for sincerity. He the City. How many there were that had no bed the country to an amount that would putchis bill at comfortable feather beds in the mansions of aristo- candour. They had come up to London with certain cracy and royalty without occupiers, empty. Why expectations, without reference to circumstances; should there he these superiorities in the one case out nothing was more evident than that, as a member and those extremes of want in the other; tens and into the streets to fight the government. He was cerned. He did not decan to assert for as moment twenties of beds were to be found in a single man-opposed to all policy of this kind; it would set a large sion unoccupied, while another without a mansion party in opposition to them, and it would not aid had also not a bed? Let them organise for their itheir movement. It could, therefore, do them no National Assembly had commissioned its members they had the power to make good their words, let to go forth as missionaries to organise the several districts. They would be successful if they were they was always dangerous to play the hero and to to the have been judged by our acts. What have been our active, energetic, and united. (Cheers.) His first brave. effort with the men of London would be, and was now, to induce them to enrol themselves in the books of the local secretaries. That made them opposed to them, and for this that in London there members; there was no money required, no Pro- was a little world of thieves who would always take perty Qualification. It was the men and his mind advantage of any demonstration to steal break winthat they wanted. (Cheers.) If they could, let dows, rob houses, and aniure their neighbours, and them subscribe to the cause, to the Liberty Fund; all that would not help the Chartists. The governbut if some could not from their poverty, they did him in another procession, that it meant actual war not excommunicate them, they were still members. against them. He then alluded to and deprecated the (Cheers.) They had formed an Executive, that personalities that had prevailed in the Assembly. As Executive could make no promise wishout the peo- for the motion before them, he would say that cirvailing and overridden. (Hear, hear.) He did not be and the angle for the organisation and the order intended, and might superintend on the demonstration at Kennington Common, they the funds, and direct the energies of the people, considered that the British government were opposed but the people themselves must do the rest. Only to the freedom of debate, and of the subject, and in

> Mr T. Jones, the delegate from Liverpool, in seconding the motion, very briefly addressed the meeting and recommended faithfulness to themselves had declared themselves warlike; because, when the

(Cheers.) He begged to move the adoption of the

in all their movements. The CHAIRMAN having put the Memorial declared it carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then voted by the meeting

the meeting broke up.

STATE OF TRADE AN MANCHESTER .- The market in this city still continues depressed, as there are

would be convenient for Her Majesty to receive neither buyers nor sellers. The news from France, their Memorial. A note had been returned, refer with some gloomy accounts from Leipsic and other ring them to Sir George Grey, and from Sir George | parts of the continent, has paralysed all operations, alone was the person through whom the Memorial Such a state of things naturally produces stagnation could be sent, and it must be placed in his hands. in all branches of trade and affects all classes of the working community. There are still from seven to eight thousand operatives wholly destitute of em- Mr Mansbendid not rise to blame the London men, senger, not a special constable, (laughter,) informing ployment in Manchester; but we are glad to state or the Executive, or the Assembly; no experience of the Executive, or the Executive, or the Assembly; no experience of the Executive, or the Assembly; no experience of the Executive, or the Executive, or the Executive, or the Assembly; no experience of the Executive, or the Assembly; no experience of the Executive, or the Executive, or the Assembly; no experience of the Executive, or the Executive or the Executive, or the Executive or the Executiv

themselves for this reason. Also, that it prayed tior, as applied to the warming of public buildings. Her Majesty to dismiss her present ministers: and they felt that it would not be handsome to ask Sir George Grey to be a party to his own dismissal.

(Laughter.) The Queen was besides, though a very (Laughter.) The Queen was besides, though a very this establishment. The institution has never, since excellent lady, somewhat spirited, and at times arbitates the establishment, been so erowded as at p esent, nor its establishment. trary with her ministers. Now the effect of the hasitev r had so large and select a combination of Memorial would be to show some doings of those the works of art and chemistry. Many highly in-by whom she was surrounded, that may induce her teresting arts are car, ied on in this establishment, to soub Sir George Grey for his pains. (Laughter.) such as gem and seal engraving, by Mr Gifford, an appeal had been made from the Convention to the confirmed. They told the ministers that the Queen, in ex- sculpture by Mr Riorrs, class blowing, cotton spin- country that a certain number of delegates, (about

to make herself thoroughly acquainted with the and deserved attention since the opening. The new present the Memorial, his answer was that the counpresent condition of these classes, and that the mode of illustrating the dissolving views by histori- try was not represented in that Assembly; that there Chartists could not now place their Memorial in the cal and gographical statistics has been found mest were not 100 delegates present, and that there hands of a treasonable ministry. Now that, at least, acceptable to the auditors. Three English Kings are buried in France.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, MAY 13rm. The Assembly met at nine o'click. Mr WILLIAM Dix in in the chair. Mcmorial .- Adjourned Debate.

Mr Shirkon rose to support Mr Mackintosh's motion, and believed it to be the duty of this Assembly to vote in favour of it. The delegates were sent strictest unanimity between England and Ireland what to the many-was the Household Suffrage? there for the express parpose of seeing that Memosaid, on the trial of Daniel O'Connell, that with let him have the middle classes enfranchised; the present it in the way in which it was intended to have presented the National Petition. He believed that large parties going to parliament, or to the Queen, were not illegal in so doing. If then it was legal for them in great numbers to go to her Majesty, the government would put themselves in the wrong by attempting to prevent it. The National Convention pledged themselves to proceed in a body to the House of Commons. He, for himself, went to Kenhunger who had never felt it before. Let them re- ter, the whole Charter, but that they would not nington Common with the set determination to go member that the most powerful argument was the stop by saying, and nothing but the Charter. No, on, attending the petition, till they were stopped by force, and prevented going further. So much he expected at that time and was prepared to de-so much | rial was not presented. Their duty was to prethe nation expected of them-and now the nation expected the Assemb y would take the steps which the of the responsibility of seeing it presented. National Convention failed to take, and therefore as these steps had been taken by the Convention, it their workhouses converted into Normal seminaries and they were the persons wanted to furnish it, be- was their duty now to vote in favour of the motion. for the training of the teachers of youth. He wished cause they could do so in a workman like way. In his opinion, no was the time for them to proceed see a reason for the manner in which that Assembly to see the schoolmaster displace the hangman; for Having concluded his speech, he called upon the with this great combined effort. The time would had been conducted. It had been said that the ever do away with the necessity of death punish- multitude, who gave three cheers for the Charter come when the organisation of the Chartist body would be more complete, but the Executive would men or to break up and go home. Now he (Mr ments. He wished these things, but he knew the and No Surrender, and three groans for the Whig then have no power to collect and gather an immense demanstration for the Charter.

The CHAIRMAY assured Mr Shirron and the Assem-

self. Now nothing was more untrue. He, therefore, the white feather. His remark yesterday applied to sorrew. He had sat disgusted with the Assembly, the whole Assembly when they seemed inclined to and he hoped that no such Assembly should ever be

Mr Coongare begged to move as an amendment. That the Executive take steps to have the Memostrations. In opposing them now, he was but doing should see the business of the Assembly brought to what he had always done. He was opposed to pro- a close. movement. He, therefore, in the name of the his opinion. He was sorry that parties had thought

The amendment having been seconded, Mr WEST withdrew his amendment in favour of it. Mr Peacock moved the following addition to Mr Cochrane's amendment:—' And that Mr Wakley,

As there was no seconder the proposition fell to

Mr T. CLARK said, it was dangerous to play the injure the Assembly, should they attempt it. His ascured them they would leave the Assembly with his them not pledge themselves to any course whatever.

Mr S. Kydd as one likely to be connected with the future history of this movement, was opposed to demonstrations in London. For many reasons he was let them be true to themselves and a very short time making that demonstration they were contending, as Junius put it, for the Pallacium of English liberty more would suffice to make the Charter law. It was far different now. Mr. Clark, however, could sneer about playing the hero and doing the brave as he ealled it, and thus sneer at other men's conduct? He (Mr Kydd) complained of nobody. He was onposed then to the motion, because the government government made this declaration, the people de clared themselves peaceful; because they were in a position to carry out their wishes, and becau e the circumstances which made such a de-

monstration desirable had changed throughout to the Chairman on the motion of Mr Garnen, and the country. As for their Soutch friends who had exhibited their enthusiasm, they were very admirable in their way; they had left their own country, it seemed, in a state of enthusiasm: they had come up to London with certain expectations, but they forgot that circumstances had changed. On that account he opposed the motion. He did not think that demonstrations and large open air meetings would aid their cause-neetings that were far too large to be deliberative. In voting, therefore, against processions, he was goting in accordance with circumstances, and in consideration of his life, his liberty, and his judgment.

The Chairman knew no better unswer than that those members who were to leave London so soon, had met the Assembly, but could not stay long enough to effect their object.

Mr Stevenson said, it would be recollected that They told the ministers that the Queen, in expressing her sympathy with the working classes, had made a duty, a reasonable duty, binding upon her, to make herself thoroughly acquainted with the was no National Memorial. The names attached to the Memorial proved what he said. It was no Na-A London journal notes, as a curious impor- tional Assembly; it was but the old Convention. tation, the arrival of a wedding cake from at road. | with an addition of two or three members from Lonsafe. They were foremost to save society; let them street, London, every hour. and of four or five from Scotland. So that England

the Assembly. This was not so much a National Assembly as the Convention was. They might call it a National Assembly if they chose, but the fact was, he could not consider it in that light so long as denuncia i ins poured in upon them from the country, night after night, against individual members and egainst the Assembly as a whole. (Cries of order, order, and considerable disorder ensued ) The CHAIRMAN begged Mr Stevenson to address

himself to the motion. Mr Stevenson.—A question has been asked, and l am replying to it.

The CHAIRMAN. - The question was put to me. have answered it, and you have no right to interfere. now that the truth must not be spoken there. He. however, did assert that it was no National Assembly.

Mr Basset was opposed to leaving the Memorial in

the hands of the Executive; he was not at liberty to give it up, and he would not give it up-he would go himself and present it. His constituents from time to time were asking him why it was that the Memosent it, and he, as a man, could not strip himself Mr Leach said, he would have to face as large a number of men, his constituents, as any one there, but he had no difficulty about facing them. He could Leach) believed if their constituents from the country could only get to see them,—could only manage to look in upon them for one half-hour, -they would tlemen were not now, at the conclusion of the As-Mr ADAMS could not give the motion his support. sembly, making speeches to show that they were He had been taunted with a wish to put upon others exceptions to the general mass, -that they were brave men in that London Assembly worthy, thencea duty which he was no; prepared to take upon himforth, to wear the laurels of heroism on their brow. Mr Versian then addressed the meeting, and last night had brought forward a motion similar to He (Mr Leach) was as much disappointed as any power or right to devolve from themselves upon the not there a National Assembly, -they did not repre-Executive The Assembly ought not to dictate that sent England,—they did not represent the Chartist the Memorial should be presented in a particular body,—they did not represent themselves. They way, and then transfer the presentation in that way to did not represent themselves, their own opinions and the Executive. No, he thought they must leave the convictions were false. They were bandying ex-Memorial in the hands of the Executive, and leave pressions from one side of the room to another and them to take such steps, at such a time as circum- answering these. He had represented himself tion of a Memorial to the Queen, said, eventful cir. stances should dicate. Mr Adams then explained pretty well because he had sat there and said nothing circumstances had transpired since lest they that he had not charged the Executive with showing at all. (Laughter.) He saw their proceedings with

shared the blame with all of them. He would tell that they had been very much abused, but that he was determined, more than ever, to give a higher of chiefs that described for the mightiest had done much good, and had placed the cause of chiefs that described for the mightiest had done much good, and had placed the cause of chiefs that described for the mightiest had done much good, and had placed the cause of moral and political tone to the Chartist movement. rial presented at an early day, and that it be left to Wilear, hear.) And he hoped that if ever an Assemthat body to say in what way it shall be presented.' bly should meet again it wou'd be such an Assembly Assembly about processions and physical demon- insulted that Assembly. He hoped now that he He was astonished at what he had heard in that as no government would dare to insult as they had

He could tell, them, however, that there were divi- them, and now he was opposed to them much more met to sit until they got the Charter. Now he must when they were divided, and when the country was leave the Memorial in the hands of the Exe-Mr Donovan was glad to see they were coming to

ment, and their determination to put it into effect a conclusion, which he offered them three days ago.

the view of those gentlemen. He thought the But let the Assembly adept such a course now, and what to do and how to do it. They were sent to tional mind and of the Chartist bedy. He was bold the consequence would be, that government would present a National Memorial; but the article itself to affirm, and to maintain, that the Memorial was a cruth them, and either by transporting or executing was spurious. It was no National Memorial, and National Memorial. It was passed at large public some of the members of that Assembly, the delagates they could not even say what means they were to take meetings; it was no hole and owner producand no. so long a time citate it ust chapse could tell them the working men were for the Char-would thus be the occasion of throwing back the to have it presented. He would leave it with the working men were for the Char-would thus be the occasion of throwing back the to have it presented. He would leave it with the working men were for the Char-would thus be the occasion of throwing back the to have it presented. Executive, and let the big boys go home and learn to from amid the smoke of some chimney side; it had

> corded on the motion, which was rejected in favour men, the stalwart strength of England. (Great already been in a wild-goose chase; they had, by this course, put the Chartist movement back for a who determined that the Memorial should be left in great number of years. (Cries of 'No, no?) He the hands of the Executive.

> > Dr M'Bouall said, the Address, which it was resolved the Executive should propose, was now ready, Their meeting had not been in vain; they had gained and he would, with leave of the Assembly, read two triumphs; first-union, and second-indepenit. The Boctor then read the following Address: - dence: these were triumphs which they had achieved THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THE PROPLE. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

We are all of opinion that the time has come when we should errive at a correct understanding as to the as short a time as the most sanguine of their construction put upon our relative position and duties, members were inclined to expect. They were still in words; if they could. Ho; they would go on in M.P., Mr O'Connor, M.P., and Mr Duzcombe, so that we may both pull in the same direction, and not in opposite ways to the great detriment of our cause and the rejoicing of our enemies.

We were, as you all know, elected by a show of bands at great public meetings. It was been admitted that we were a fair representation of Chartism. It was your It is ours to defend ourselves from misrepresentation and against unjustifiable attacks. In doing so we contend for principles, and leave persons out of view altogether. Our great principle is, that all power springs from the people. We contend, therefore, that to the people alone we consider ourselves responsible.

We could not, and cannot as Chartists, for a single moment acknowledge any other power. We believe the people are capable of governing them

selves, otherwise we should not now demand the Charter. Ac ing upon that belief, and representing their will, a majority of us had a right to make our decision object and they would gain it. (Cheers.) The good, and might do them very much harm. Until law, otherwise there is no use whatever in the existence of a representative power. We contend that, as an Assembly, we ought only to

principal acts?

in compliance with the deliberate vote of a provious representative body, and in eppesition to the will of expresentative body, and in eppesition to the will of expresentative body. the minority. Laws made by the minority we conceived to be null and void, that is to say, if we admit Chartism to be righ', whereit proclaims that the many shall be the lawmakers, instead of the few. and. We unanimously adopted a conciliatory policy with all political bodies agitating for measures short of the

P. ople's Charter. 3rd. We simplified the old plan of Organisation, and eff ctual application.

this point there must be no mistake between us. themselves. Taking that sound view of the question, we firmly and be proved guilty, and we recommend them to study their rights. the maxim of doing unto others as they would wish ethers to do unto them.

cause of the acts of individuals belonging to it.

FELLOW COUNTEYMEN, We have decided, after mature deliberation, upon returning to our constituents and consulting with Organisation extends, and whose power will be more

extensive, because they will represent greater masses of the people. We recommend camp and great public meetings to be held forthwith, where the plan of erganisation may b

Having done all that our present restricted power would permit, we leave the Memorial in the hands of the Executive Committee. 1st. Because Mr O'Connor has agreed to test the House of Commons by a motion for the Charter.

2nd, Because we have correct information that only a limited number of persons are permitted to present any petition to her Majesty at levees, and we have refused to have it conveyed to her through the medium of her 8rd. Because we consider it imprudent to resort to any

decisive course, which in our present disorganised state, we might be compelled to abandon.

draw their representatives, forsake their duties, em-barrass us in the performance of ours, and weaken our Unity is strength; but union can only exist with a one. influence with the government, and in the eyes of the ness of thought, feeling, and sentiment.

most healthy and improved feeling in our favour in the clements. public mind, and we have no hesitation in expressing our Tor solve this question, the voice of the people is ap-

speedily become the law of the land. GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE. WILLIAM DIXON, Chairman.

National Assembly, Literary Institute, London, May 12th, 1848.

Carried unanimously.
Mr LEACH moved 'That 3,000 copies of it be printed and circulated.' Mr West seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Dissolution. Mr West moved, 'That the Assembly, on its rising,

de dissolve.' Mr PILLING seconded the motion. Mr Shaw (Barnsley) moved, as an amendment, motion and vote for the amendment also. That this Assembly do adjourn, at its rising, for his constituents by letter. Mr Basser seconded the amendment.

Mr Ernest Jones rose to support Mr West's mo- cated the People's Charter, tion, and he did so with peculiar feelings, because how got up, and in what sort of meetings, he would t rrained by some of the delegates. not say-abusing, some of these, certain members of with new energy, with new confidence, they must letter to which he referred was the following:start fresh from the fountain head of democracy. Let them not be the old shadows of a departed body. d been made, that Assembly was a fair and a full representation of the Nabeen discussed and passed at large public meetings On the motion of Mr Basser, the votes were re- of fustian jackets and unshorn chins-the working had not gone forward with the Memorial, and that

was the reason. The best thing now which they could do, was to dissolve and go to their constituents. ever, that if the people would back them, the Charter would become the law of the land, ay, and that one, they were still united. Notwithstanding some expressions that had fallen from members, they were still united and not weak. He would tell the government that they might resist them as they pleased by means of physical force, still there was a bond of union founded on principle, which would triumph over all opposition whatsoever, and sweep away every view, with the principles which made the Chartists one, he dared to hurl defiance at the government. But he desired it to be understood that it was not them enrol their names in the books, now the test | the personal opponent of its proprietor? and the sign of membership; let every man be prethe men of England, Scotland, and of Wales, 1st. The summoning together of one hundred delegates, to make similar demonstrations, to keep the country enrol their names in the Chartist Association, to motion. subscribe to the Liberty Fund, and he could assure the law of the land.

The motion and amendment were put to the vote, and the motion was carried by a large majority. Public Press.

Mr Donovan moved-' That as all the parties in have placed it before you in a practical form for your | the State support their own press, the National Asadoption. The absence of all organisation we con- sembly recommend the people to use all their inceived to be one of the most powerful reasons for our fluence in extending the circulation of the NORTHERN immediately assembling in great numbers. We now STAR, the EDINBURGH EXPRESS, and any other newsequally consider that the carrying out of that plan is paper, or other portion of the press that will support the most urgent reason for our immediately returning | the principles of the People's Charter.' He considered to our constituencies to superintend its practical and the adoption of such a motion by the Assembly was incumbent upon it before separating. The NORTHERN 4th. We recommend a Liberty Fund of £10,000, finding | Stan had, as they all knew, done good service in the that we had no means of acting with energy and deci- cause, and whatever difference of opinion might exist among them as to the view which its proprietor had 5th. We, as an Assembly, discounteganced and repu- taken as to the expediency of holding that Assembly, diated any attack supon Mr O'Connor, and refused to it ought not to make them forget his long and untiring entertain any question affecting that gentleman's cha- exertions; and when the lengthened report which apracter, on the just ground that personalities and peared in that week's paper was looked at, he had principles could not ec-exist in the same body. Ou done them full justice, and suffered them to speak for above, as a means of producing a clear and distinct

Mr West seconded the motion. It was, he thought, emphatically resist the domination of small bodies of a matter for congrutulation that they possessed a real men assembled in private meetings, who, without in- democratic press in the three capitals of England, atituding any inquiry, made an attack agon this As- Scotland, and Ireland. The NORTHERN STAR in sembly, and through them upon the immortal prin- London, the Express in Edinburgh, and the UNITED ciples of representation and the sovereignty of the peo- ausman in Dublin; and if the people understood e. We advise such bedies to remember that justice | their own interest, they would give the most strenuous holds every men innocent until, by clear evidence, he support to those journals which faithfully advocated not afraid of 'Gagging Acts,' but he was not going Mr Vernon thought that the motion was one

which in the present state of Chartism could lead to handy thing it would be for the government and for We cannot, and will not, admit that the acts of the no positive result. He had always been the enemy of government spies to have the name of every man minority in Lay assembly shall be taken as the acts of expediency, and he was so upon that occasion, because who was in favour of physical force placed over the the whole; if we did, then we should justify the oppo- he felt that it was of no use attempting to patch up door in black and white. (Hear, hear.) He opposed sition press in ecudemning the entire Chartist body be- a union between opposing and irreconcileable ele- the motion, because it would be useless even for the ments. There was no use in blinking the fact, that purpose which the mover proposed to gain by it. It We cannot and cught not to put down men in an As. a division existed among the Chartists as to the best would not give the real number of physical force It is the duty of the people to recall their representa- that if the Assembly were, in the present divided state to become physical force men. Fer instance, if they recommendation would be disregarded. He did not understand Mr E. Jones when he talked about there being division but not disunion. He said that they were disunited. The 10th of April was not a victory, as had been asserted but a signal defeat, and it was a distinction and he manual three press, and he manual three press, and he manual three putting down of the press, and such and other aggressions on personal and public liberty, every man would become a physical force man. It was useless to make any distinction between physical force men, and he manual three press, and he manual three putting down of the press. useless to attempt to heal the sore which had broken gerous instrument into the hands of government, out in consequence of the proceedings of that day. He warned them against all secret organisation. until they had removed the proud flesh by which it Mr Vernon.—I said nothing of secret organisawas surrounded. There were many of them who did tion. not believe that the Charter was to be got by petithem on the propriety of summoning another Assembly, tioning and agitation. They knew that they would into physical force and moral force men, and the not get it without working hard for it; in fact, that placing the names in books. they must fight for it. The Chairman called the speaker to order. That

was not proper language, and its use compromised the liberty of every man in that Assembly. M. VERNON was determined to express his own

The CHAIRMAN. - Yes, you have a right to express your own opinions, but not to compromise others,

who do not agree with those opinions. Mr Vernon would not persist; but in conclusion he would propose, as an amendment, that the ionowing address be adopted by the Assembly, and sent respected chairman, for the impartiality, urbanity, and ability with which he had presided over those he would propose, as an amendment, that the follow-THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THE CHARTISTS

OF GREAT BRITAIN, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND. BROTHER CHARTISTS,

It would be folly to endeavour to blink the fact that the events of the 11th of April last, have led to a diver-

was not represented at all, it had nothing to do with 4th. Because it has pleased some of the constituencies, a great victory was obtained which has strengthened the without due consideration of the consequences, to withdraw their representatives, forsake their duties, em.

public. Under such circumstances, we are reluctantly compelled to refer the question to the people themselves, to whom we shall make it our business to kive ing, memorialising, public meetings, accepting installing, memorialising, public meetings. a full and satisfactory account of the true feeling in the Assembly, and a fair and honest report of its proceedings. a chance of obtaining the people's rights -it is evident We rejoice, in conclusion, to be able to annunce a an effective union cannot be formed of these opposing

ave answered it, and you have no right to interfere.

Mr Stevenson said he had a right, but he found persevering, if we endeavour to instill high and patrictic in the kingdom are required immediately to take the tone of feeling into the movement, the Charter may sense of their localities as to the side they mean to take, and to ferward to the Executive Commissi n in I endon the number, as near as can be ascertained, of the two parties in their districts.

The solving of this question will enable both parties to take such measures as will place the movement on a firm basis, and give to it a decided character, that this It was then moved and seconded, 'That the Address be adopted.'

Cassied unanimously

Cassied taining for the entire population of these realms their political rights, and the amelioration of their social con-

dition.
Signed by the Chairman of the National Assembly, or by the delegates favourable to this address.

Mr Mackintosh seconded the motion. Mr Kypp did not see to what particular part of the motion the address referred to. It was on a different subject altogether, and he could vote for the

Mr Adams objected to the motion of Mr Donovan, six weeks, and that, in the meantime, the delegates because it called on him to give his support to a be instructed to use their utmost exertions in their newspaper of which he disapproved. He could not several localities to bring the new plan of organisa- support it, neither would be consent to be made a tion into active operation, and likewise to impress tool of to recommend others to support a newspaper upon them the necessity of contributing a proportionate share towards the Liberty Fund of £10,000, part he had taken in that Assembly. If they carand that the Executive be empowered to summon all ried that motion in supporting that paper, thay the members of this Assembly to meet on the 26th would agree with it in ca'ling him a wolf. (Hear, June next, to report progress, and to take such steps and laughter) The proprietor of that paper was as may to them seem best to secure that the People's the editor also, for he had suspended the former Charter be made the law of the land.' It seemed to editors (No, no) Yes, he had publicly stated that be the wish of the members to return, and some did he had assumed the whole editorship of the paper. not see how their continuing to sit could aid the and, therefore, should be looked upon by that their aid to the country districts, they might meet censure which it had cast upon honest men, for takagain with great benefit to the cause which brought ing an honest course. He, for one, would not be them together. And, in moving such a motion as dragged through the mire, and would give his dehe had moved, he was but obeying the injunction of cided opposition to the motion. Mr Adams concluded by moving an amendment, leaving out all names, and recommending all papers which advo-

Mr Donovan said, that the circular proposed by they had now heard the funeral oration for that As Mr Vernon was no amendment upon his motion. Mr Hangreaves supported Mr Adams's amendpu pose, there was a division amongst them. When ment, because it would secure all the objects Mr that Assembly met, it was then that the Chartist Donovan had in view, and it was better for them to body saw the elements of popular power gathered to- part in unanimity than expend their last hours in

objects ; but amid the desertion of friends, and the Chartism in its present proud position ; and he did invasion of enemies, the fusee had been trampled not believe that it was now prepared to desert thom. out, and the elements of their energy were scat- Mr O'Connor was still a Chartist, however much he tered to the winds of Heaven. Resolutions had might have differed 'rom some of them, and in his

Mr M'LEAN complained that the NORTHERN STAR the Assembly, and others the whole Assembly itself. | had not fairly recresented the proceedings of that Under these circumstances, then, he decided with Assembly, and as a consequence he had received a himself that if they started again, as start they letter from Alva complaining of the exaggerated must, they must start alresh, start with new power, statements made in that Assembly. The part of the

That we the inhabitants of Alva, in public meeting assembled, do repudiate and condemn all mere assertion Let them be a new Assembly, and in saying that he and exaggeration made by any of the members of the Alva, made by yourself in the Assembly.

That there are a good many rifles in Alva, and also men who can use them well and would also use them in any extreme case for the defence of life and property, is true,

but that there are in Alva 800 riflemen is an intolerable assertion, and, at least, three fourths exaggeration. That there have been in this place for a long time past, large portion of the people involuntary idlers, and have been many of them on the brink of actual starvation, and have yet but very little prospect of betterness.

That there are a large proportion of the people in this place who would be happy to see the people of England enfranchised, is also true; but that which we, the Chartists of Alva, want, is the Charter and a fair statement of the mind of the people in other districts towards it, and that the wisdom of the Assembly may be brought to-

den is the earnest prayer of your anxious supporters.

THE CHARTISTS OF ALVA. He denied that he had made any such statements as and which were worth meeting to achieve. After those referred to, or any exaggera ed statements these had been gained, he was now more sure than whatever; and whatever others might do, he would neither bow down to a wooden god again, nor permit other people, as far as he could prevent them, to

gether to show to the country the nature and right of

Chartism to every man, and the best method to make the

document law, and that this may be done soon and sud-

Mr Pilling said, that although Mr O'Connor may have differed from some of them in opinion, he had a right to his opinions as they had to theirs, and he maintained that the STAR had done more for democracy than any other paper in England. It had pubblished addresses and resolutions of the people, which had been sent to other papers and refused, but which got admission in the STAR as soon as they were sent. opposing obstacle. With their united strength in He thought that the STAR and the EXPRESS were papers which cught to be supported by all Chartists. In 1842 he had been denounced by the STAR, but was he therefore to oppose a paper, because it had exerby processions they were to achieve their end. Let cised the right of criticising his conduct, or become

Dr M'Douall thought that it was not desirable pared with a musket in his hand, and he could tell that the STAR or any other paper which advocated the them that the Charter would very quickly be made rights of the people should be hawked about. It the law of the land. (Cheers.) He called upon showed want of judgment on their parts to take showed want of judgment on their parts to take up them to make a great demonstration on Menday, to such a subject, for, after all, the perp'e would exerexert themselves, to bring every man of London to cise their own judgments as to what paper they would show himself, not for the purposes of procession; support, and they might as well tell them but it was doubly of use to come by thousands to what to eat and drink as tell them what paper Clerkenwell-green, and show the government that to buy. He was certain it would do no good to the they dared, in defiance of old laws, to meet, and dis- STAR, and he hoped that both motions would be withcuss, and agitate for their rights. He called upon drawn, and that they would hear no more of any newspaper whatever. (Cheers.) Mr Adams said, he was quite willing to withdraw his amendment, if Mr Donovan would withdraw the

Mr Wheeler said, that unless both motion and them of success in their efforts to make the Charter | amendment were withdrawn, he should move the

Mr Donovan said, that unless they agreed to some such resolution, they would show very little gratitude to the paper which had made them what they

Mr Kypn said, it was not true, as had been as serted by some speakers, that the STAR had condemned all the acts of the Assembly. It had in the leading article approved of several acts of the Assembly. He contended that the writers in newspapers bad a full right to criticise freely the acts of public bodies, and those who took offence at it, or who would not allow it, were no friends to the independence of the press. Ultimately, for the sake of unanimity, both the

motion and amendment were withdrawn, and the

Organisation of the Chartists. Mr Vernon then moved as a substantive motion,

the adoption of the circular which we have given understanding among the parties in the various localities. They must understand clearly that there were two different bodies of Chartists, and that they were travelling in somewhat different directions. Mr ERNEST JONES rose to opnose the highly im-

politic and useless letter of Mr Vernon. Its adoption would widen whatever breach now existed in the Chartist body, and render it perpetual. He was to be such a fool as to press his breast against the muzzle of a gun whilst he was unarmed. A very

Mr Ernest Jones denounced dividing the people Mr Vennon did not ask for the names to be enrolled

The Chairman said, that the names of delegates were to be recorded by Mr Vernon's own proposi-

Mr Hoyle and Mr West deprecated the discussion as altogether irregular and impolitic.

Mr Mackintosh, who spoke amidst loud cries of 'vote, vote, 'supported the motion, which after a few words from Mr Wheeler, was withdrawn.

Dr M'Douall then moved a vote of thanks to their proceedings, and in doing so passed a high culogium moon the private worth and public ability of Mr

Dixon. Mr Shaw (Barnsley) seconded the motion, which was carried amidst loud applause. sity of opinion amongst us. One party proclaiming that Mr Kipp said there was another duty which they had to perform ; the late Executive of the Charter Association had, by their steady, disinterested adherence to the cause, agaidst much discourage. ment, given an immense impetus to the movement. and be therefore moved :- That the thanks of this Assembly be given to the late Executive of the Na tional Charter Association, for their steady adherence to the principles of the People's Charter, and their general management of the affairs of the As-

Mr West seconded the motion, which was unauisociation.

M'Crae, the vice-president, was also unanimously passed on the motion of Mr Wheeler. Messrs Dixon, Smirrox, and M'Crar, shortly re turned thanks, and the minutes of the morning's nitting having been confirmed, the Assembly dissolved shortly before one o'clock, after a sitting of tro weeks.

(From our Third Edition last week.) THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11.

Repeal of the Union. Mr West said, that he might give the members an opportunity of expressing their own, and the opinions of their constituents, on the question of Repeal, he rese to make his motion on the subject. The people of Ireland would also see that the people of this country were not involved in the misgovernment of the neighbouring island; that they were not mixed up with the English nobility in their abuse of the Irish. The parliament which concluded the Union were no more the representatives of the nation than the parliament which entailed on this nation the National Debt. The people were unanimous in that country that the time was come when that Union ought to be repealed; and he trusted that, however Lord John Russell might say he would resist Repeal to the death, he would not long have an opportunity of doing so. He, therefore, moved-That this Assembly records its deliberate conviction. that the so-called 'Union' between Great Britain and Ireland is urjust in principle, inasmuch as it abrogates the first and greatest right of the people of all nations-namely, the right of self government, and also because it is notorious that such 'so-called Union' was a complished by the basest of fraud and force, and was never sanctioned by the Irish people; and it also declares that, as a connexion, it has proved injurious and unfortunate to the people of both countries, inasmuch as it has increased English taxation, and multiplied Irish grievances one hundredfold, and, therefore, those commissioners who may be sent into the country by the Executive, be instructed to advocate the repeal of the law known as the Act of Union, and on ail occasions to conciliate and fraternise with our Irish brethren.' Mr Kypp seconded this motion, from no so-called

national feeling. He did so because he considered self-government was the right of the people. From the Romans the English people inherited their muni cipal governments, and one of the grand characteristics of good government was a representative administration. He might refer them to the case of Norway. That country, so long as it formed an integral part of Sweden, was poor and miserable; but sixty years after it had been severed from Sweden, it had become greater and more prosperous than Sweden itself. So long as they had Ire and and Scotland poor and miserable, being integral parts of a centralised government, and while they had Norway in better condition than Sweden, they were compelled to advocate the Repeal of the Irish Union. porting Irish linen, because the manufacturers there could make a better article, but now that trade was bricklayers, carpenters, and all the other tradesmen. entirely destroyed.

last year. Yet at the same time it was the fact that which made it necessary to open up resources for the the country had produced as much as two quarters trying population. They determined on establishof grain per head for man, woman, and child in that c unity, and vegetables in a similar paragraph. He land. For 23 years those colonies had now existed, then read returns of exports from the port of and were the admiration of every writer of respecta-Drogheda, and asked whether, in sight of these bili:y who had visited that country. They succeeded facts, they were not guilty of blasphemy in calling beyond expectation. Since, then, idle men consumed it a famine, a visitation from heaven? Mr T. CLARK agreed that this question was im-

portant to Eng and and Scotland, where the popu- course was clear. The British government ought Istion had excessively increased by the influx of the Mr HENRY supported the motion. Mr Apans felt himself called upon to aid the Irish. who were is the habit of aiding the Chartists of Glas gow. The Union was an evil, procured by corruption. The present antagonism of Protestants and

the English government, and it would never cease till the Union had been repealed, and the nation were allowed to express its own will in its legislation. Mr Rankin opposed the Union, because all men had a right to self-government. Mr M'GRATH, in supporting the motion, said there never had been an Irish parliament. Till the time

of the Volunteers they could not draw a bill head, and even after they had framed the bill the Lieutenant might quash it. Such it was before the Volunteers had achieved their liberty; but shortly after came themselves, to bribe themselves, for passing the Act of Union. The Union was consummated, and the misery of the Irish made complete. Mr Donovan assured them that neither the En

Messra Mackintosh and M'Carthy supported the

Dr M'Douall recollected the time when in Gallo now wages were come down to 1s. and 1s. 6d. The Chartists had already presented a petition with 3,000,000 signatures for the Repeal. But Ireland, with Repeal, would yet require Universal Suffrage. It yet required a proper tenure of land. Now a new coat on the farmer's back was the signal to the middleman to wring out additional rent. All hope was thus taken from men. Messra M Crae, Mathews, and Vernon supported

the motion. Mr Marsdan thought there was a good deal of coaxing practised on the Irish members of the Assembly. He believed that one government for Great Britain and Ireland was the object of all of the members, 'You wish for repeal, the same repeal as we wan :-Charter, made the law of the land. The same sembly. But the last, the eleventh resolution, bore government that oppresses you, oppresses us. Now directly upon the organisation of the country. When he believed that one government for both countries they had got 5,000,000 people enrolled among their would be a good, if that government were based on number, they then might have hope of gotting their proper principles. Ireland would be none the better object. Their great task was the physical organisa- efforts to repeal the law, with which they were quite for repeal if it was still governed by the aristocracy.

After a few observations from the Chairman, put to the vote, and carried unanimously. Church and State.

Mr Cazvez moved 'That the present connexion between Church and State is Anti-Christian, and the sconer it is abrogated the better for the people, that they may receive an interest in the property which had been so wickedly wrested from the people, to whom it was given at first.'

Mr WEST seconded it. Mr Pilli g moved, 'That no such question be entertained.' If any motion on the subject was brought forward, it ought to be for the confiscation of Church property, in favour of the people.

Several members deprecated the introduction of any such question before the Assembly. The vote having been taken, the motion was carried by a coasiderable majority.

The Assembly adjourned at the accustomed hour. FRIDAY, MAY 12. Teetotalism.

Mr Sreverson said, he was under the necessity of obeying his constituents, by bringing under the attention of the Assembly, a motion somewhat similar to one moved yesterday, but going further and placing the Chartists body on a broader basis He hoped that the Chartists were prepared to make the hoped that the Chartists were prepared to make the chartists as a body to give up their expectations. any excrifice to gain for them their rights. It would be a very small sacrifice, comparatively, if they abstained from the use of all spirituous liquors, ale. brandy, wine. &c., tea, coffee, snuff and tobacco. He moved a resolution to that effect. The motion being seconded,

twice negatived a similar motion, do not enter-The amendment of Mr West, on being put to the

vote was carried. Chartist Paper.

Mr Verson rose to bring the propriety of getting up a daily newspaper, to advance the views of the Chartiste, before the Assembly. Several districts, and especially Dean-street, had passed resolutions, that the epinion of the Assembly should be taken, respecting the starting of a daily newspaper, as an organ of the Chartist body. He was sure of it, that it could be placed on such a basis as would make it profitable, as well as a means of advocating their views. He moved, therefore, that a committee of three persons should be appointed to make inquiry, and to report to-morrow if possible.

pressed his sorrow that Mr O'Connor should have abandoned the proposal of starting the DEMOGRAT. Ever since that time many of his friends had commenced subscribing their money, and were prepared to enter upon some scheme for such an object. Mr Donovan would rather leave it to the Executive. Something very like to what Mr Vernon meant sent to embody the latter part of his resolution Mr E Jones said, there was no present objection tive. Something very like to what Mr Vernon meant sent to emondy the latter part to emond the control of the morning, in his, as otherwise he would be obliged to move it to etiquette, though bag-wigs, knee-breeches, &c... each locality in the district is requested to send a stands charged with having spoken treason against from which he would read a few s nterces: -

And some other propositions which met with his approval. As these propositions were already put in a tingible shape, as well as entertained by others out of doors, he felt he could not do better than move,-That the matter be left in the hands of the Execu

Mr Vernon said there was one part of the proposition read from the NORTHERN STAR from which he NORTHERN STAR.

it was corrupt. (Hear, hear )

not the question. make a charge against the paper another must be hoped Mr Donovan would withdraw his amendallowed to defend it.

Mr Vernen assured the Assembly he did not mean to charge that paper with corruption, or to cast any reflection upon it whatever. He had not mentioned th NORTHERN STAR, - his allusion was quite general. by Mr T Jones, was carried by a majority of five.

Poor Laws. Mr S. Kydd rose to move the following resolution: That it is a clear right, sanctioned by justice, and warranted by humanity, that an unenfranchised and unrepresented people have a claim for a maintenance in the land of their birth, without being sub ject to insult or injury by any member of society, or by any government, and we call upon the thinking members of the British Legislature to consider the propriety of finding industrial employment for our able bodied labourers, and to profitably develope our national resources.' He moved this resolution in reference to the Poor Laws of England, because it here upon the present condition of the population of Scotland and Ireland. These Poor Laws were the subject of constant discussion and disagreement Some men contended that, according to the Poor Law of Elizabeth, the poor, the able-bidied poor, nad a right to public maintenance. Others con tended that such maintenance was necessary, in order to prevent vagrancy. For himself, he took higher grounds,—he held that it was the right, the absolute right of every man who cannot otherwise obtain it, to receive public maintenance in the land of his birth. This was the right, and none could deprive him of it. There was so necessity for any such attempt if proper means were taken to put the poor in possession of the five or six millions of acres of land that were left in England uncultivated. As it stood, the New Pour Law was the shame and the disgrace of British history and of the British legislature. Yet let them consider the costliness of this law. From the year 1834 to the year 1842, the expense entailed under it upon the nation was £60 000,000, and he had no doubt that to this time that was increased to £90,000,000. Such a sum, if it had been laid out under the principles of humanity, would have provided 45,000 families with a cottage worth £100, two acres of land worth £60, besides £40 to commence life with. The number Before that Union England was in the habit of im- of individuals thus supported would have amounted to 225 000, hesides the occupation given to lock miths, ntirely destroyed.

Mr Lace was happy this question had been taken be profitably employed. It was no theory to which he ing industrial colonies on certain portions of waste

and Wales. Men had a right to live, and that right could not be neglected. Mr Stevenson seconded the motion. Mr Marsnen said, it might delight some men, such as M. Lamartine and Mr Kydd, the Lamartine of the National Assembly, to talk about the revolu-Catholics arose from the Irish Church, upheld by tion of ideas, but there was very little change meantime being effected in the present condition of the working classes. When he was a boy, thirty years ago, the working masses lived for the mest part is villages, and every cottage had a garden, and in every garden a flower the most beautiful, at least the most useful the working man could look upon-a stye and a pig in it. By and by this state of things changed, the tecame dependent upon trade. That could not be entered into details of these fluctuations. Now, a girl the parliament which raised £1,500,000 to pay of sixteen years of age could, by means of the steam loom, do as much as two or three men once on a time could have done. Such improvements were made in the machinery of the card room, that six persons could do as much as twelve could have done. A spinner glish nor the Irish had anything to do with the now could do double the quantity of work done ten Union, it was completed by the aristocracy of both years ago. A friend of his, a spinner in Preston, in 1838, attended 400 spindles, and received 9s. for 100lbs. turned off, but now he was attending in Manchester to 700 spindles, and received but 4s. for 100 bs. The same could be said of other trades. wayshire they had to send round drums and fifes for | Finetuations and machinery were depressing the con-Irish reapers, and gave them 3s. or 3s. 61. a day, dition of the working classes. The government, how-

without producing, and became vagabonds and cri-

minals; since land uncultivated was profitless, the

the Memorial. Mesers D NOVAN, COCHRANE, WEST, CHILD, VERNON, and Adams, having expressed their opinion Mr Krop replied, and the motion was carried.

Arming of the People. Mr Ernest Jones said, he had given notice of a series of eleven resolutions. The two first of these had been already unanimously carried by the Assem-

tion of the country. He would, therefore, previous disgusted. to the other eight resolutions, move the last, to this should be prepared to protect his life and property, business at once, and go home. (Hear, hear.) the more so as the force at the disposal of government is, as proved by the military and police returns, view, as did several other members, and Mr Arkell wholly inadequate to the repression of any move was earnestly advised to withdraw his motion.

enough to see what was necessary in the circum- no hesitation in getting rid of the aristocracy in stances? It was not his wish to excite alarm; but order to effect that object. He could not consent to he was prepared to recommend the use of physical withdraw the motion. force for the protection of their property and their life. In doing so the people but exercised a right, the right of possessing arms and, where it was necessary, of using them. They would have them always ing and passive endurance could no longer be sub. Chamberlain:-Join the Household Suffrage movement. So it seemed he could teil them that the Chartists could very well do without them. Join their party with Mr Hume at the head! that was past his Hum-an endurance To that communication he had just received this Mr West moved,- That the Assembly having (Laughter.) No, he brought forward a resolution reply:-

which proposed a course proper for the Chartists, and he hoped the Assembly would positively state their opinion concerning it. It was a resolution that would show the country and the government that in the Assembly and with the Chartists there was still a many heart and a many intellect.

manly heart and a manly intellect. Mr Shaw (Tower Hamlets), seconded the resoution, as in perfect accordance with his own opinion, land that of his constituents.

Mr Child was glad the resolution had been brough

that moment the ministers of the country. Mr Donovan had a similar resolution prepared. It Mr Dongvan had a similar resolution prepared. It Memorial to the flowing the following:—'Inasmuch as the people of hear of it any more. It rested with them, whether pany will take place in the above room at two o'clock geoms of Newgate. He is the first victim of the this country have a perfect right to have arms in they would not seek to address her Majesty through in the afternoon, when all members are requested new Gazging Act. On last Saturday evening, at Isles to get arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can as whom he hoped ere long to see an impeachment for Sunday of the see arms as soon as they possibly can be seen as the best means of opposing foreign enemies and do treason in the House of Commons. me-tic tyrants; and in connexion with the moral influence of the people, the mansof gaining the Peo-sented in the way prescribed by the usual etiquette are expected to address the meeting. A district deple's Charter' He hoped that M. Jones would con- in such matters.

as a distinct amendment. as a distinct amendment.

Mr Henry said, in adopting this resolution they whether they were to be allowed to present the Me- Halifax —On Sund y evening, at six o'clock, Mr merick, and having published treasonable language

maintain peace was to be prepared for war. Mr RICHARDS said, the resolution was such as had their rights and their labour. His constituents were move that they should comply with the usual etihis support, and was necessary to the protection of

quite prepared for it, to go the whole hog for the Charter and their rights. Messrs Rankin, Shaw, and Adams supported the

On the motion of Mr Cochrane, the transfortine Assembly, were also voted to Mr Shirr n, for the gible manner in which he had performed the duties of Sertary.

A similar acknowledgement of the services of Mr Michael acknowledgement of the services of Mr Michael acknowledgement of the services of Mr Michael them, acknowledgement of the services of Mr Michael them sell their garments and buy one. It was an interest of the measurement proving any such proposition, he thought they would let them sell their garments and buy one.' It was an Spencer informed them that that was a mistake, and Torriers Star.

Mr Child said he rose, when he could sit no Chartists reminded him of a story in his own district.

Mr Child said he rose, when he could sit no Chartists reminded him of a story in his own district.

Dr M'Douall seconded the motion. longer—he rose to defend the Northean Star from A lonely widow was one night visited by a villain. and when he heard that paper stigmatised as not and her visitor did not stop for three miles. But t was corrupt. (Hear, hear)

Mr Shaw (Tower Hamlets) considered this was gency. He begged to say 'Go, and do likewise.'

> Dr M'Douall said, it was an old recommendation, similar to one he had made in 1839. The rules of more of it the Life and Labour Assurance Company had been drawn up on the same principles. But he had denounced the abandonment of the duy which Mr D. Novan's amendment having been seconded always given this advice, that no one need say what had been entrusted to the Assembly by their conwas the purpose he meant the arms for.

Mr Wheeler hoped the 60,000 or 80,000 members of the Land Company would provide themselves, and have a shot at noxious animals, and such like. Messrs Mathews, Carver, Macintosh, Mitchell Sharpe, and other delegates, supported the motion, in very animated and strong speeches.

Mr Pilline gave a graphic account of the massacre at Peterloo, which he said he believed would not have taken place had not Henry Hunt recommended the people to have come unarmed. The cowardly cials of 1839 and 1842, which was characterised by on the country.

equal cruel bluster and cowardice. He gave his cor- Mr Whebler delivered a speech strongly condemf equal cruel bluster and cowardice. He gave his cor-

dial support to the metion. Mr Arrell said, he had no objection to state that support, but if Mr Jones meant to make it a posi- the hands of their constituents. tive recommendation to obtain them he must op-

Mr Ernest Jones said, he meant to give the posithat hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy her loyal subjects personally.

Mr Basser agreed with this suggestion. It was

Mr Arkell said, the Assembly had no more right to issue such instructions to the people with respect to arms, than they had as to the purchase of any other article.

The discussion, which occupied the whole of the remainder of the forenoon sitting, was at length closed by the withdrawal of Mr Donovan's motion, and the adoption of the resolution proposed by Mr Jones. and the Assembly then adjourned for dinner. On re-assembling the Chairman read a letter from Mr Harley, resigning his situation as a commissioner. and also stating that he was no longer a member of that Assembly.

Mr Shirren moved, 'That the resignation of M Harley be accepted. Harley's resignation.

Mr ADAMS said, as the colleague of Mr Harley, he between one or two of the delegates, on the ground It had been said that a famine had occurred was referring, circumstances had occurred in Holland, could state that the real reason was the appearance that they did not treat each other with proper of Mr O'Connor's letter in the Northern Star. Mr HARLEY stated, he had been requested to resign, net by his constituents but by a committee, and spoken, when he returned to Glasgow, he hoped he should

> O'Connor and his constituents. Mr Harley was re-called had been appointed at the | been told by one, who spoke as if he was a high legal the conduct of the delegates.

to send the unemployed to the waste land of England this recall?

> and not on account of Mr O'Connor's letters. (Hear, hear.) Mr RANKIN, and one or two delegates, denied that they had been correct'y reported, and some of them had not been reported at all.

[It is only necessary to state, with reference to this statement, that the report, as far as space would working men were drawn to the towns, and they permit, was a most impartial one; but to report all to present a memorial, which it now appeared they that is said in daily sittings of seven hours and a depended on, because of the fluctuations. He then half, would require the whole space of half a dozen STARS, instead of one.]

Mr Mackintosi having been named for the vacan office of commissioner, as being the next on the list, declined to act, and Mr M'Carthy was appointed. At the afternoon sitting some routine business was

disposed of. Repeal of the Poor Law.

Me Arrell moved-'That the Assembly should take into consideration the best means of repealing the New Poor Law, and determine whether they should petition parliament or memorialise the Queen on the subject. It was their duty to show how the peop'e can be fed, and especially the manufacturing millions. It was all very well to talk of physical force. ever, did nothing to remedy this. They were introducing competition, for example, into the West and other things of that kind, but, after all, the real question was, how the people were to be employed Indian market by Hill coolies. It was high time that they had protection for their labour, and he and fed. He had that morning carried a petition wished at once that the Chartists would proceed with three yards and a half long, and eighteen inches wide, for the repeal of this law, to Earl Stanhope; but that noble earl had assured him, that if he were to make a motion upon it he did not believe he would and a seconder in the House of Lords, and such was the obloquy with which every man who opposed the Poor Law system in the country was covered, that it was almost impossible to make any head against it. They ought to make a vigorous demonstration against such a law, not by means of physical for o, but by and he would have them say at once to the Irish, bly. The succeeding eight were necessary for carry. supporting the members of both houses of the legising the principles of the Charter into effect, and lature who were disposed to aid the people, and thus Universal Suffrage, and the other principles of the would be found worthy of the adoption of the As- procure, not a physical, but a morat revolution.

Hear, bear.) Mr MITCHELL seconded the resolution, which, he was certain, would give great satisfaction to his constituents. The people of Lancashire had made great

Mr Adams said they were only wasting their time. Mesers Shaw, Stevenson, Basset, Shirron, Coch- effect. 'That inasmuch as we live in turbulent times, They had appointed an Executive, and to them they rane, and Peacock, in support of the motion, it was as a European war is imminent, as Great Britain ought to look, now, for any business; and if they

> ment; it is, therefore, recommended that every man | Mr Arkell said, he was determined to maintain supply himself with arms, in the execution of his his rights. Some said ho was Mr Cochrane's man constitutional right and for the maintenance of -others he was Mr O'Cornor's mar. He was no man's say distinctly, that in the resolution he had just read man, but an hanest defender of his own prizeiples, But why propose it? Did the people not have sense must insist upon the people being fed, and would have

> Memorial to the Queen. Mr Ernest Jones stated, that in accordance with the instructions of the Assembly to the Executive, in readiness against the coming time. When wait. he had written the following letter to the Lord

> Literary Institution, John-street. Tottenham-courttreme views and promised them success if they would dom, I am instructed by the memorialists to inquire Join the Household Suffrage movement. So it seemed when her Majesty will be pleased to receive the deputathat the other par y could not do without them; but tion intrusted with the presentation of the same. I have the honour, &c,

ERNEST JONES.

St James's Palace, May 12, 1848. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Ernest Jones, Esq. SPENCEB: He did not know what was meant by the words in case, &c., but it was not very good English at all events. (Laughter.) It now rested with the Assembly as to the next step to be taken, whether they forward. It was quite similar to a recommendation would address the Home Secretary or not. (No, no.) made by the Reformers of 1832, some of them at If they did so, they would no doubt in due course receive a polite reply, requesting them to send the

were very ridiculous things, but the question was, delegate.

2nd. That no individual shall hold more than 109 Wellington, who continually said the only way to a right to personally make known their grievances to her, and no one should stand between them and that right. Mr CHILD, with great warmth, said, he would

quette, and act like men of sense and loyalty. Mr Donovan remarked that he could not under stand the law laid down in that Assembly, by those who pretended to be acquainted with these matters. Yesterday they had been assured that the Queen passage of scripture he had given out shortly after must receive them and their memorial, by an applid ffered. He referred to the proposition. 'That I passage of scripture he had given out shortly after must receive them and their memorial, by an appliable that the control of the paper.' By appendix the Assembly, 'Those who have no sword cation to the Lord Chamberlain, but to-day Lord shall have the entire control of the paper.' By appendix the Assembly, 'Those who have no sword cation to the control of the paper.'

Mr J. SHAW (Tower Hamlets) said, they had been the Normers Star It was the only independent clothes, and money. She, under pretence of getting paper to which the Chartists had access, and which money for him, brought an old pistol without all ok the memorials of the people to her Majesty, and the had all along consistently advecated their views, and presented it. The villain ran, and she pursued, question was, why all this matter about etiquette and the mode of pre-entation had not been se-tled a independent, he hoped first to have some proof that the widow, seeing the effect of her pistol, had a lock fortnight since. It was not a question that should be left to the Executive, the Assembly should settle ency. He begged to say 'Go, and do likewise.' it themselves; the delegates were understood by their constituents to see to the presentation of the The Chairman said, if they allowed one man to there was no occasion for his speaking upon it, but memorial personally; and they had also dec'ared, that they would sit in London until it was presented but if they left it in the hands of the Executive it might be six months before they heard any

Mr RICHARDS concurred in this view, and strongly

The CHAIRMAN said, the question was really a very simple business matter. They had sent a letter to the Lord Chamberlain, requesting to know when her Majesty would be pleased to receive a deputation. with the memorial. They had received for answer Home Secretary. Their next step, therefore, was to write to that functionary. Mr ERNEST Jones moved That the Executive be

instructed to write to the Home Secretary, requestreomanry, soldiers, and magistrates, took advantage ing to know when her M. j. sty would receive a dopuof that, and cut them down. Mr Pilling also des- tion to present the Memorial.' If that course did cribed, in a humorous manner, which excited re- no more, it would elicit a correspondence on the subpeated and hearty laughter, the conduct of the spe- ject, which could not fail to have a great influence

natory of the idea of submitting to send the Memorial to the Home Office. He would rather that the right of every man was to possess arms. If the the Assembly should abandon it altogether, and re- Simon Bradstreet. Near the house of Mr West, the lown fault that he is not already men treh of the metion merely went that length, it should have his tire in sullen silence, leaving the matter entirely in Mr HENRY suggested that it would be judicious

to write to the Lord Chamberlain, stating that the Assembly had no confidence in the present ministry. ive advice contained in the scripture command 'lle | and therefore requesting that the Queen would hear

evident the government was determined to crush them, but he, for one, was determined to meet them. Mr Leach said, it was nonsense to tak in this way. Their course was a clear one; it was simply to write to Sir George Grey, to know when the Memorial could be presented, and leave all such foolish bravadoes alone. Mr Vernon took the same view as to the next

step to be taken. When they got the answer they would then know what course to pursue next Messrs Macintosh and Stevenson having expressed their views upon the question,

Mr Arkell suggested that it would be well to ask Mr Fielden to present the memorial; that he should get Lord Stanhope to introduce him. by exercising Mr Shaw (Tower Hamlets), before such a motion his right as a peer of the realm. (This question was was adopted, wished to know the cause of Mr received with derivive laughter in the gallery, which gave rise to some confusion, and a sharp skirmish

> courtery. Messrs West, Child, Kydd, and T. Clarke having

Mr ADAMS rose to protest against the proposed Executive as a dereliction of duty, and in fact, show-Mr Adams explained, that the committee by which | ing the white feather. He and his constituents had Mr Carter wished distinctly to know, whether it was the letters of Mr O'Connor which had caused sitting there a fortnight at a great expense, that pleaded 'not guilty.'

Contempt again the Queen in trebulo, and inducing high hopes of his triumphalso. The traverser had bigh hopes of his triumphalso. Poor Mitchel is still in the felo the information was false. He could not be a party Mr ADAMS replied, it was because the people had to any motion which would place the management Mr Donovan be is ved that the real cause was to be contrary, in order to put an end to this temporising found in the very correct report of their proceedings | policy, he would move, - That the great meeting on Friday, which appeared in last Saturday's STAR, to be held at Clerkenwell-green on Monday, should form itself into a procession, and proceed with the mmediate audience with the Queen, and that the Executive Committee march at the head of the prc-

cession. (Laughter.) Mr RANKIN seconded this motion, and warmly condemned the policy of calling the Assembly together were not competent to do, and which could have been better presented by a small deputation, without all the expense which had been incurred.

Several other Scottish delegates supported with much warmth this view of the matter, and a very animated, though not very friendly, deb to ensued, in which Mesars Carver, Pilling, M'Crae, M Lean, M'Carthy, T. Jones, M Grath, Cumming, Macin-

tosh, Donovan, West, and others took part. Mr ERNEST Jones, with reference to what had lawyer who had told the people that they could present their memorial and have a procession, but the circumstances had since altered, and what he now recommended was a thorough organisation of the country before they attempted to come into collision Mr Adams's motion was then put and regatived,

whereupon Mr Macintosu moved:-'That the National Assembly, before breaking up, appoint an early day for the presentation of the Memorial to the Queen by a deputation, followed hold large open air demonstrations in every town throughout the kingdom on the day when the Memoria! is to be presented.'

five o'clock, when there were loud cries of 'vote Mr S. Kypp moved the suspension of the standing orders for half an hour, to come to a decision upon the subject, but the motion was negatived, and the Assembly adjourned until nine o'clock on Saturday

The debate was continued with great warmth until

Mr ADAMS gave notice that he would move on Saturday, that the Assembly should dissolve.

BEACHAMPTON .- This village was on Monday last the scene of bustle and excitement in conse has already been marked to take part in the same, had no business, he would move- That this Assembly | quence of the announcement of a meeting to consias we are likely in that case to be exposed to descents be dissolved, and return home.' (Hear, hear.) The der Labour's wrongs and Labour's remedy. A from enemies possessed of powerful fleets, and as agitation against the Poor Law was as old as that for large number of persons attended from the surthe government themselves appear to expect in the Charter, and he did not see any use in intro rounding villages, and great enthusiasm prevailed. ternal commotion, it is necessary that every man dueing any such question. They ought to do their Mr Wm. Hall was voted to the chair, and then introduced Mr Gammage to the meeting. The speaker commenced by depicting the wrongs of the working classes, which he traced to class legislation, showing how, by act of parliament, the aristocracy had taken possession of the common lands, and how the work of enclosure was still going on, from which, howpeace, law, and order.' He might be permitted to man. (Laughter.) He was not any other person's ever, care was taken that the working people should derive no benefit. The lecturer touched upon a there was nothing at all but what was strictly legal and as to popularity, he did not care for it. He variety of topics, and pointed to the People's Charter as the only real and permanent remedy for the ter as the only real and permanent remedy for the by strange faces, and far far away from that green the property of the strange faces, and far far away from that green the classical general meeting will be strange faces, and far far away from that green the classical general meeting will be strange faces. amidst great enthusiasm to the lecturer, and to the nook of earth, for which he fought, and struggled, held on Sunday, the 21st inst., at two p.in., at Mr amidst great enthusiasm to the lecturer, and to the chairman, after which the meeting broke up amidst and broke his mighty heart. On this day twelves tremendous cheering for the Charter, the Land, and months, Daniel O'Connell died in Genoa. On this day a still braver Irishman stands before the bar of day a still braver Irishman stands before the bar of the New Mean and the control of the New Mean and the contro to be known, through the columns of the STAR, that in this parish there are 1400 acres of land, and that the weekly amount generally paid for its cultivation menced, and Dublin is in a fever. Nothing can exroad, 12th May, 1848.

My Lord,—Memorials having been adopted to her Mawell cultivated with this small amount of labour?

My Lord,—Memorials having been adopted to her Mawell cultivated with this small amount of labour?

Morable day in Ireland, at all events. If O'Brien

Morable day in Ireland, at all events. If O'Brien

Sir,-I have the honour to receive your letter; in reply on Sunday, the 21st inst. Chair to be taken at six

Tuesday evening for the future. deliver an address here on the Charter, at seven o'clock on Monday evening, May 22 ad.

OLDHAM. - On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr S. M. Kyds, will lecture in the Working Man's Ilall, at six day evening, up to twelve o'clock to-day, he has

Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, when Messrs metropolitan police, and carried before Mr Mr CHILD said, the Memorial ought to be pre Rusbton, Shackleton, Clieset, Tayler, and others, Porter, one of the megistrates of the head legate meeting will be held in the Association room, out, and he was thence removed in one of the com-Mason square, at eleven o'clock in the forencon, when mon covered cars of the city to Newgate prison. He

Freland.

ARREST OF MR MITCHELL. DUDLIN, MAY 14. At about half-past six o'clock yesterday evening, Inspector Guy proceeded to Mr Mitchel's private residence in Ontario-terrace, and having produced his warrant, stated that informations were sworn against him by two police-officers, for the publication of two letters bearing his signature, addressed to the Protestant farmers, &c.. of Ulster, and published in the numbers respectively of the United Internal of the

Mitchel) had comitted felonies under the Act of the 11th Victoria, passed for the better security of the Crown and Government, under the 3rd section of which the informations had been framed, and under which it became his (Mr Porter's) duty to issue a warrant for his appret ension.

Mr Mitchel was at once committed to Newgate to abide his trial at the commission, which will sit on the 20th of May. TRIAL OF MR SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P., FOR SEDITION.

DUBLIN, May 15. The gathering of the Confederate clubs in Vestland-row, to escort Mr Smith O'Brien to the Court of Queen's Bench, was a very extraordinary popular manifestation. Before nine o'clock great numbers of the Confederates appeared in the street, between the terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and the residence of Mr O'Brien They formed in regular rank and file, keeping distinct from the crowd who came to gaza at the spectacle. A strong police party was in attendance to preserve order, but the simple arrangements for the procession were conthat application, in such cases, must be made to the and other friends, was received with hearty cheering, and the regular tread of disciplined troops. Mr and prowess—secure, too, in the acumen, and judg. Smith O'B ien occupied a place about the middle of ment, and discernment of Englishmen. There is no the procession. He leant on the arm of Mr Duffy, fear of rivals, or would be rivals. Feargus O'Connor jeweller, on College-green, part of the procession diverged a little, when Mr Meagher, with the manner DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT. of a military commander, called out, 'Do not fall out there.' Ever and anon the populace who crowded the streets cheered lustily, as the procession passed along; but the most perfect order and decorum was observed.

of Infantry were stationed on the quays adjoining Whige, has disagreed, and the state trials-so far as the courts, the latter keeping the passages clear. A numerous club of Confedera'es met the main body in Parliament street, from Cork-bill, adjacent | deci. vo triumph. There's 'wailing and gnashing of to the Castle of Dublin. Another joined on Ormond- | testh' at the vice-regal lodge !--despair and consternaquay, from Winetavern-street; and a third club (the | tien, on Cork Hill! Joy and congestulation and reno-'Dr Doyle') which marched down Capel street, also vated hopes in a hundred thousand Irlsh cabins! The

joined on the quay. and was greeted by repeated cheers from the multitude.

The Chief Justice took his seat on the bench at half-past ten o'clock. he able to set himself right both with respect to Mr course of leaving the question in the hands of the the court and jury, that the travelser at the bar, will—sways the national opinion. The triumph of officio information, charging him with having de-livered a speech on the 15th of March, in the parish cution, and 'gagging' and proclamations, may lash public meeting to correspond with and to watch over authority, that they could get immediate access to of St Thomas, for the purpose of exciting hatred and and chafe, and rattle in vain. the presence of the Queen. Upon this assurance he contempt again the Queen in Ireland, and inducing

delivery of the seditious speech.

of applause. hour the jury came into court and said there was no | Heaven forbio! likelihood of an agreement.

The court adjourned to ten o'clock. On re-assembling at that hour the jury were called into the box. The Foreman stated there was not the least probability of their agreeing to a verdict. The Chief Justice then adjourned the court to ten clock the next day, at the same time ordering the jary to be locked up for the night.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE JURY DISCHARGED May 16th .- At the sitting of the court this morninz, the jury in the case of Mr Smith O'Brien, after 26 Maria Merryman been said by Mr Adams, admitted that he was the being locked up all night, were discharged by the 24 Luke Tomlinson Cnief Justice. It is understood that ten were for 29 Charles Tinham conviction and two for acquittal.

TRIAL OF MR MEAGHER. This morning another demonstration of the clubs 27 William Holditch took place to escort Mr Meagher to the Court of 23 Ann Miles with those rebels in high places, who 'might at Queen's Bench. The procession passed through Two-acre Shareholders out of the August ballot, to tempt to rise against the principles of the British | the streets in the same order as on yesterday, with, Constitution and the advocates of People's Charter. if possible, greater enthusiasm on the part of the Edmund Adams populace.
The details of the trial of Mr Meagher were very

similar to those of the trial of Mr O'Brien. Dublis, Tuesday Night.-At nine o'clock this John Carter evening the Chief Justice entered the Court, when | Charles Frith by a procession, and that the people be instructed to the jury in the case of Mr Meagher were called in. | W. H. Curtis

The Clerk of the Crown-Gentlemen, have you | William Peckett agreed to your verdict? Chief Justice-Are you likely to agree?

Foreman-By no means, my lord.

The Uniet Justice then adjourned the court, and the jury were locked up for the night. After the adjournment of the Court, a vast crowd Thomas Sutton (accompanied by musicians playing popular airs) John Langley ollowed Messrs Smith O'Brien and Meagher to the George Staples Confederation Committee rooms, where they were ad- Henry Staples

titude peaceably dispersed. THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN DEFEATED. William Gent DUBLIN, MAY 17TH. The jury in Meagher's case was discharged this morning without a verdict; eleven for conviction, one for acquittal. An application to admit Mitchel to bail was re-

fused. O'Brien and Meagher are to tried again next

(From our own Correspondent) THE STATE TRIALS-ARREST OF MR MITCHEL-FEARGES O'CONNOR AND HIS ACCUSERS.

Dublin, May loth. auspicious day for Ireland. It is 'a great day for to be rendered to the Executive, and the establish-Ireland too.' On this day twelvemonths precisely, most of a daily paper. a great Irishman-a great advocate for human free. dom-and a great enemy to British misrule, closed a National Land Company are requested to attend at long and eventful—ay, and let the world say what it Mr George Uttley's, on Monday, the 22nd instant, country, and for saying that she ought to be, and should Northness -- A meeting of the district council will goes to a prison none can forejudge the consequences. he held at the Eagle Tavern, Garner's Hill, at six If he is acquitted, there is an end to British tyranny o'clock on Sunday evening next, to devise the best in this island-it must be an auspicious day. Smith O'Brien and Ireland, now for it! The stake is allimportant. The game is a dangerous and doubtful
risk of losing what is paid. Shareholders desiring means of carrying out the plan of organisation agreed O'Brien and Ireland, now for it! The stake is allto by the National Assembly.

Rochdale.—Mr Mitcheil, the delegate to the Na and the O'Brien will receive the reward of his faith.

Important. The game is a dangerous and doubtful risk of losing what is paid. Shareholders desiring to be in the forthcoming Ballot, May 30th, must pay

The Four Courts is a busy epot to day. The tra versers, O'Brien and Meagher, are on their trial. Association will be held on Sunday evening. May LOUGHBOROUGH.—The members of the Land Com- Hundreds of policemen throng the gates, the courtpany are requested to meet at the Wheaf Sheat, on vards, and every avenue leading to the Queen's Tuesday evening, May 23 d, at eight o'clock, and those who have not paid their local levies, are repatrel of mounted policemen are riding leisurely, and their local levies, are repatrel of mounted policemen are riding leisurely, Stockport. — Mr John West addressed a camp keeping away the vast crowds of men, women, and meeting here on Sunday last, and lectured in the East Leake near Loughborough. - Mr Dean will stirring, a strange, an extraordinary scene. This beginning cannot 'end' with the declaration of the jury's verdict.

And poor Mitchel is a prisoner. Since last Satur-Memorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening. A meeting of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the evening of the Land ComMemorial to the Home Office, and they would never o'clock in the eveni his house at Octario terrace, near Portobello, he Police office. Here his committal was made Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmil-Ist. 'That the necessary amount statt or raised in shares of one shilling each.' That was low were acting on the principles recommended by Lord morial at all. The Queen was the chief magistrate enough.

Mr Henry said, in adopting this resolution they whether they were to be anowed to present the present t

it is said, he will not deny nor try to palliate. I said in one of my latters, that Mr Mitchel's tongue or pen would not be 'gagged,' and I was right, People fear he is at last entrapped. Many think he will pay the penalty of loving Ireland in seven years' expatriation to a foreign land! I think, however, the government is not mad enough yet to proceed to these extremes. They might as well proclaim war against the Irish people at once as to transport Mitchel. They won't do either. If the people only be patient a little, all will be well. And the government know that the only chance they have, is by an ill-timed outbreak in Ireland. It they once could mations had been sworn before him that he (Mr such a manner as to disappoint their treacherous schemes. Paddy now knows better things in that line than he did fifty years ago! The scenes of 1792

shall not be re-enacted now. And Feargus O'Conner is not a rogue, nor a cheat nor a coward, after all! What news you tell us! Many of his disappointed and jealous foes, in Ire. land, were clapping their hands la t week, and singing rmans of joy over his downfall, with the English mal-content Chartists. Yet, why do I say 'many?' His foes in Ireland are not 'many.' A year ago he had 'many' enemies in Ireland-new they are reduced almost to no hing. His foes now only reckon a few of those who fear his growing popularity, and cannot yet for ive past transactions. But those people are as powerless as he need wish them. They

'Like angels' visits, few and far between;' and unable to work any sort of mischief to the brave O'Connor, or the cause in which he is embarked: The great majority of Irishmen were not apprehensive that their brave countryman's character wil suffer from the petty jealousies of his English and ducted in the quietest and most regular manner. Mr Chartist friends Yet many of those who still feel O'Brien, accompanied by Mr Meagher, Mr Duffy, prejudiced against 'the Saxon 'said, that O'Connor's sun was set in England, and that the people of ing when he took his place in the procession, which Britain would no more be led by a 'mere Irishman. started from West'and-row about half-past sine But though Englishmen may be bigots, still, faith, o'clock. The Confederates walked three abreast they are no fools! They know O'Connor. They through the narrow streets leading to the Four remember what he has effected, and they plainly Courts. The procession consisted of some thousands perceive that without him Chartism would soon be of persons, chiefly working men; but many were well shorn of half its honours. Hence, they will not be dressed, and not a few of the middle class were blinded A few may prate and rant, and calumniate, amongst them. They marched with a martial bear- but O'Connor is secure in his honour. and honesty,

of the Nation, and walked between him and Sir is still the most popular man in England. It is his DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT, -TRIUMPH OF SMITH

O'RBIEN.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 16th. A wonder! justice has triumphed over law! or rather by a 'lucky chance' has discomfitted the petty wiles of Lord Carendon. Smith O'Brien is at large. The jury The Enniskillen Dragoons and the 55th Regiment which was expected to do the 'dirty work' of the they have gone-bring not rule to Ireland's hopes, or downfall to Ireland's defenders, but a signal and jury disagreed yesterday, ten being for, and two After Messrs Smith O'Brien and Meagher entered against, a conviction. 'An inch of a miss is as good the court, the word was given to the Confederator, as a mile, so saith the Celtic proverb, and two 'noes' Let us proceed to Newpate, and give Mitchel a are as good for us as eleven, or even the round dozen. cheer.' The entire body then passed through They were locked uplast night, and at half-past ten Church-s reet, King street, and on to the prison. Un o'clock this morning were again summoned to bring arriving there the several clubs scattered, surrounding forth their verdict. But no verdict was forthcoming, the immense building, and cheering with great er. It was no go. There was no chance of an agreement. thusiasm for some minutes. At the moment, Mrs and for once in our history the disunion of Irishmen Mitchel, who was accompanied by Mr Devin Reilly, proved a boon for Ireland. They were then discharged a brother of Mrs Mitchel's, and other persons, stood and of course, so was the 'traitor' the gallint Smith upon the steps leading to the entrance of the prison, O'Brien. This is a great day for Ireland. Nothing can exceed the euthusiasm of the people. Smith O'Brien is now the Irish Chief. The O'Connell dynasty is at an end. A year ago, the Irish Confederation was but a laughing stock in Dublin, a very raw-head and Mr Perrin opened the proceedings by informing bloody-bones in the country, now it leads the popular Mr W. S. O'Brien, had been arraigned upon an ex- O'Brien establishes the Confederation on a rock, against

To-day Thomas F. Meagher is on his trial. We have Poor Mitchel is still in the felon's cell in Newgate. He The Attorney General followed, and stated the was removed on a writ of Habeas yesterday, to be present gase for the prosecution at great length. Mr Hodges | at the 'reduction' of the jury, which is to 'try' him on been deceived by the course taken by Mr O'Connor. of this matter is the hands of the Executive : on the the government reporter, and Edward, inspector next Saturday. His reception amongst the multitudes in the constabulary force, gave evidence as to the was a triumph, though his paltry foes left nothing undone to issult and irritate bim. On his removal back to Mr Butt, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the prison, the car on which he was conveyed to the Pour prisoner. He delivered an argumentative and bril- Courts was dispensed with, and he was thrust like a Memorial to Buckingham Palace, and demand an liant address, which at the canclusion, elicited bursts common this or pickpocket into the pelice 'van' used for conveying coaviets from the police offices to the The Chief Justice summed up, and at half-past | different gaols and penitentiaries. They say, if an six o'clock the jury retired. In three quarters of an accommodating jury can be found, he will be transported,

> LOCATION AT MINSTER LOVEL AND SNIG'S END.

The following parties were balloted from th August ballot, and are to be located at Minste Lovel, with the number of their allotments preced ing the name.

FOR TWO ACRES.

Nottingham Stockport Office List Hebden Bridge 6 William Ashforth 25 John Clark Nuneaton Cheltenham. Bristel

be located at Snig's End. Banbury

Samuel Whalley Manchester James Holt Manchester John Hudson Leicester Upton on Severn Greenwich Whittington and Cat Office List Constantine Jay Robert Wilson Walsoken Charles Firth Office List James Harmer Do James Smith Birmingham Stephen Needham Derby Office List Norwich

Family Ticket Office List dressed by those gentlemen; after which, the mul- Three Acres of the above Bailot (to be located at Snig's End.) Wellingborough

WILLIAM ALLNUTT, Chairman. May 18th, 1848 LINCOLN.-Mr O'Connor M.P., has consented to

give a lecture on the 29 h inst., at the Exchange Room, after the termination of the sale of the Red Hall Estate. Chair to be taken at eight c'clock. CROYDON.—The friends of Chartism in this locality are earnestly requested to meet at Loveday's C. ffee House Luney-street, on Monday evening, May 22nd, This day, the 15th of May, is an important, an organisation of the branch, the pecuniary assistance

COXHOE .- The members of this branch of the National Charter Association, are requested to meet on Saturday evening, May 27th, at Mr Featherstone's. Business of great importance will be brought before MOTTRAM, -The monthly meeting of shareholders

will be held in the lecture room, Mottram, on Sunday, May 21st, at one o'clock. Parties in arrests to the Local Fund, the Directors Levy, and pay-Rochdale.—Mr Mitchen, the de egate to the Mar and the O'Brien will receive the reward of his faith, to be in the corthcoming Ballot, May 30th, must pay tional Assembly, will address a public meeting, to be and the O'Brien will receive the reward of his faith, their arrears to the Local and General Expense Fund, by May 28th.

Hull -A meeting of the Hull National Charter 21st, to elect a council for the transaction of the

evening, in the Lyceum. Both addresses gave general satisfaction. Norringham .- The next meeting of the Land

Members will be keld on Sunday evening, at seven o'cleck, at the Stag and Pheasant, Butcher-street. evening, at seven o'click.

WHITTINGTON AND CAT .- A general meeting of the on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, to citcuss the plan of organisation.

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the

Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Preprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street Haymarket, in the City of Week minster.—Saturday May, 20th, 1848,