DEAR AND HONOURED HEROINE, If the tongue dare not lisp what the heart feels, set it not down to fear for self, but to anxious consideration for you.

Impulse not unfrequently arouses the most useful courage, because it comes like an elecric shock, and is sustained until action terthe spoon, and death of victory, in slavery or

Treatment the other hand, it not unfrequently pappens that thought and reflection summon predence—that cowardly monitor—to our aid.

Alas, I find it difficult to address you. I have undertaken a task which the courage of others should have rendered unnecessary, as the triamph of courage should have been the substitute for cold conditions, but partion the stitute for cold conditions, but partion the stitute for cold conditions, but partion the stitute for cold conditions, assured that every circumstance that has transpired at home and abroad since the late without other capital than his labour. I will transpired at home and abroad since the late without other capital than his labour. I will transpired at home and abroad since the late without other capital than his labour. I will explain it for you in the most simple manner. I would have headed this Letter,

"Alas ! BASE country, JUSTLY ASHAMED to know itself."

From Saturday night at twelve o'clock. From Saturday night at twelve o'clock, when I learned the sad news at Birmingham, of my reward in the location of eighty-two of the remainder of my journey, till five, was disturbed and restless. I hoped and feared. I hoped for the realisation of the nation's promise, if her hero was convicted. I feared for mise, if her hero was convicted. I feared for the realisation's valour; and, from the time that mise, if her here was convicted. I feared for the nation's valour; and, from the time that my fears were realised, till I read Mr Doheny's speech, I cursed my country and her sons, and that here converges are realised. The first that here will shortly be first more formally than the first many fears were realised. speech of Mr Doheny, I came to the conclusion at Minster Lovel ready for location.

Madam, that speech convinced me that, and when it is recollected that February, March. though the verdict has been given, and the and April, were three such months of rain as sentence passed, that yet the judgment will be the oldest man living has never seen equalled reversed, and, to accomplish that, those who -1 say, I think, when these facts are borne in sit in the Court of Error have but to command mind, you will say that I have not been idle, my humble service, and it shall be cheerfully when you remember that I have erected over a rendered-no matter what the risk, the penalty, charge of their duty.

sympathy in the promised adoption of yourself My friends, it is wholly impossible that the

Saxon enemy, and the oppressors' law, stings your heart and wounds your feelings.

Perhaps you are not aware that I have spent their monopoly. nearly seventeen months in a condemned cell. in solitary confinement; and that the Irish a few noblemen, or wealthy landlords, or patriots, of that day, scoffed at me, and called even a company of land sharks, had tried this me a convicted libeller. Well, then, heroic experiment as a money speculation, where in woman, let it be your consolation that your such case would the laudation of the Press, the devoted husband has taken the stain off Country, and Parliament, have fixed the felony, and that you glory in being called THE FELON'S WIFE.

Madam, I wish you would make that magic by a reader—undertakes to criticise. Verily name the title of a new newspaper, and your- the insolence of the larger fish has so emboldself the registered proprietress. The position ened the smaller fry, that a knobstick who would not be a novel one, as a lady is one of the writes in the Northampton Herald for twenty registered proprietors of the Times newspaper; eight shillings a week-finding his own coals and as the Irish people have in all ages been in winter, and who would not know a cucumdistinguished for their gallantry, I would be ber from a hand-saw-has had the hardihood to carious to see how the brave Irish people enter the lists. would receive a verdict of GUILTY against Well, my friends, this anti-Land mania, Mary Mitchel, and the sentence that she be and the contagion, has reached the House of TRANSPORTED FOR FOURTEEN Commons, although not one of its sapient yet the honourable member for Marylebone ment. YEARS.

Madam, let me assure you that there is a its value; however, a sore feeling is enterfeeling in England both for you and the noble tained against it, and Sir Benjamin Backbite, Irish felon, which language cannot describe, the honourable Member for Marylebone, has and their sympathy as well as devotion will be made himself the organ of their opposition and made manifest next week, when it is my in- distaste. This man, in the outset, professed tention to request your acceptance of the not only a kindly, but an anxious feeling in whole profits of the "Northern Star" news- favour of the Plan, but on Tuesday night—as

paper for that week. Madam, the "United Irishman" has cost true colours. He is not aware that I your husband his liberty, and has hurried you am acquainted with his correspondent, into premature widowhood, and made orphans and the reputable source from which he derives of your babes; and, believe me, that for more his information and has imbibed his prejudice; than ten long years the "Northern Star" has however, on Tuesday night, when there could caused me oppression and persecution which be no anticipation of a debate upon the pen cannot describe, but whose triumph you mere nomination of a select committee, he thall witness in the amount of which its readers came to the charge with his brief in his hand

will request your acceptance. Oh dear! oh dear! It wrings my heart, to Plan. And this Whig-created baronet, in the think that a devoted Irish patriot should be most spiteful tone and manner, evinced a branded as a felon, and chained like a thief; dreadful hostility to the Plan—though covered but heed it not, dear lady; when his country under an objection to the management—and is free, he will point to the tyrants' brand as pompously declared that he (Sir Benjamin) 3 City, Finsbury, and Charles M'Carthy

the ransom paid for her liberty.

Lord Bolingbroke, a Tory, and high autholand searching inquiry, and he was anxious rity, has told us that it is as much the DUTY that more members, representing the manuoffa people to rebel against a corrupt House facturing districts, should be placed upon the of Commons as against a tyrannical prince.

And I stated in the House of Commons, that ing the interests of their clients, the operathere was no statute of limitation which pre- tives. cluded the right of a conquered people to recover their liberty by the same means that teen gentlemen and the hon. baronet, and he

Good lady, do not suppose that Englishmen professing the principles of Democracy, would he will find that he has allowed himself to be find protection in a Saxon middle-class jury. No. Let the issue upon a trial, under the "WHIG TREASON ACT," be Chartist, or no Chartist, and he would be a convicted felon: that I have always courted, while I will take therefore, you see, for the present, my mouth care that neither malevolence nor spite towards is gagged; but believe me that the gathering the propounder shall be made the pretext or of the pent up passions of the multitude be justification for condemning the plan itself. comes an irresistible army too powerful for oppression to put down. They cannot stab a sentiment or shoot an opinion; and if I feel the "Labourer," and that they will advise him the necessity of being wary and cautious, it is to make himself master of the subject before least the oppressor should have another he enters upon the discussion; as at present, triumph which would baulk the people of with the exception of Hobson's assertion as to theirs, for you may rely upon it that the united mind of England and Ireland will and registration, the hon. baronet is as innocent tees. shortly overthrow the citadel of corruption, of the plan as a sucking babe; but I should not censure him: the Whigs made him a Baronet

Madam, it would be indiscreet on my part appears to be a Whig censor of Whig oppoto weaken the resolution or destroy the power nents, and sometimes does me the honour to of those in Ireland who appear resolved upon read my letters to the "Old Guards" for the Your husband's liberation; but as I told him, so edification of the House. To this I have no objection, if he would read them with a little Scotch, and Welsh co-operation—and I feel appear like an afflicted family stepping out of whom the members of the Executive or Commisassured that my Saxon constituents will to-lerate my absence from a place where their devils, while I am oppressed with sympathy Mr Ernest Jou for the chief mourner. order is not represented.

Dear Madam, you will pardon me, if I do of sympathy; my feeling is one of wounded for the People in a plan which has secured for not insult your heroic pride by any expression Pride, that an Irishman should be expatriated by a packed jury, partizan judge, and a mon- lity, vituperation, and opposition of the Press, grel Papist Attorney-General.

Believe me, Madam, that my feeling for you and your erphan children is one of mixed pride you, and for you, I will carry it out; assuring and sorrow; pride that my oppressed and en- you that opposition but spurs me on to inslaved country can still boast of such a he- creased resolution, and assuring you that, if I roine; sorrow that the Saxon oppressors' tri- cannot succeed in having you protected by umph should be measured by an Irish heroine's Act of Parliament—which, however, I have grief; but fear not, your widowed days will be every reason to expect—but, should that fail, few, as your oppressors' hours are numbered. Adieu, Dear Madam, and believe me, Your sincere, devoted, and

obedient servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Notice :- O'Connorville .- Whitsuntide Heli-DATE.-F iends and visitors are respectfully informed by the elicttees, that refreshments will be Provided at the School house during the season. A cold collation will be provided on Whit Monday the National Land Company. I will under-bank.

VOL. XI. No 554.

My FRIENDS,

COMPANY.

till October, and at Snigs' End till February-

sors who denounced the Plan untried, lest, if

successful, it should end in the destruction of

Let me ask you a simple question. Suppose

bounds of admiration? But because it is done

for you, every snivelling cur who can hold a

pen, and write broken English-to be corrected

and repeated Mr Hobson's guesses against the

the protector of the poor, would have a rigid

However, I have got the committee of four-

dealt, every man whom I have employed, and

I assure you, my friends, that the most

strict and searching inquiry is the very thing

I hope some of Sir Benjamin's constituents

will send him a copy of the June number of

for services rendered, or to be rendered. He

that there must be something essentially good

itself and its propounder the undivided hosti-

the Monopolists, the Government, and their

tools. But for you I established it, and with

so resolute am I, that I will have the Company

completely registered at my own expense, and

out of my own funds, cost what it may, as I am

determined to live usefully and die a pauper,

Now, this Sir Benjamin has pricked me up a

bit; and let me just tell him what I will under-

take to do, within the next three months, for

savings.

from the pence supplied by the poor man's bear their expenses.

the dupe of an artful and designing rascal.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND | the rate of cent. per cent., for their capital, or double the amount they have paid. My friends, there is one view in which this Land Plan has never been presented to What with politics, revolutions, and no small you yet, and from it you will learn the identriumph of courage should have been the sub- water pointes, revolutions, and no small tity of interest which it may yet create bestitute for cold condolence; but pardon the share of abuse, I have latterly had but little
tity of interest which it may yet create bestitute for cold condolence; but pardon the share of abuse, I have latterly had but little
tween the small capitalist and the labourer,

Madam, but for the hope-inspiring speech of Mr Doheny, delivered in the county of Meath, I would have headed this Letter,

Water Madam, but for the hope-inspiring speech of Mr Doheny, delivered in the county of Meath, I labour field, as, after years of thought and I labour field, as, after years of thought and I land in the retail market, and the amount of me still more closely to the 'castie and the last, and, in order to prove to you the value labour field,' as, after years of thought and land in the retail market, and the amount of study, I can devise no other possible means for interest that the small capitalist would receive 'Ernest Jones, Esq., 'Literary Institution, John-street,

Secondly - Many parties with a little capital, every day better and more valuable-and. therefore, every day increasing his security. Several other propositions were made to me,

to this effect—that the purchaser would pay a fourth of the purchase money, and pay off all by instalments, being allowed five per cent. hundred and sixty cettages, and two magnifi- upon the amounts thus paid.

My friends, it was not ignorant operatives. or the result may be—and, you may rely upon cent school-houses; knocked down all the old unpractised in agricultural operations, that ofpressed hardly upon the means of subsistence, pretty good judges of the value and capabili- imploring your Majesty to command your and political emancipation. Madam, the Saxons sympathise; while your and made several miles of road, giving a high ties of the soil. However, on Whit-Monday, patriois nunten the ione deer from the nerd, and hounded the bloodhounds on the scent; and now they would divide the nation into avengers and sympathisers, thus weakening the national will, and tendering to you their the national will and tendering to you their when they were advised, previous to the industry of others are desired to the national will and tendering to you their the national will and tendering to you the national will an interest the national will an inte

> part. Mr Budd, a working man, was in the the midst of your People. chair, and the meeting passed a unanimous and enthusiastic vote in favour of the Land our opinions in the most loyal and respectful, address a more attentive, intelligent, and en- manner. thusiastic meeting—thus proving that we have taken the foul aspersions off Chartism, and

made it fit to be preached in Cathedral towns. My friends, I told you that the day would arrive when Ministers of the Crown would talk more about manure and less about allspice, nutmeg, ginger, and mace; and as I have set without their sanction or assent, by a con-such a triumph over ignorance has been reserved in placemen, ministers of the state, judges, admirals, the example in theory, I have been the first to temptible minority. carry it into practice; and, perhaps, you will be astonished when I inform you that I have has been the decline of trade and wages, when man's knowledge shall have taught him the they were very dangerous customers to try experimade, at Snig's End alone, over five thousand that your people cannot pay the present worth and duties of civilisation and independence. ments with. Men who had arms in their hands, tons of the very best manure; an amount, and Taxes. of a quality, that actually flabbergasts the farmers when they see it.

Now, my children, that's money-in short, it is what you couldn't purchase for money-and | jesty, but against the present system of Governwould look upon it as an unsightly nuisance Members can shake its stability, or disprove which should be removed.

In conclusion, I trust that all who are in doubt as to the description of the Cottages and jesty's most faithful subjects when we tell of the Land, will visit Snig's End, on Monday, you so. the 12th and I promise to show them someobject to set class against class, nor the poor and ADVISED complaints of your people. murder will out-he showed himself in his against the rich; but my study has been to make the rich richer and the poor rich, by the cot, but to hear the cottager's complaint. better cultivation and more equitable distri-

bution of the national resources. Ever your faithful Friend and Representative and unpaid Bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

METROPOLITAN ORGANISATION.

Tower Hamlets John Shaw, A. Sharp Lambeth and Southwark James Basset 4 St Pancras, Maryle-

bone, Paddington, William Vernon and Westminster Greenwich

committee, of course with the view to protect- 6 Chelsea, Brompton, Fulham, Kensington, Pimlico, Hammer- Henry Child smith. Bayswater, and Notting Hill Hampstead, Highgate, Holloway, Kentish

shall examine every man with whom I have 7 Town, and Camden Each district will form itself into localities; each

locality into wards of one hundred each; each ward into classes or sections of ten each. The district councils and local committees are particularly requested to observe, that as the Executive have not as yet received sufficient funds to pay Commissioners, they must have their actual expenses paid by the localities requiring their ser-

The Liberty Fund must be forwarded to the Executive as directed, and in no way interfere with the subscriptions for the payment of Commissioners All contributions, levies, or collections, to be

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS DURING WHITSUNTIDE.

It is urgently requested that immediate notice be sent to the Executive of all intended great central meetings during the Whitsuntide holidays, together known, I will travel through the country until strengthen Irish resolution with English,

Mr Ernest Jones will attend the great camp meeting on Blackstone Edge, on Sunday, the 11th, However, my friends, you may rely upon it, and the West Riding Demonstration during the same week.

Mr Kydd will attend the great demonstration for the Midland Counties. Mr M'Crae will attend the demonstration for the Eastern Counties.

Dr M'Douall will attend the Metropolitan great demonstration. Mr James Leach will be in Dublin. We recommend the men of Scatland to invite Mr West to Glasgow, and other great aggregate meetings, and to make arrangement's for the attend-

ance of the Scotch Commissioners at the demonstrations during the Whitsuntide week. All the Commissioners who have accepted invitations are requested to notify the same to the Executive; those who have not made such engagements to attend the camp meeting nearest to their place and that not a farthing shall be abstracted of residence. The localities, in all instances, to

> NORTH SHIELDS -The quarterly meeting of this branch will be held on Monday evening, June 6th, at seven o'clock, at the house of Mr Pratt, Magnesia-

BRIGHOUSE.—A camp meeting will be held at this take to realise between £8,000 and £10,000 MR ERREST Joyes will deliver a lecture in Leices- profit for the members within the next three place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, when less than a year, to return them interest, at meeting.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

instant, must be considered as definite. 'I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, 'G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.'

'Tottenham Court-road.' The Executive have since forwarded the subjoined letter to the Queen :--TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCEL

LENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, your Majesty to receive in person the prayers, memorials, and petitions of your People. We protest against this violation of your Majesty's will and, we believe, pleasure. We have heard of your affability, but we are not permitted to

Ministers to adopt immediate measures for As English society has progressed toward a state amongst them to teach them the nature of their in London, and subject yourself to the danger, his brow, he fulfils not nature's law to man, and out of the present population of England there were inconvenience, and unnecessary trouble of a cannot be free to claim his right among the affairs three millions of labourers. These three millions of

We are anxious to convey to your Majesty and the Charter, and it was never my fate to but at the same time dutiful and distinct,

We wish to assure your Majesty, that your People will not consent any longer to be taxed, unless they have a voice in the impo- and their bandicraft is honourable to their genius, quence of the million competitive idlers, as they sition of the taxes. We wish to assure your Majesty, that your skill of our forefathers gave to religion art, trade was bad the working people suffered and were

We wish to assure your Majesty, that such discovered that to labour is honourable-and to live, sailors, suffer by a reduction of their salaries No,

We wish to assure your Majesty, that there England and all other commercial states of Europe, the last to be lowered, and until the working does not exist in any factory, workshop, or the skilled workmen are subject to periodical recur- classes were represented in the House of Commons, mine, a feeling of hostility towards your Ma-

We wish to assure your Majesty, that the safety of the nation demands that this system should be changed, and we are your Ma-

May it please your Majesty, your worst as a nation, or a struggle of blood between the sup- where there were three thousand artisans, but thing worth living for and worth dying for, enemies are those who leave you in ignorance Always bear in mind that it has never been my of the true feelings, sufferings, and OPEN the stomach is inevitable, provided there be not a by placing the remaining one thousand idle compe-We do not ask your Majesty to visit the

> We do not ask your Majesty to enter the factory, workshop, or mine, but to receive the to throw light on the greatest of all questions, the the public house and the dram shop? (Cheers.) He memorials of the working classes, praying for organisation and direction of labour; and there is wanted free trade in legislation, as much as any. redress of grievances, removal of wrongs, and much to be hoped for, from so practical and intelli- thing. They were continually being told that establishment of rights.

May it please your Majesty, we conceive the recognition of your people's rights to be the most important, and their establishment the most imperative of duties.

These rights, your Majesty, are expressed in the People's Charter. We desire to state so much, and to pray

your Majesty's interference, least your people may be driven by the ill-advised acts of your Ministers to the same extremities, which simi- a drag-wheel on social improvement. If the trades of five members each. Placed upon the land, they lar counsels elsewhere have urged other nations of London alone were partially organised for poli- would be four thousand customers for the manufac-

-for the honour and glory of your reign. And we shall ever remain, Your Majesty's faithful subjects,

P. M. M'DOUALL, ERNEST JONES, SAMUEL KYDD, JAMES LEACH, SAMUEL KYDD. JAM. JOHN M'CRAE.

G. White

NOMINATIONS.			
FOR EXI	FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.		
John M'Crae Dr M'Douall Ernest Jones James Leach Samuel Kydd Feargus O'Connor John West Wm. Vernon	Henry Child T. M. Wheeler P. M'Grath J. Sidaway D- Donovan Wm. Dixon Richard Marsdel		
	COMMISSIONERS.		
T. M. Wheeler Alexander Sharp	F. Clark Jno. Mason		

H. Child

Thos. Cooper

a. Chila	G. WILLIE
f. West	W. Cuffay
Jas. Shirron	T. Richards
A. B. Henry	W. Byrne
D. Lightowler	W. Hansom
J. Shaw, Tower Hamlets	Wm. Fussell, I
r. Jones, Liverpool	R. Wild
Wm. Vernon	- Wilkins
D. Donovan	Dr M'Douall
W. Lacey	Wm. Insell
W. Brook	Wan, Damer
R. Pilling	D Shaw
M. Stevenson	- Donaldson
. Cumming	- Hosier
V. Bassett	C. M'Carthy
. Shaw, B.	G. Buckby
. Tattersall	R Burrell
. Moir	J. Ironside
cs. Linney	II. Rankin
A. Fussell, Birmingham	J. Dawson
as. Adams	J. Leach
Vm. Boliwell, B.	Dr Reynolds
R. Cochrane	J. Barker
. D. Stevenson	- Parker
as. Sweet	F. Webb
O. Ross	A. Haaley
W. Bell	Jas. Street
- Dickenson	T. Bedon

F. Reynolds J. Dixon The Provisional Executive will publish on or before June 3rd, a list of all the candidates nomimated for the Executive, and for Commissioners. The secretary of each locality shall cause the same to be made public to the members, and an election by ballot shall take place under the superintendence of the local officers on some day from Thursday the 15th, to Monday the 19th of June. The number of yotes obtained by each candidate shall be sent to the Provisional Executive, duly authenticated by the signature of the secretary and chairman, on or before Wednesday, June 21.

T. Lund

months, and without postponing the location masting. The delegator from Halifax are expected to address the Society will meet in the lecture room, at one o'clock, Menday evening next; and on Tuesday, will street and on Tuesday, will and without postponing the location meeting in Manchester.

Kiddle public meeting in the location meeting in the location in the lecture room, at one of clock, and the members of the Manchester.

Kiddle public meeting in the location in the lecture room, at one of clock, and the members of the Manchester.

Kiddle public meeting in the location in the lecture room, at one of clock, and the members of the Land Company are requested to the association. P.S.—While I am writing, district, are requested to meet opposite the Sun Inn, Company are requested to the members of the members o attend at the above hours.

Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

ADDRESS TO THE TRADES OF ENGLAND.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

. Whitehall, May 17th, 1848. are every day told that labour is the parent of people, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and he hould 'SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George wealth—the truth has been proclaimed in all ages— address them on this subject which was one feaught Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of but at no age in the history of England has the this day's date requesting to have a definite reply to declaration been involved and practically embodied the subject matter of your communication of the in the framework of society. Feudalism, in its dark (Cheers.) He would at once introduce Mr O't. NNOR 15th instant. And I am to inform you, in reply, and gloomy era, held the labourers as slaves, feeling to the meeting. that Sir George Grey's answer to you of the 16th and knowing the value of labour, but treating the workers as part of the property of the chief or ruler; ceived with deafening cheers.-He said, that he reit is truthfully written, in 'Turner's History of the membered the time when he would be thought a Anglo-Saxons.' 'Let every man know his team of bold man who came into this cathedral city to men, of horses, and of oxen.' Feudalism, barbarism, preach the doctrines of democracy to the people. and slavery, are inseparable, nor can it be other- If the ministers of religion did their duty as the wise; untutored man is the child of impulse and of Bible taught them, it would not be left for him to passion—and though romance may clothe feuda- have to instruct the people in their rights. There lism in the daring of chivalry, and the poetry of were around him many who had followed him from fiction—yet stern necessity, an allegiance to truth, other towns, who for fifteen years had had the same commands an acknowledgment of the fact—that views in common with himself, and had the same the labourers were serfs, and the serfs were slaves. A. B. C. of politics, but he had no new views to Feudalism never conceded to the labourer the free propagate, different to what he had delivered in speech, I cursed my country and her sons, and prayed that her oppressors may rivet their chains more tightly; but, when I read the chains more two-acre allotments at cares. The chains more two-acre allotments are carefully to be deard on chains and solutions. The chains more two-acre allotments are carefully the chain they heard there sometimes. exercise of judgment; the right to buy and sell; still other towns. He supposed they all went to church 751. per acre, or 3001. for the lot, it would entrusted us with the presentation of certain in any way to possess, regulate, or distribute the sustenance and inheritance, that he might till it for memorials-to your Majesty, feel very much wealth created by the power of labour. Such de- the common benefit of all. God made man to laspeech of Mr Doneny, I came to the conclusion that intemperance might have hazarded ultimate success, and I became hopeful for the mate success. refused to grant that which time and prece- country's history; and it is gratifying to read the his daily bread; and he did not make placemen, dent have consecrated—viz., the royal right of sound sense and intelligence of the London stone. pensioners, and idlers. (Hear, hear.) The parsons masons, as shadowed forth in their address to the taught the doctrine 'that the poor were the especial metropolitan trades, and to the labourers and work. objects of God's providence.' Many of the middle men of England generally. Such an address is an classes associated the idea of anarchy with the preanswer to all that may be written by mistaken men, sent Chartist movement, but he could assure them on the policy and intentions of the producing that whenever the people of any country were driven classes, and indicates that honourable independence to riot and bloodshed, it was because they were driknow it. We have read of your Majesty's is the heart's wish of England's workmen; and that ven to it by persecution. It was necessary that labour sympathy for the sufferings of the People, but the men whose skill constitutes the glory of our should understand its position. That trade and it, that the Saxon people, so foully belied by Irish patriots, will not fail in the zealous dis-

it is for the true interest of all, that every association

gent a body as the organised trades of England agriculture and manufactures must go hand in hand, an early day, on which occasion I will relate, more of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom immediately to the commercial and industrial his- had decreased to the amount of two hundred tory of the working classes, I conclude, by and eighty thousand within the last eleven recommending the project, propounded by the years, so that in the very same proporstone-masons of London, to the attention of the tion that population was increasing, the means trades; the scheme may be rendered perfectly of supporting it was decreasing. He would take practical and utilitarian. The government of Lord two square miles of land on which, according John Russell is an incumbrance on industry— to his plan, he could locate eight hundred members tical and social purposes, and supported by their We implore your Majesty to grant us an brethren of Manchester, and Glasgow, no governaudience, and to receive the memorials of your ment could resist their influence, and the Russell sent five thousand miles away they would form a people for the sake of justice and humanity | Cabinet would either have to give way to the spirit | colony of customers. But why not be customers at for the better improvement of this country, of revolution and change, or make way for other men. Society properly organised for good and chat every agricultural labourer would support a useful purposes, will prove too vast, too powerful, tradesman or artizan. He had shown, in a calculation and unmanageable, to be materially retarded in its he had made with great caution, that England, if progress for improvement by any government. The properly cultivated, would support two hundred organisation of the trades is a great step in the millions of men, not in comfort merely, but posiright direction. See to it, workmen of London and tively in affluence. (He then detailed his views at England; and thanking the Editor for the privilege some length regarding education, contending that of addres sing you,

I am, yours fraternally, SAMUEL KYED.

THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COM-MITTEE will meet on Tuesday evening next, June 6th,

same time and place. HALIFAX.—Mr Alderson of Bradford is expected to alone, and he assured those tradesmen who had lecture in the large room, Bullclose-lane, to-morrow attended that night to hear him, that they were

A Public Meering on behalf of the People's much indebted to the working classes for their Charter, will be heid at 9, Irongate Wharf, Padding. ready pence, as an empty till on a Saturday night ton, on Sunday afternoon next, June 4th, at half- made an ugly wife on Sunday morning—(laughter

Tuesday, Loughborough; Wednesday, Leicester; them. He worked regularly for thirteen, fourteen, Thursday, Northampton.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Haughton-green, reviewed the proceedings which had just taken place for the purpose of testing the opinion of the people on respecting John Mitchel, and rebuked the hundreds Lord John Russell's declaration that the people did who said they would stand by him to the last. He

Lord John Russell's declaration that the people did not want reform; and also Mr Cobden's assertion that the people of England were not with Mr O'Connor. Messrs J. West, J. Leach, B. S. Treanor, R. Wild, and J. Anderson, of Stalybridge, will address the meeting. The Rev. Joseph Barker of Leeds, and he said that Sir George Grey had told him that the ameraber of the Executive of the National Charter bill was only intended for the leaders, and he re-Association, will also be invited, and are expected to plied to him that 'a live dog was better than a dead attend. Chair to be taken at one o'cleck in the duke, and that he was too old a bird to be caught afternoon precisely. Ashten, Mottram, Stalybridge, with chaff.' (Laughter.) After a speech of about Droylsden, Glossop, Duckinfield, Stockport, New Mills, are requested to send delegates to the delegate mesting to take place at the house Mr Thomas Hirst, O'Connor was often vociferously cheered, the Botanical Tavern, Haughton Dale, at ten o'clock in speaker resumed his seat. the forencon. NOTTINGUAM .- The next meeting of the Land

Marsh, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. of the land, furnishes additional proof that the A free and easy will be held at the Rancliffe Tayern, House of Commons does not represent the interests o'clock.

quested to attend a special meeting on Monday, June 5, at Mr George Wigley's, Dusty Miller, to reorganise the branch under the new Plan of Organisa. South-east Cheseire. - A Chartist camp meeting

will be held on Whit-Sunday next, at Whetley Moor, to commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and close at five in the afternoon. Several talented Mottram.—The National Co-operative Benefit speakers will address the meeting.

Linenousz.—Brunswick Hall.—The members of

THE LAND AND THE CHARTER. THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR, AND HOW TO ACHIEVE THEM,

(From the Lincoln Times.)

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P., Addressed a large meeting at the Corn Exchang Room last evening. Amongst those present were a great number of strangers from Nottingham, Newark, and other places. The admittance was one penny, and the gallery at the West end of the room was filled with the fair sex. On Mr O'Connor's arri-

val with his friends he was londly cheered. Mr Sharp proposed that Mr Budo, a working man, take the enair, which was carried unanimously. The chairman read the bill by which the masting was called. He observed that they had keard other subjects discussed, but they had seldem an opportunity of hearing the rights of Labour, and how to The following is Sir George Grey's reply to the letter of the Executive, as published in the Star:— ments of progressive wealth and civilisation. You now amongst them that unpurchaseable from 1.5 fthe with the well-being of every son of toil. He could not detain them from hearing that gentler an, as by so doing he should be doing them an injustice.

On Mr O'Connor coming forward he was recrouching sycophants, he should not have to come I know what a Felon's feelings are, when he becomes the badge of his oppressors' triumph; and I am aware that this triumph of the sorry and is and I am aware that this triumph of the sorry and I am aware that this triumph of the sorry and is and I am aware that this triumph of the sorry and is and I am aware that this triumph of the sorry and is and I am aware that this triumph of the sorry and is a sorry an the Church, at other times to the State, but under sent extravagant expenditure of this country. The either authority the degree of vassalage has remained government pensioned all kinds of paupers upon unchanged. The Church could acknowledge the them according to the times, and the improved state worth of the industry of the labourers, and the old of trade. Well, suppose one million out of these cathedral edifices are standing monuments of their three became unemployed-became unwilling idlers skill. The skilled workmen of the past may not in the labour market-why then the government have been of the degraded caste of villeins or slaves, was compelled to squeeze the same amount out but they were of the people and of the labourers, of two millions who were badly paid, in conseand creditable to their memory. But though the did out of the three millions well paid. When People will not consent to obey laws made the Church gave not to the poor independence. No, driven to reduced wages, but did the parsons, the womb of time; to be born, when man shall have generals, officers of the army and navy, soldiers or From the nature of commerce, as now conducted in and power, through their political influence, were rences of pauperism, unequalled for severity in the labour would continue to be the bugbear of those in history of the past; and in fact it is to be feared, that power. They were told that labour was the source the causes leading to such results, are every day be- of wealth; true, it was so, for it gave the standard of coming more aggravated. The government, as at value to the raw material. This labour question present constituted, has shown no aptitude to deal was convulsing the whole of Europe, but no man, with this increasing malady; and it is as clear to me except himself, had yet devised a plan sufficiently as the sun at noonday, that if this heirloom of the wide as to embrace all Nature's children. He past and present be not fairly met, that nothing can wished it to be understood that he did not want save England from one of two fates-either decline them all to go upon the land. Suppose a district posed oppressors and oppressed. A revolution of where only two thousand could find employment; change in our social system-hunger is a hard task- titors upon the land. they would more than supmaster; men, women, and children, must be fed, and port the two thousand artisans in employment. He wanted the free labour field that a man might be should be cultivated and encouraged, that will tend employed from it. Was is not a better market than but he said, they must both shake hands first. As it is my intention to resume this subject on With a constant increasing population, the number turers. The writers on political economy would tell them that if these eight hundred men were home, close by? Under this system he believed the present system only unfolded the vices rather than the noble virtues of mankind. He then passed on to review the conduct of the middle classes at clection times, showing that they supposted the interests of the aristocracy, who gave them a bill at six months, rather than those of theworking classes who at eight o'clock precisely, at the Assembly Rooms, paid them ready money, and thereby enabled the 83, Dean-street, Soho. THE NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE will meet at the vocated the Charter that the people might become nationalised. Labour could not do good for itself past three o'clock precisely.

PATERNOSTER'S LOCALITY, Turville-street, Church-street, Bethnal-green.—John Shaw will lecture here expressing his doubt of the honesty of paid patriots, street, Bethnal green.—John Shaw will lecture here on Sunday evening, June 4th, at eight o'clock, when officers for this locality will be chosen.

Mr Kydd's Route.—Manchester, Sunday, 4th of June; Stockport, Monday, 5th; Todmorden, Tuesday, 6th; Burnley, Wednesday, 7th; Birming-ham, Sunday, 11th; Whit Monday, Nottingham; that it was because he worked harder than any of the sunday for thiston.

> Mr Sharp moved 'That this meeting is of opinion NOTTINGUAM.—The next meeting of the Land that the Gagging Bill, falsely called the Crown and members will be held at the Red Lion, Narrow Government Security Bill, having become the law House of Commons does not represent the interests Gedling street, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.
>
> Belper.—The members of this branch are re-Mr Langworth.
> A vote of thanks was afterwards awarded to Mr

an hour's duration, during the delivery of which Mr

O'Connor and also to Mc Budd, the chairman, and the meeting then separated.

UPPER WORTLEY IN LEEDS. - Messrs Councillor Brook and James Harris, of Leeds, addressed a large meeting in the village on Monday last, on the 'New Plan of Organisation,' whed thirty members were

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

ABERNETHY'S FILE UINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nowious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all too frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all too frequently administered by the Profession; was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of the Profession; placed himself under the treatment of the Profession; placed himself under the profession; placed himself Ble time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the healed by its application, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-hedical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-hedical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-hedical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-hedical Profession, always slow and unwilling to publish the produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names.

their names.

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Torrespondence.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIE,-Having seen in the London DAILY NEWS of the 10:h ult. a letter to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, written by a Sir Erasmus Williams, a magistrate make a few remarks by way of answer. This gentleman It was with no small gratification that we have perused becoming an Old Fellow at once becomes a passive subthe unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Controll of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas. that, above all things, he is forbidden to take any part in correcting the evils under which he may live. On quired, are set forth in language that must come home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We regard this unblication as consecutive that the victim. anything to do with Chartism, and wishes them to conductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once which we at present enior so many blessings! It apwhich we at present enjoy so many blessings! It appears from the tenor of the address that the reverend continued, you know well that none can compete with gentleman is labouring under a gross mistake with regard to the nature and duties of Old Fellowship. It is well known that this body is composed of men wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to en- of all religious creeds and political opinions-religion and politics being two matters forbidden in the Redical, Christian, Turk, or Pagan, providing he is a table subsistence from the ten or fifteen per cent—we good moral character, and conforms to the rules of memdeavours to make it appear that Chartism is a doctrine The extensive practice of opposed to everything good, and that its advocates are labourer and his daily brend? and do we not possess Messrs R. and L. PERRY and a body of men leagued with Beelzebub and Belial, to the power for altering our position? In the war between Co., the continued demand for carry out their wicked designs, even on Sundays and capital and labour it is our duty, as well as our interest, to your columns, I have to beg insertion for the followthe address, a well meaning and ignorant person might istence is at stake; let capital conquer, and in a very Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to as- be led to suppose that Chartism was the religion of the few years nineteen twentieths of us will be in the union. sume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of lower regions, and that every advocate of the six points | the gaol, or what is at present worse, in the labour the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is was the personification of the gentleman with the market. And why should we fear the office of alabourer, hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way horns and tail. Now, to convince the reverend gentle-do not many of us work as hard? How many of us man that he is neither acquainted with Odd Fellowship aspire to more than a cottage and independence in our nor Chartism, I shall prove that he himself, as an Odd old days, to see our children well educated, indus-Fellow, is acting upon the Chartist principles. The trious and free? It is because these blessings are Chertists advocate Universal Suffrage—that is, for every unattainable by the labourer that we fear his fate; let Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on member of society to have a vote in returning the results to make the laws which he will have to political rights by the due eversion of which he was a vote in returning the results and the state of th has a vote as soon he becomes one (honorary mem- wards for his labour. bers excepted) in the appointment of all officers, ship acts upon the same rule, by allowing representatives Eccording to the number of the members. Vote by to wipe away the foul blot on the institutions of his practical result of this assumption is, that Mr Courtaild to help his practical result of this assumption is, that Mr Courtaild to help his practical result of this assumption is, that Mr Courtaild to help his practical result of this assumption is, that Mr Courtaild to help his practical result of this assumption is that Mr Courtaild to help his practical result of this assumption is that Mr Courtaild to help his practical result of the members. don. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxfordstreet; Starie, 22, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Ballot is another point of the Courter, and is also the fatherland. method of voting amengst the Odd Fellows. Here we have every point of the Charter carried out in the go- and slavery, however disguised, can never be ral, a mathematical law; he, a part, is greater than the equally as well for the nation at large.

The writer wants to make it appear that a number of

which I belong in the course of one month, towards re- the balance between labour and capital, and if you in his omnipotence. In how much greater light would lieving members out of employment, which want of em- reglect the important task inevitable and speedy ruin at Mr Courtnuld have appeared had he allowed the meeting ployment I ascribe to a bad system of government. I tends you. bave considered it my duty to make these remarks in Trusting that the intelligence and humanity, which, different to the interests of themselves and fellow la-

corrupt it may be. I presume that the reverend gentleman is an honorary nember, and, as a magistrate and clergyman, cannot be expected to view matters in the same light they are viewed in by a working man like myself. As a clergyman and magistrate connected with, and supported by government, he considers it, no doubt, the essence of per-

MR CANDELET AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sis.—In a department of your paper of the 13th of the majority was generally found against the Corn Law means to the end—the preservation of life—the inherent ward and show there was no danger to property. May, headed 'Mr O'Connor and his accusers', I find two the majority was generally found against the Corn Law means to the end—the preservation of incurrence of constant the working classes know, bitterly know, resolutions appertaining to myself—one from Hyde Repealers, and in favour of Chartism. But, sir, what right to the exercise of our senses, &c., &c.,—may be because the working classes know, bitterly know, it is accused to the control of the capture of the control of the control of the capture of the captu resolutions appertaining to myself—one from Hyde were the sort of public meetings they were in the habit best secured, and most equally enjoyed. Hence the there is no security for capital, the result of labour that of the habit best secured, and most equally enjoyed. Hence the there is no security for capital, the result of labour that of the habit best secured, and most equally enjoyed. Hence the there is no security for capital, the result of labour that of the habit best secured, and most equally enjoyed. Hence the there is no security for capital, the result of labour that of the habit best secured, and most equally enjoyed. branch of the National Land Company, and another from Dukinfield branch of the Land Company; the former of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and that property is in 'danger,'—that the 'land may natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and that property is in 'danger,'—that the 'land may natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and that property is in 'danger,'—that the 'land may natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and that the control of the National Land Company, and another from of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and that the control of the Land Company, and another from of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and control of the Land Company, and another from of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and the control of the Land Company, and another from of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and the control of the Land Company, and another from of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage—hence the basis of true and the control of the land company is the former of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage hence the basis of true and the control of the land company is the former of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage hence the basis of true and the control of the land company is the former of holding? Were they open and free? Did they not natural right to the suffrage hence the basis of true and the control of the land company is the former of the land company is the for asserting that I procured my election to the National Assembly by falsehood and deceit. In answer to which, perhaps you will permit me to say, in order that the perhaps you will permit me to say, in order that the minds of your readers may be disabused of these fallaclous calumnies, that the only foundation there is for the resolution from Hyde is, that I requested certain individuals not to allow themselves to be placed in nomination against me; supposing this to be correct, which these principles to an unerring verdict of a fair express these are fully developed, are completely matured from put an end to it. Believing that rights belong to m nation against me; supposing this to be correct, which diese principles to an attendance to the first germ of existence? Can the embryo humanity not to matter,—to labour, and not to capitally the complaining parties? This cannot be complained to complain the first germ of existence? Can the embryo humanity not to matter,—to labour, and not to capitally the complaining parties? The public of the material consequence of the complaining parties? I deny, are they the complaining parties? This cannot admission to such as they could confide in. But, sir, feel, smell, taste, hear, see, breathe, and think? The which is the material consequence of mental the material consequence of mental the conseq be, for allow me to inform your readers that one of authority states and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this, Chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this, Chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this, Chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of insocence and love—what bodily action; believing this chartists and Democracion of the chartists and Democracion of th the office of delegate, and the other spoke to the memorial previous to its adoption. Then who are the comthe 21st of April, called by placard, posted five days prethey could not receive such an intimation unless emanating from the same source that elected me.

I was in the Assembly, not particularly as the repre-In reference to the Dukinfield resolution, I never

sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this the Northern Star amounts to a sacrifice of principle. this far-seeing statesman, for he has determined that he state form an important consideration in this section of

> O'Connor. have been the case with some of the members of the late | be forgot, having made a deep impression upon our | well being of the people is not the object of the governssembly. I never, during the ten years I have been connected with the movement, received a farthing of Mr | we have determined never to be satisfied until we obtain | directed to the means by which the people may be ex. O'Councr's money in my life, nor solicited him for a favour our legitimate proportion of political power guaranteed cluded from all participation in their own well-doing, and have appeared on the true value of labour, and the of any description.

Yours truly in the cause of democracy, GEORGE CANDELET. May 23rd. [With all deference to Mr Candelet, we venture to be lieve that it is not exactly true that the 'thinking portion' of our readers disapproved of the publication of the resolutions and addresses in reference to Mr O'Connor, which we denominated the people's verdict. At any rate, such a complaint comes with a bad grace from a man who ailed and assisted in provoking the said 'verdict.' It is rather amusing to witness Mr Candelet's anxiety for 'fair play,' when we know that Mr C. sent private letters to his constituenta for the purpose of secretly exciting prejudice against Mr C'Connor. We saw one of those letters, which had been sent by the parties who

TO THE RETAIL TRADERS OF ENGLAND, BY ONE

had received it to Mr O'Connor.]

OF THEIR OWN ORDER. BROTHER TRADESMEN .- As our avocations bring us in immediate connexion with the working classes, and our prosperity depends very greatly upon theirs, anything that may tend to alter their position, either for good or evil, should be treated as a matter of the utmost mportance by us; and it becomes us, as thinking men, boasting of some portion of education and intelligence, to canvass calmly and dispassionately all questions of a political nature affecting their interest. Capital is the and clergyman, I thinkit my duty as an Odd Fellow to child of labour, and we are the children of capital; we live in an age to see an unnatural war of capital against appears to labour under an impression that every man its creator. If it has so little respect for its parent, will it have more affection for its offspring ? Do we not already see capital crushing us? Is not the system of retailing at wholesale prices, and the throwing of several branches of different businesses into one, as practised by capitalists, doing everything to exterminate us, and throw us into the ranks of the working classes? The working men crushed by the capitalists, open shops for the sale of their own manufactures; and if the system be them. If our capital now locked up in the weekly credit accounts of the labourer, could through his prosperity lodges-consequently, a man may be a Whig, Tory, or are we not rather deriving a precerious and uncomforbership. Either through ignorance or design, he en- we not in reality acting the part of screws employed

be returned to us, could we not join together, and by buying largely in the best markets for ready cash, defy competition? Are we doing our duty to our neighbour? or charge the poor man for his week's credit? In fact are by the capitalists, to extract the last drain between the Good Fridays. To judge, indeed, from the language of to take part with the latter; depend upon it our very ex-

and the making of all rules. Chartists advocate deprive the capitalists of their right to representation, dency, raising the hopes of the sons of poverty, and Annual Parliaments, in the election of members and to make over that right to any other body of men, I eliciting the fears of those of wealth. once every year; and the Odd Fellows act upon the would strive in every way to overthrow so unsame principle by electing their executive annually, just a proceeding; but when it is a struggle to give that jects of my critique. Payment of Members is one point of the Cherter, and right to the most useful part of the community, who have I emphatically object, at the outset, to the policy vations on the married state and the disqualifications | Odd Fellows act upon the same rule. Chartism advo- kitherto been so unjustly deprived of it, and to hold pursued by the gentleman, Mr Courtauld, who convened 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, Lonship and Co., 1

vernment of the Odd Fellows, and we would ask the respectable. Let us do all in our power to raise our un- whole. To his will and dictum those of the many were reversed gentleman, what harm could it possibly do if enfranchised fellow countrymen, in the political as well to succumb. But 'the gentlemen need not have come the same just and falutary forms were varried out in the as social scale, and they will not be ungrateful to us for if they did not like the terms of my invitation.' So, government of the nation. I know it has acted well with our assistance. We shall have to encounter many diffi. having called his fellow-men together, to commune on the Odd Fellows, and I am quite confident it would act culties, and perhaps make great sacrifices, and men of no a question of vital interest to them, their wills were to principle had better remain neuter, they only bring dis. be in abeyance that his may be paramount. What is grace on a good cause. To liberals of a certain class, I the most characteristic evidence of a free-man? The lodges were suspended for drawing out money to distress | would say, if complete suffrage is right, the Charter | possession of a mind untrammelled by that of another, Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system. produced by over indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the maninerin which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction. The evictance of this indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the maninerin which the baneful consequences of this indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the maninerin which the baneful consequences of this indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the maninerin which the baneful consequences of this indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the maninerin which the baneful consequences of this indulgence of the government, when the fact is, that a few lodges must be right also; and if they would not have another render. I regard the Charter and no Surrender on the economy in the impairment and destruction operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction operate on the consequence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the maninery to destruct the government, when the fact is, that a few lodges must be right also; and if they would not have another render. Reform Bill humbug, stick to the Charter and no Surrender of the consequence of this indulgence of the government, when the fact is, that a few lodges must be right also; and if they would not have another the government of the government, when the fact is, that a few lodges must be right also; and if they would not have another render of the government of The reverend gentleman appears to forget that Odd a man with 10s. or 15s. per week, or one with a house Fellowship is intended to support its members in case of and two or four acres of land? In the former you would sickness, distress and death; and that they are conse- have a poor fellow ready on the slightest misfortune, with 'all the affections of life as sacred' as his, and quently interested as much as any member of society in to throw himself and family on your bounty, in the latter by which these effects may be remedied, and full and endeavouring to procure a good and cheap government. In proof of this I can state as a relieving-officer, that I ready to join you against the attacks of powerful foes. endeavouring to procure a good and cheap government. a friend, who, grateful for post services, would be ever I possess the supreme intelligence; I will preside; I am have myself paid £20 out of the funds of the district to Believe me it lays with you in agreat measure to acjust

> reply to the reverend gentleman to prevent the public as a class, I believe you to possess, may not be imposed on free-will. at large from supposing that Oid Fellows are men in- by false reports, and special arguments of evil-minded and influential drones, but that you will give free scope to discussion of the principles of the Prople's Charterbourers, and that to become an Odd Fellow is to become the exercise of that sound common sense for which the with a self-appointed arbiter of the terms and results! s supporter of any government, however wicked and active and industrious portion of this nation are pro- Besides, sir, judging from the report in your journal, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your sincere well-wisher. A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

MR COBDEN AND THE CHARTISTS.

colleagues, in 'beating' the Chartists by votes at any does not abrogate his claim to these means, but a new to the question of Labour and Capital. colleagues, in 'beating' the Charitets by votes at any does not abrogate his claim to these means, our continued working classes to uphold the security of capital public meeting in the kingdom, it was not so in the right, a conventional right arises—that of participating working classes to uphold the security of capital, we was the result of labour.' and urged them. public meeting in the kingdom, it was not so in the right, a conventional right arises—that the public meeting in the kingdom, it was not so in the right, a conventional right arises—that the result of labour, and urged them to come public meeting in the kingdom, it was not so in the right, a conventional right arises—that the result of labour, and urged them to come Did they not use every means within their power to ex- right, because its advocates dictate the period of man- are idle, worthless men, who will not work for the course of the course o Did they not use every means within their power to exprise advocates alcount the person of the living; it is, therefore, I say, that they demand politic living; it is, therefore, I say, the they demand politic living; it is, therefore, I say, the they demand politic living; it is, therefore, I say, the they demand politic living; it is, therefore, I say, the they demand politic living; it is, therefore, I say, the they demand politic living; it is, therefore, I say, the they demand politic living; it is, the they demand politic livi would again ask, did not such proceedings prove that I demand to know if life—that is, the senses men taking their property. they were afreid to submit the justice and popularity of and faculties of the human being—I demand to know if They want not to commence spoliation, they want not to commence spoliation, they want Cobden his bonsted triumphs over the 'organised faction,' There are thousands in the Potteries will doubtless

space further in noticing the Hyde resolution, as the of that meeting of Mr Cobden's singular triumphs, then National Assembly have, in reply to their arrogant and indeed he has little to beast of (silence would have better presumptuous intimation, viz., 'that they no longer re- become bim); for as far as my memory serves me, there cognised me as their representative; fully explaining that were at least two to one against the Repeal of the Corn Laws as an isolated measure of reform; and it is my opinion, had Cobden and Co, not taken the precautionary steps they did in the selection of their audience by issentative of the interests of the Land Company, but as suing tickets of admission to the elect, they would not the representative of the inhabitants of Hyde. I main- have obtained even the number of votes they did. Besides tain, in common justice to myself, you ought not to have Mr Cobden and his friends should bear in mind that his senses and faculties are not matured from the first not only be understood by the people, but, most asset given insertion to such a resolution as that emanating after the mean and disgraceful steps they took to pro- gleam of existence; The exercise of the suffrage, says redly, will be consummated by them; while that col from the Hyde branch of the National Land Company, scribe the Chartists, and to exclude them from these Mr Courtauld, is not a natural right, because it is de- doctrine which teaches that a man may engage in labour being only a section of my constituents, proposed as it meetings, that it ill becomes him, and reflects nothing was, by known enemies of mine, whose time and talent to his credit if he did beat them by votes; for granting have been devoted to the creation of feuds and dissension him all the glorious conquests he assumes, achieved us der for a considerable period past-knowing as you did at such circumstances adds nothing to his honour as the tne same time that this resolution had been secured in leader of the movement, nor dignity to the cause he remy absence. However you may complain of your space presented. Far more creditable would it have been for being occupied by the 'sayings and doings' of the Na. | them to have pursued a straightforward, dignified and tional Assembly, the thinking portion of your readers independent course—then might they have appealed to disapprove of the insertion of such matter as that the working classes for their co-operation in any subseemanating from the Hyde branch of the National Land | quent measures of reform, calculated to enhance our na-Company, and abhor the idea of such being the people's tional freedom; but as it is, I think they will cut a sorry trinsic value? Is not its greatest value derived from its prohibition of, the exercise of the latter. figure in their next performance, in bringing forward their milk and water, balf and halfmeasurers-grounded knew until after my arrival in London, that any agree | upon pure policy alone—for the purpose of frustrating ment was entered into between any portion of my con- the objects of the Charter-to transfer public attention stituents in Hyde, and the Dukinfield branch of the from the Chartist substance to their Middle Class Land Company. But from the mode in which they shadow, and thereby retard our progress. But I trust express themselves, it would seem that, in order to do the Chartists will not swerve from the whole hog; and them justice, I was to devote my time in the National tell Mr Cobden if be hitherto set you at defiance, as he Assembly to the delivery of panegyrics on the Northern always has done, that our turn is now come, and that of this natural right is denied, it never could have been and open encounter. STAR and its editor, which is to suppose that the STAR | we intend to return the compliment, by paying him in is infallible, and that its editor is not as liable to error his own coin. For, sir, it is quite evident now that Mr as any other man in the movement. I have yet to Cobden has taken his stand against us, and we need not learn that criticising the conduct of Mr O'Connor and | congratulate ourselves upon enjoying the fellowship of | then, from Mr Courtaulo's arguments, that the present If all that emanates from Mr O'Connor and the STAR, enever will fraternise with Mr O'Connor, nor his myr- gated authority, because the natural night is not posis to be considered correct and it is to be criminal to midons.' The loss of this citizen, however, will not be question the right or wrong of what emanates from so great nor so lamented, especially if this second atthose two sources, then the working classes of this tempt at political reform is attended with no greater ad- vote neither in virtue of their personal right, nor of defecountry who espouse the cause of Chartism, had better vantages than what attended their Free Trade Specula- gated authority, it necessarily follows that their exercise say to at once and abandon the idea of holding any more | tion. Their Cheap Bread and High Wages System is of it is an usurpation. No, no, says Mr Courtauld, they want of a system adequately to protect them against the assemblies, conferences, or local council committees, and 'vanished into thin air!' or, allow me to say, their high entralise the government in the Northern Star office. | wages promises have been fully realised; for since the I am not the first who have been knocked down under similar circumstances—I hope I may be the last, (if I to be infinitely above the reach of the tallest man among demur, II emphatically deny that the well-being of ject; and hundreds of men whose patriotism and talents. fall). With very few exceptions the references to Mr us.' And as to having plenty to do, every one knows the people is either the object or the consequence of have enabled them to take an active part in these more O'Connor and the Northern Stan in the National As- | that to be equally as fallacious as their other theories; sembly were provoked by Mr O'Connor himself. Mr and having been detected in deluding the people with not the consequence, I point to the underlable evidence beggnry and want, and recegnised only as outcasts of O'Connor himself is aware how far I disapprove of some false hopes, no more confidence can be reposed in them; of the all-pervading misery and poverty which stalk society; while the masses, for whose bonefits they is statements published in the STAR, of April 22nd—state. but should they succeed by their sophistry and cunning through the land—to the continually augmenting ranks boured, have been continually deteriorating in position ments which have never been explained away by Mr to lend us once more astray, then ought we to suff. r all of idle labourers—to the ever widening breach between that the most industrious, economical, and persevering In conclusion, allow me to state, that whatever might rience has taught us a lesson—a lesson that will not soon | degradation of the many to the imperious few. That the cessaries of life. hearts-inspired us with a growing desire for freedom- ment, is evidenced by the fact that its selicitude is always we may perhaps show Mr Cobden that he will not be able treated with scorn, their sufferings with derision. to beat the Cuartists by votes in any county in the king. dom, even by this new measure of Perliamentany Reform, as the people will show him that no measure re. Let us see how far the comparison will hold. In the securing the value of their labour, lating to the political enfranchisement of the millionsshort of the Six Points in the People's Charter-will do Excuse these remarks, and should you consider them

worthy of insertion in your columns, you will oblige, Yours respectfully 25. Cleveland street,

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.—THE LATE MEETING

Fitzrey-square, May 24th, 1848.

AT BRAINTREE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEBN STAB. Sir,—The enclosed communication, addressed to the

editor of the 'Essex Herald,' commenting upon the proceedings of a meeting reported in its columns on Tuesto refuse insertion to it, in the following terms:-'Mr Thomas Ireland's letter is too lengthy, considering the speech to which it refers was delivered some

weeks since, and that we published an elaborate reply to it at the time. We admire the writer's ability, but we feel disinclined to step out of our way to publish doctrines which we hold as mischlevous to the working man as inimical to the peace of the country.' I shall not be so intrusive upon your columns, as to attempt a reply to the reasons above assigned, but I may incidentally mention, that the speech of Mr Courtauld may have been 'elaborated,' while the 'reply to it,'

the object of my communication. Reminding your readers that the meeting referred to, held in the town of Braintree, was convened by Thomas Courtauid, Esq., resident in the neighburhood, for the purpose of discussing the principles of the People's Charter; and begging insertion in your next number, I nm, Sir, yours respectfully,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ESSEX HERALD. Sir .- Having read in your journal a report of a meeting held in Braintree, convened for the purpose of discussing the merits of the Charter, and believing that your sense of impartiality will be the key of admission

ing remorks. In place of stating my pretensions to the character of a critic I assert that the public acts of all men are the legitimate subjects of all other men's animadversions; and, though the criticised may be princes or milliondiscussion should be as free and inviolable as if the

The reverberating echoes of suffering humanity proclaim that discussions on the means of elevating mankind are as universal as profound,—though partaking of presentative to make the laws which he will have to political rights by the due exercise of which he may at the theoretical, the practical is the predominant charac obey. So it is amongst the Odd Fellows, -every man | no very distant period secure to himself those just re- | teristic. However much influence the seul and the heart may have in these discussions, the belly is the ruling If in the present political struggle it was intended to principle; hence the speculations having a social ten-But these generalities apart, I will come to the sub-

partice were socially equal.

hereby declares himself greater than the whole of the An unrepresented class cannot be a free class; persons assembled at the meeting. He subverts a natu-

> 'If I'm designed you lordling's slave-By nature's laws designed-Why was an independent wish But Mr Courtauld, exercising his influence as a man

of property, calls together a number of his fellow men, the unit of this meeting; you the ciphers.' Their indito elect him to the chair-had he allowed to the many

The meeting was called for a 'full, fair, and free it appears that Mr Courtauld monopolised the greater portion of the discussion. Now, as to the arguments he used. I will give Mr Courtauld credit for their profundity. However, like

descended to recur to first principles. These are considerations too vulgar for the philosophy of men of wealth. tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jets between the bonds of matrimony. The them by votes wherever I met them at public the exercise of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the faculty of thinking—these are its manifestations. But the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the end. These means the right to live implies means to the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the conception of the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the conception of the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the conception of the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the conception of the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the conception of the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the conception of the right of the carries of our senses,—the act of breathing,—the carries of our senses,—the act of br

ever might have been his success, and the success of his in following the tendency of his gregarious nature, man tauld to that of Mr P. A. Taylor, jun., who, in refer

does it know of natural rights? Its tiny finger, thrust into Socialists and Communists, insist upon the justice as the Chartists, somehow or another, managed to as the dezzling flame, bespeaks its knowledge of the inherent keeping and enjoying the fruits of their own industry as the Chartists, somehow or another, managed to a the dezzang name, respecting gaze at all new objects preMr Courtaild says, that 'the comparatively uned semble their forces in powerful numbers, and declared by right to less the monacting good at an act values of the Cated multitude, not having had leisure to study the cated multitude, not having had leisure to study the sense of sight. Tell me of the child who, immediately modern soience of political economy, do not understar at birth, can distinguish colours, sounds, flavours, the great fact that the workman's wages can only remember the signal victory Mr Cobden obtained there in odours, and can fully appreciate the sense of touch, paid out of the master's profits.' How should they up vious to the election? If not, then by what means could the Bethseds school room, when Mr S. Kydd—I believe Since these inherent natural rights are not, cannot in derstand such an abstruse problem, stated in such me I procure my return to the National Assembly by false. it was - so eloquently and so successfully opposed their very nature be, the same for all the various stages terious phraseology. The most uneducated man experience of their very nature be, the same for all the various stages terious phraseology. hood and deceit? Ridiculous! I will not occupy your him; and I can only say, if I am to judge from the result of existence, shall we, following the dictum of Mr Cour. easily understand these truths of political economy, tauld, declare that therefore they do not exist? As the that all productions are the results of labour, -- that the unborn existence cannot see, shall we say that the sense real value of the labour is the whole of that which of sight is an assumption, or at least a conventional ex. produced, —its wages, or exchanging property, an equ pediency? I call upon Mr Courtauld to demand of the amount of other men's labour, -this may be called Con legislature the abolition of the laws affecting premature munism, I call it immutable justice. It is that, without parturiency and infanticide. Such a demand is consist. which 'the natural right of every man to breathe the a ent with his theory. Man's social being denied, because around him, to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to feel he cannot at all ages exercise the rights appertaining to think, or to worship his maker, exists but in name thereto—why not deny his right to birth and life, because A political economy which teaches truths like these, we manded only for the male adult. On a parity of reasoning the exercise of the senses is not a natural right, be. for the product of to-day he only obtains a miserall cause they are not fully developed and equally matured share of that of yesterday, will as certainly be abjure in all the stages of man's being. Be consistent, and tell and contemned. This position is not less verified by the us that, because in infancy our senses are not ripe, we do unsuppressed fears of the rich, than by the louding not possess the natural right to taste, smell, feel, hear pressed discontent of the poor. and see; that, because in childhood and boybood our thinking faculties are not fully matured, we must abjure the sacred right of thought. But Mr Courtauld grants -another expression of his natural rights-and the to man the right to think : I ask, has thought only an in- the deprivation of the first is an interference with, and, action upon other thoughts or upon matter? But in denying to man his political rights, Mr Courtauld forbids to him the exercise of this influence. Mr Courtauld's arguments are suicidal—they destroy themselves. But if the exercise of the suffrage is not a natural

right for all men-if it be only a conventional expediency -whence did the men who now exercise the right derive the language of Milton :- Let truth and falsehor the authority for so doing? If to all men the possession grapp'e, who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free delegated from the many to the few, and hence the conventional right cannot exist; for all conventional right involves the sprinciple of delegated power. It results, electors do not exercise their power in virtue of delesessed by any man, and for the latter reason, they do not possess it in themselves. If, then, they exercise the exercise it for the good of society. To them belongs the encroachment of the capitalist. 'selection of wise and able men, to deliberate in parila. the government of this country. For proof of that it is ments, have been driven from their homes, reduced; they desire to inflict upon us. The last few years' expe- the few rich and the many poor-and to the increasing by the People's Charter. This being our fixed resolve, that their wants are ever disregarded, their entreaties scientific disquisitions that have been put forth on the Mr Courtauld compares the government of the country | quiry among all parties in this country, and they

with that of a Friendly Society or Railway Company. are teaching the working classes an improved system of Friendly Society, or the Railway Company, are the offi. cers—that is to say, the government—self appointed? country, to the recensideration of the question of labour, Or rather, if there are real duties to perform, are they as put forth to the world by that much esteemed patriot, not the paid servants of the society or company? Did F. O'Connor, E.q., M.P. and they will at once see that Mr Courtauld ever know of a society or company with a they can never secure a proper remuneration for their permanently self appointed treasurer, secretary, and ma- labour, only by regulating the supply according to the naging committee, or board of directors? and these demand, and employing in the best way possible, the efficers possessing and exercising the power of paying surplus labour on the land. themselves out of the general funds, and otherwise disposing, according to their unchecked wills, of the gone- earnest. They begin to see that the land is their only ral interests? I apprehend that Mr Courtauld would not resource; and I find that the edge tool grinders have subscribe to the funds of any such society, or buy shares taken seventy acres, and they are now employing their in any such company.

Denying that political arrangements or institutions can be ascertained by any abstract principle or dogmatic theory,' Mr Courtauld asserts that they must 'be adapted to the particular condition of each community day, the 9th of May, was sent in time for publication in or nation.' I ask, who are to be the judges of their the number for the 23rd, but the editor has thought fit adaptability? We have seen, from Mr Courtsuld's arguments, that no man possesses an inherent right to the Suffrage, -that is to the making of laws and institutions. Again, then, we come to the logical deduction that the men who claim this decisive power are usurpers, since them as soon as possible, and are intensing to turn their they exercise it neither in virtue of an inherent or dele- attention to the land, gated right.

I claim, for society at large, the rights which, I have Oh! how they labour-how they struggle-how they members of the benefit society. I assert that all men try. They want no charity, but they yearn for justice. should have the right of deciding the 'question as to by Mr Stallwood—the gentleman alluded to—must people the right of making such government or social must and shall meet with your due reward. necessarily have resulted from the spur of the moment; a rangements that may be conducive to their well-being; and, therefore, not such a complete answer as farther and, threfere, to Mr Courtauld's question, why should study would have suggested. To furnish that answer is not the people vote for members of the upper house, and for the Executive? I answer in the affirmative. To the question, 'Why should not every men be a king !' I reply, 'That every citizen should be eligible to fill every

public office. I assert, then, that man's right to the Suffrage, -that is to an equal participation in the making of the laws and institutions of the nation, community, or society, of which he is a member-is as inherent-as inalianable- basin of the Great Hall; among these we particularly as his right to the exercise of his senses-to the act of breathing, or the faculty of thinking. May this right invented by Capt. Smith, R.N., which has prored embrace all the other rights. It is the secial condensa. tion of those rights, because it is the medium by which all men guarantee to every other man the complete development and enjoyment of those rights.

But it may be said the non-possession of the elective franchise surely does not prevent a man from feeling, seeing, hearing, smelling, and tasting, from breathing and thinking. I assert it does. Exclusive from political power is slavery. Slavery destroys man's individuality, and dooms him to hold his senses-his facultiesairce, and the critic a humble workman, the right of his very life, on the sufferance of his masters. But the proofs of this position belong to the social rather than the political theory. Before I touch upon these, I will or five. The buoyancy of these mattresses is so hastily glance at some objections urged by Mr Courtauld great that they will easily float twelve persons, and to the details of the Charter.

Against the objections urged to Equal Electoral Districts I can say nothing, but am disposed to think that Mr Courtauld's objection is founded on reason and justice; not that a better arrangement of the constituencies should not take place, but that the modifications suggested by Mr Courtauld recommended themselves to consideration. Expressing my dissent from Mr Courtauld's views respecting Annual Parliaments and Payment of Members, I proceed to offer a few remarks in reference to his views regarding the ballor. It is different Communist societies were given in, and an strange that, although Mr Courtauld seems fully to appreciate the immoral tendency of the ballot, it, neverthed Labour League. The object of the League is to leas, appears to him that there is a 'conclusive reason create a national public opinion in favour of associato belie his professions to landlord, master, or customer'-to play the hypocrite and turn a caward. Mr Courtaildis willing to give it! In another part of his ignorance, poverty, and crime, to one of virtue, inspeech Mr Courtauld has talked of 'drivelling sophistry,' telligence, and happiness; and with the view of imbut I will not retort it.

Let us, however, enquire into the 'conclusive reason' that weighs with Mr Courtauld. It is the mere 'fact of and in order to be prepared for any political change the protection of the ball t being so almost universally that may arise, one essential feature of the more demanded. I respectfully recommend Mr Coartauld to ment is to call upon parliament and the government, allow this reason to balance his objection to the right on all suitable occasions, to consider the questional of the suffrage.

consideration of the social theories reported as advanced ment of the people. The Congress passed a resolu-

at the meeting. Mr Courtauld asks, 'why not say at once, that Go has created all men equal upon earth, and therefore, all population for the extension of the suffrage, and dethe gifts of his Providence, all that contributes to the enjoyment of life, should be equally shared by all men?' ment for electoral reform, in connexion with indus-Without quoting scriptural authority, or referring to the trial organisation. The council of management has tells them, 'my will be done; I am greater than you; history of our own country, both of which would prove issued an address to the National Assembly the affirmative of the question, I respectfully suggest France, and are preparing a series of public meeting vidual identity and aggregate importance were absorbed that Mr Courtauld has never read in any authorised publication, or heard from the lips of any authorised speaker, connected with the Chartist or Democratic movement of these countries, any language that can be that which he claimed only for himself—the right of construed to imply, that all property should be equally distributed; and that so soon as a man has gained one pound, or a thousand, all who have gained nothing, or have gained less, should share equally with him in the fruits of his labour.' So far from this being the doctrine advocated by the leaders of Chartism, and the friends of political and social justice, I, in the name of my fellow working-men, indignantly repel the charge, and ascribe it to those who, under the subterfuge of the 'rights of capital, claim the almost entire fruits of labour. It is most gentlemen of wealth and erudition, he has not cendescended to recur to first principles. These areas to defend the Socialists of England, or
the Communists of France, but I know enough of both Part the Fourth

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government, he considers it, no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it, no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it, no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it, no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it, no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of the same, and sufficion government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfection; whilst I, on the other hand, who am only a government he considers it no doubt, the essence of the same, and sufficion government he considers it no doubt, the essence of perfect he philosophy of men of wealth.

True, Mr Courtauld acknowledges that 'man, as man, and sufficion to doubt of the exercise of the essence of his an inherent, an absolute right to the exercise of his an inherent, an absolute right to the exercise of the same, and to breath an observe of the same of the following assertion of the Otherwite host of the Chartiet host of the Chartiet host of the Chartiet host of the Chartiet

'on any terms that can be made,' and that in exchange

Thus, in my humble opinion, have I proved, that the political and social rights of man are but another phas I have purposely refrained from quoting authorities

support of the views I have advanced, though it will granted that they are not less numerous than importan I have expressed the expressions of my mind; my on object being to assist, according to my very means, the elicitation of truth, I shall conclude by saying,

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully, THOMAS IRELAND

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADES OF ENGLAND THE LAND! THE LAND! THE LAND!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-Nothing has tended so much to weaken the work ing classes and make them the slaves of society, as the

Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been collect find it extremely difficult to obtain the commenest ne

The great and glorious dectrines propounded by the greatest man of this age, have begun to be felt and a preciated. The able and philosophic expositions the capabilities of the land, are awakening a spirit of in-

I earnestly call the attention of the trades of this

The trades of this town are taking the question up in surplus labour on the land, four days per week, at 2s 6 per day. They have already one cow, and one house and care; and there is a strong desire for Mr O'Connor to visit their estate, when he visits this town on White

Tu sday. The pen-blade grinders have taken eight acres. The Britannia metal smiths have taken eleven acres A small body of file hardeners have taken four acres

The seissers forgers have £7000 worth of rough seissats instock; they have no market for them yet, but will sell Here we see the noble spirit the poor are possessed of

no doubt, Mr Courtauld will be ready to grant to the suffer, that they may eat the bread of their own indu-Go on then, you noble band of herioc spirits, persevere the best arrangements for conducting the affairs of a in the noble struggle you have marked out for your renation to the best advantage of all.' I claim for every demption. Rest certain the day is coming, when you I remain, yours respectfully.

Sheffield. X. Y. Z.

RIVAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- One of the greatest attractions at this admirable establishment s, perhaps, the Diving-Bell, which has for a very long period afforded vast interest and amusement to its numerous visitors, and we may also add, the marine experiments, which are daily exhibited in the observed a belt for preserving life from drowning, highly satisfactory, another also answers the double purpose of a bed, as well as a life preserver, patented by Messrs Taylor and Sons, of the Dover-road, Bo rough. These mattresses are stuffed with cork which is cut by quite a new process into exceeding small fibre, about the size of small twine, and conse quently, is nearly as soft as horse-hair; although admirably adapted for all kinds of mattresses, it is more particularly intended for shipping, as they take up no additional room, and being articles of daily use, are always at hand, and ready for service in th event of a calamity arising from accident, shipwreck in the waist of a ship will resist musketry, cannon, and grape shot. We hear that the directors of this establishment are making great preparations for their numerous visitors during the Whitsuntide

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR LEAGUE.—At Farringdon Hall, Snow-hill, a congress of Communists and friends of co-operation, many of them from distant parts of the country, held sittings daily during the first week of the present month; reports from the the condition of the suffiring masses elevated from pressing the legislature with the necessity of an alteration in the industrial economy of the country, the Organisation of Labour, and the duty incumbent Thus much of the political, now proceed we to the to provide measures for the reproductive employ tion in which they acknowledged ' the justice of the ment for electoral reform, in connexion with indusin order that they may lay the principles of the new association before the public, and to solve to them the great problem of the age—how labour is to be emancipated in harmony with natural and social

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST MARY-STREET, WHITE CHAPER -On Tuesday evening, shortly before ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive premises occupied by Messra W. J. Browne and Co., importers and manufacturers of chicory, in St Mary street, Whitechapel-road. The premises, which were originally built for a sugar house, and have only been applied to their present use about four years, are of great extent, covering an area of about 150 feel square, and consisting of seven or eight floors, the total altitude of the building exceeding 100 feet. The fire appears to have originated in the counting house on the first floor of the building. The reflection of the flames was distinctly seen at Vanzball and other distant points of the metropolis, and the City thoroughfares teemed with spectators hastening to the scene of the disaster. All the metropoliting bridges were densely crowded with spectators, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Several engines arrived on the spot shortly after the alarm had spread, but any attempt to save the premises being utterly futile, the firemen confined their labours to keeping the school house opposite and the adjoining premises

Hoetry. ATTENDITE POPELE.

cal that I stood upon some lofty tower. Bildre the gathered people face to face. Billie God's thurder might my words of power Follown the cry of freedom to its bare! Rest conner roice, a storm above all storms, (b) this we sarth, air, and comen, rend the sky form the figure earthquake-shout, 'To arms! to

srme. feme, freedom, vengeance, victory !' termosatains, could they speak, would cry in thunlong we're born the tyrant's trampling noon. Ronder; The tempest waves dash back a stern repreof:

The temperature like worms beneath the tyrant's grand in the dust behind his chariot wheel. Cister no rengeance in your strong hearts burning, The God, and man, and earth, and Heaven appeal? to some propher's voice to rouse and wern-Sime sagel's strength to strike them branch and

· for some Christ to bid, in Godlike scorn.

The very stones cry out, should you be mute! From the German of Ruckert,

THE WARNING BELL. The world is on the more. Look about

There is much we may improve.

Never doubt; and for all who understand, A Warning Bell at hand May be heard throughout the land, Ringing out. The shadows that are found We may scorp. Is the sunny rays around They are born;

And as dawn succeeds to night, So the rays of Freedom's light Tern the darkness of our sight Into morn! Though gloomy hearts despond At the sky. There's a sun to shine beyond, By-and-by. Ers the ressel that we urgo Shall beneath the surface merge, A beacon on the verge

Shall be nigh. Step by step the longest march Can be done: Single stones will form an arch. One by one; And with union what we will Can be all accomplished still-Drops of water turn a mill-Singly, none !

Let us onward then for Right, Nothing more; And let Justice be the might Build no hopes upon the sand, For a People hand-in-hand Can make this a better land Than before. Tappet Show.

Review.

German poet, accompanied by a memoir Norwich Mercury]:mile pen of William Howitt.

RUFFIANS AT LEICESTER.

tates perpetrated by a gang of ruffianly special el for an explanation, and were told by the super. right in asserting that it could be twisted so as to dent of the works, that they were expected to mean anything or everything, in short, that it was a been present at six o'clock, but that not being filmsy composition, doubtful in terms, and undecided case they could not be allowed to enter until one in meaning. He was right in doubting the sincerity adduced of a ferocity only to be equalled by

when quietly returning home from their labour, of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by sair as nine o'clock (or thereabouts)—the increthe horrible indecency of driving two young guised terms—in terms concerning which there who had retired to rest) from their bed in a could and should be no mistake? But this was not behaviour of the police, headed by their in. system. for attest the damnable despotism to which the First the would-be assassing to justice. is holden by the middle classes to invite the work-

se outrages upon the unhappy poor?

WHIG PERSECUTION.

Er Havill, of Exeter, has been deprived of his siafica as Branch Postmaster, after eight years lest performance of the duties of his office. ${
m Mr}$ Till's clience was that of being a Chartist.

But mark the motive for his dismissal,— you think this worthy a place in them; to proceed with

within their reach.

already been collected.

DETERMINE!

PRINCE IN THE STREET IN THE STRE The left question. Two doctors, a surgeon, and an proposition was seconded and carried unanimously. The Grammar Class.—John, what is the singular of ment had now shown the power of the law, and their description. They is singular when they pay their debts, cally impossible the survive—it was physically worthy host was appointed chairman, a secretary appropriate the survive—it was physically impossible that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that ment had now shown the power of the law, and their descriptions that the law is the singular when the singular when the law is the singular when the singular when the law is the singular when the law is t cally impossible!

THE MIDDLE CLASS MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT NORWICH. man, Esq., in the chair.

Mr TILLETT, after a somewhat lengthy speech, enormous burden of taxation, and the frightful accufor securing the fair and efficient exercise of such The voice of the people is irresistible. franchise, by all necessary and proper provisions.' the front of the platform to speak to this resolution. and was loudly cheered by the meeting. He said the resolution was the same in meaning as that proposed by Mr Hume in Middlesex, and almost the same in words. Why were they, who believed that Universal Suffrage was necessary, to be ealled upon to declare in savour of less than extending the right of voting to all men? He called upon the meeting not to give its adhesion to any resolution which went not the fuil length of the Six Points of the People's

Charter. Mr Tillett had spoken very wisely, and knowingly, and lawyer-like, with a view to entrap night that they were not so to be deluded, and that the right which his fellow man enjoys.' (Cheers.) God stamped upon every man's brow, born into this having cut off his coat buttons because they were the Princess Sophia. liberty with his fellows. He had another reason for opposing the movement: it was because he had no faith in the man who was its leader. God had given it as his command to man to people the earth, and yet this leader, Joseph Hume, had done all he could since his entrance into public life to defeat that command. He was an advocate of that cruel and barthere could be no such occurrence as this. and,] amendment:- 'That this meeting views with feelings of satisfaction, the approximation of the middle classes to those measures of rational reform desired by the working classes; yet, as the suffrage is the in-

Charter.' (Cheers.) Mr HARDIMENT seconded the amendment. The amendment was then put from the chair. There was, evidently, five-sixths of those comprising the meeting favourable to its passing. The original resolution was then put, and strange

to say-carried. Considerable confusion ensued. Another unimportant resolution was proposed, seconded, and declared by the chairman to be carried-after which, Mr Tillett called for a cheer for the Queen, and one for the

The meeting separated after having given cheers and prose. Amongst the illustrations is a for Feargus O'Connor.

[We add the following editorial remarks from the

THE NEW REFERM MEETING.—However we may differ from the opinions of the Chartist portion of our The great length at which we have reported fellow citizens, it is impossible not to respect the rial of the persecuted patriot, John Mitchel, steady perseverance with which they on all occasions the space occupied by accounts of the other adhere to the Six Points, the candour with which ring events of the week, compels the postpone- they discuss them, and the boldness with which they state their determination not to give way or accent a part when they cannot obtain the whole. Besides RUFFIANS AT LEICESTER. this tenseity of purpose, there is a shrewdness and quickness in their perceptions, which cannot fail, where their opinions are known to be the result of Essently, Leicester was the scene of most brutal conviction, to be held as better far, because it is more honest, than the ambiguous windings of those polisubjes' on the persons of the unemployed, and ticians, who, for popularity's sake, suit their opinions me whom it is the custom of insplent idlers to call to their necessity—who would make their principles, The poor law guardians had proposed to or rather the want of them, conform to the object of the hours of labour in the stone-yards, from getting their fingers in that their hands mayfollow. siter Monday, May 15th. The men went at the Hurrell hit the nail home when he declared, if not in words, in substance, that the resolution, moved by the substance, that the resolution, moved by Mr Tillett, was a piece of special pleading. He was a partie of special pleading.

Ex. The men urged that the new regulations stated of any man who would compromise not only himself. Band after, nat on and after, Menday, and there- but a meeting, by such a resolution: and he was eiter were strictly adhering to the law of the guar- still more right in doubting, when a man, whose cities that day. A public functionary, as well as the opinions had been so often declared, whose acts were to the union, when appealed to, said, 'You so well known, whose part in politics had been of to be better grammarians than the guardians: such a character, ventured to assure him of his sin-His a lawyer's quibble; you understand what was cerity, 'on the honour of a gentleman,' that the reso-No appeal to the chairman and clerk of lution and the franchise submitted to them was preis of guardians, could induce them to change cisely the same as that defined in the Charter. If it restermination not to pay the men for that day. was a sincere exposition of the same opinion—if the expressed dissatisfaction of the unhappy was not intended to conform to the opinions of Mr which dissatisfaction assumed the character of Anybody—if it was not intended to throw dust in surbance only through the brutality of the pre- the eyes of these who had neither the capacity, nor ded 'peace-preservers.' A savage onslaught was the caution, nor the rectitude, to examine before they Webr these rushans upon the unarmed people, decided upon that to which they were called upon to erage nor sex being spared. Many instances give their adhesion—why not at once make the intention of the mover clear, distinct, intelligible, incapable of perversion, and beyond the reach of casuistry? ed upon labourers, artizins, women, and chil. If the mover intended it to be a resolution in favour

ate of rudity, and the several cases of positive the object and intent of the mover. What was wanted was demonstration in favour of the objects the more systematic, but equally mer- of the no party-of the take-what-you can-get-But if the proposers of the amendment would have of Liesester are subjected. At a public meet- a still more undoubted proof of the views and intent

of those who called the meeting, is it not apparent in atted to collect evidence of the cutrages committed the way in which they were bamboczled in respect to the 'specials' and the police, with the view of the decision? Why, three-fourths of the hands were held up in favour of the amendment, and yet This is the town where recently a great meeting they suffered the decision to be declared in favour of the resolution. Let the supporters of the amendthe ment look to it, for it is in vain to deny that the friends of the Charter carried their point; let the or the people, why do they commit or allow chairman's decision be what it might, the Chartists were, we again repeat, bambocz'ed, almost before the sound of the declaration of the sincerity of the mover had passed away.

THE FARMERS STIRRING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MY DEAR SIR, -As your motto is- 'Measures, not men,' and as you appear to fearlersly advocate the rights the late proceedings of the Chartist party in of man, and undauntedly expose all those who would Mr Havill has nobly stood forward and infringe the sacred liberties of the people, I thought the his gratuitous services as secretary to the following might not be altogether uninteresting to you, as ir branch of the National Charter Association. it tends to show that there really is a most decided feelis an industrious steady tradesman in the most ling for reform amongst a class, perhaps, least expected Wint street of this city, and was, in virtue viz., the farmers—the tillers of the soil—the yeomen of if appointed eight years since to the manage- Old England. A class, Mr Editor, that appears to be It of a branch of the Exiter post office, at a remu-almost forgotten in the politics of the present day, they it in of £ 10 per annum, he finding all boxes, seem to be left entirely in the background by these en Talierces, and attending at the higher office, lightened manufacturers, who appear to consider a dolt stant half a mile,) twice every Sunday, and once and a farmer as synonymous terms; and I must confess Frdays, making the returns, &c., &c. All this he not altogether without a reason. But, then, Mr Editor, a done for eight years without one single default let us consider the position of the farmer and that of complaint. But a few days ago brought his ab. the manufacturer. Let us consider how the farmers ere constant the ostensible reason of his name are englaved; now completely they are led by the nose, Faring to an alleged 'seditious bill.' If an at and made the tools of the landlords. It fairly makes the Ept to show up the iniquitous jobbing practised on blood fly in my veins when I think of it, and wonder the prople be sedition, why then the word has a very farmers amongst the rest don't shake off that oursed the office are deducted from £10 per anything about the matter, are fully aware of the ne-

Treak—how cowardly—how degrading—how my story:

Seming! Men of England! Britons! you must

On Thursday last, the numerous friends of a wealthy Entertain a political opinion differing from those and inflaential perman met to enjoy the eport efforded by in-office, or they will ruin you, if you are any an extensive rockery; the sport being over, and the guests assembled round the convivial board, the conver Toluntary subscription has been set on foot by sation turned wholly upon the politics of the day, not Exeter Chartists, for the purpose of presenting one present but appeared to take an interest in, and Havill with some substantial proof that the had thought much and deeply of the matter. A friend, Eciple of freedom for which he is persecuted, is much travelled in America, spoke at length on the law Tire out this manly object, will meet with a hearty a precedent of an ation's existing and flourishing too, state paupers. Another showed how unequal was the A HIST TO BACHELORS.—The three most beautiful who, though young in years, appeared old in knowledge. In the English language are—metiner, nome, sau section to them. The discussion went on not do so. They pray to the Great Spirit, and he pacify Ireland, and he trusted—

The state of the control of the control of them. Now we think it would be better that order. There says that all the beauty and happiness connected till all appeared so unanimous for reform, that one of the lig kind to them. Now we think it would be better with the arrange of the the present company do for your teachers all to stay at home and so to work This the above three words are associated with one company proposed—'That the present company do for your teachers all to stay at home, and go to work and are associated with one company proposed—'That the present company do for your teachers all to stay at home, and go to work are the stay at home, and go to work are the stay at home, and go to work are the stay at home are the stay at home, and go to work are the stay at home are the stay at home. form themselves into a society, to be called 'The Yeo- right here in your own streets, where all your good

pointed, and everything that was necessary for the without being axed to do it a dozen times."

further proceedings of the society discussed and aranged. Now this, Mr Editor, is what I call a stop in the right

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was direction; and however much you may differ with us. I held in St Andrew's Hall: the deputy Mayor, J. Col. think you can but acknowledge the same. Although The HOUSE OF LORDS did not sit, it being the analysis of the Restoration the number was not large enough for the formation of a niversary of the Restoration. society, still from the influence and intelligence of many HOUSE OF COMMONS.—CHELTENHAM ELECTION. moved the following resolution, which was seconded of them, I expect much from the society. I look upon Mr M. J. O'Connell reported that the committee apby Mr Pigg, jun. :- That, with a view to the relit as the first of what I hope may be a general move. pointed to try the merits of the petition in this election moval of the national grievances, resulting from the ment of the farmers of this country; at all events, of had found that Sir Willoughby Jones was not duly mulation of pauperism, it is absolutely necessary that be the last to put any obstacle in their way, they be- been guilty of bribery through his agents, but without a union beformed between the middle and working lieve what they say, I don't doubt it. Let them agiste, his personal knowledge. classes for obtaining a thorough reform in Parlia- agitate, agitate, and we will do the same, till the people | Sugar Duties .- Lord G. Bentinck having brought ment, by extending the legislative franchise to all are unanimous for reform. Let the movement be gene- up the first report of the committee on the sugar and men registered as residents for a limited period, and ral. Let all classes join, and what, I ask, shall resist us ? coffic growing colonies,

Mr HURRELL, the Chartist leader, here came to being one of the party; you will, no doubt, hear of fur- the paper in reference to these cotonies. ther proceedings from the secretary; so no more from Yours very respectfully,

> Near Swindon, Wilts, May 17, 1848. gracts and We call the choicest.

LOUIS BLANC. emigrants to be indemnified, he obtained a pension, enco beyond the period contemplated by that act, It was through the midst of the barricades, after an address of condolence to the Queen on the death of

believed he also designed him an equal share of Him feurs-de-lis, that he gained his home. THE SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE,—Mr H. BAILLIE said the previous day—when the wife, whose duty it was getting a footing in existence, experiences which the previous day—when the wife, whose duty it was getting a footing in existence, experiences which the previous day—when the wife, whose duty it was getting a footing in existence, experiences which have received no such statements. (Hear and alough,) to cling as the ivy to the oak unto ber husband, was separated by law from him; and a disregard of that separated by law from him; and a disregard of that bitterly, made him first reflect on the state of society.

The Conviction of Mr Mitchel.—Mr Krogn begged to the bitterly, made him first reflect on the state of society. law—because he had steed up for the rights of our nature—entailed upon the husband a month's imprisonment with hard labour. (Shame.) Such was prisonment with hard labour. (Shame.) Such was clerk at an attorney's office. In 1832 he became accelerate any late trial of Mr Mitchel for felony every Roman Catholic clerk at an attorney's office. In 1832 he became accelerate any late trial of Mr Mitchel for felony every Roman Catholic clerk at an attorney's office. In 1832 he became accelerate any late trial of Mr Mitchel for felony every Roman Catholic clerk at an attorney's office. In 1832 he became accelerate any late trial of Mr Mitchel for felony every Roman Catholic clerk at an attorney's office. In 1832 he became accelerate any late trial of Mr Mitchel for felony every Roman Catholic clerk at an attorney's office. them. if, such being the case, they could place any the son of M. Halette, of Arras, an excellent situation cause being assigned, and whether the noble lord had reconfidence in him? If they had Universal Suffrage, which he gladly sought and obtained. At Arras he ceived any further information on the subject of his there could be no such occurrence as this, and, therefore, Mr Hume could not support it. After a very clever speech, Mr Hurrell moved the following amendment: That this meating views with feel. in 1834, with letters for Conseil, the colleague of formation on the point suggested by the question of the herent right of every man, it cannot, with propriety or consistency, join in any association for obtaining any measures short of those contained in the People's

pocket, it struck him that he might try this other people. The first was responded to by loud, general, and unmistakeable hooting; the last by lively stopped in the middle of it by a porter. Whom are like present, in which a party is to be tried for a huzzas, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of huzzas, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of himself caught, knew nothing to reply but 'The editions' the Bons Sens.' Well, come and l'il bring fore no hesitation in anying that in the present and significant associations. The meeting separated after having given cheers a considerable number of articles in the NATIONAL also. In 1834 he contributed also to the Revue Re. | cers should be adhered to.' Nouvelle Minerva. In 1838 he withdrew from the Bons Sens, the proprietor wishing to change its political tendencies, and the journal scon after ceased to exist. He immediately started the Revus Du Progress, in which he treated all sorts of questions —political, social, financial, commercial, literary, industrial. At the same time he prepared the little work upon the 'Organisation of Labour.' The

REVUE DE PROGRES appeared monthly; but as soon as he had treated in it those various social questions he desired to pass in examination, he abandoned the review, and prepared to write a historical work. The period he chese was that dating from the establishment of Louis Philippe, and the work he produced is well known. It was the 'Historie de Dix Ans.' This was followed by another, also well known, by which he entered the lists with so many distinguished authors of his own and foreign nations

the ' History of the Revolution.' PICTURE OF SOCIETY.—If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn. and if, instead of each picking where and what it liked, taking just as much as it wanted and no more, you should see ninety-nine gathering all they got in a heap, reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and the refuse, keeping this heap for one, and that, perhaps, the weakest and worst pigeon of the flock, sitting round and looking on quietly whilst this one was devouring, throwing about and wasting it, and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest touched a grain of the hoard, all the others flying upon it and tearing it to pieces. -if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practised and established among men. Among men you see the ninety-andnine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one, and this one, too, oftentimes the feeblest and worst of the whole set-a child, a madman, a knave, or a fool-getting nothing for themselves all the while but a little of the coarsest of the quietly on while they see the fruits of all their labour

touch a particle of the hoard, the others joining against and hanging him for the theft.—PALEY. CIVILIBATION' UNVEILED AND CHRISTIAN HYPOCRITES UNMASKED BY NATURE'S CHILDREN. Both Ojibbeway and Ioways were frequently beset by religious persons who wished to convert them. On one occasion they answered as follows:-'My friends, we feel thankful for the information

you are goed men and sincere, and that we are like children, and stand in need of advice. 'We have listened to your words, and have no fault

le n shut against them. 'We have tried to understand white man's religion, but we cannot—it is medicine to us, and we think we have no need of it. Our religion is simple, and the Great Spirit who gave it to us has taught us all how to understand it. We believe that the Great Spirit made our religion for us and white man's religion for white men. Their sins we believe are much greater than ours, and perhaps the Great Spirit has thought it best, therefore, to give them a

lifferent religion.' This was the view of the Ojibbeways. At Glasgow the patience of the Isways was exhausted, and even Indian politeness gave way. 'They were introduced to the Indians and their

that wellike to do it any more.

imperial parliament

this neighbourhood. As regards the Chartists, I would elected; that the election was void; and that he had

Mr BARRLY inquired of Mr Hume whether he intended

Mr Hume, in reply, stated that he had previously postponed his motion until the committee should have reing from the noble lord what were his views on the

Lord J. Russell said, understanding that the report Louis Blanc was born in Madrid, on the 28th of ential duties for a certain time, on that point he would | The government had made a great mistake, and had not so great as last year, and if they waited until next October, 1813. His father was inspector-General at once say that the government did not intend to pro. acted the part of cowards, in coming to Parliament for year it would possibly have disappeared altogether. Tinances in Spain, under King Joseph. Under 2008 any alteration of the act of 18th, either by increase forth to the world that Norwich had done its duty in the restoration, being comprised amongst the ancient log the amount of duties, or continuing those in exist. But he housed they would according to the restoration, being comprised amongst the ancient log the amount of duties, or continuing those in exist. The house they would according to the cosmon that they would according to the cosmon that they would be designed to the cosmon that they woul

His father being ruined by the fall of the Bourbons, that he observed that there was omitted from the correswas unable to assist his sons, so that Louis was pondence which had been laid on the table a part which forced to seek employment. He was now seventeen, formed the case of the Spanish government; that was to slight as a child, little, and with most juvenile fea- say, it had commonly been reported that the Spanish go. tures. His childish appearance was against him, and vernment had made certain statements or charges atter repeated unsuccessful attempts, he returned to against the British minister at Madrid, and those statehis humble garret, harassed, heart-sick, in despair, ments did not appear in the papers produced. He

q ainted with a gentleman seeking a preceptor for from the jury by the Attorney-General without any

Carrel in editing the Nation. But Conseil was like hon. member with reference to the trial of Mr Mitchel. the greater part of journalists; he was everywhere With respect to the other case, on which the hon, memverzl days. One day, on leaving the office for the his possession a letter written by the Attorney General present discussion. tenth time, nettled at being unable to find the ever- for Iceland, in which that hen. and learned gentleman absent editor, his eye caught an address of another stated the instructions which he had given respecting journal, LE Bons Sens. It was as radical as the Na- the striking of the juries, which was to the following

TIONAL, and Louis Blane having two articles in his effect :-DEAR SIR .- In answer to your letter requiring my paper with one. He went reso utely into the office, instructions relative to the course to be pursued by you and asked for the editor. 'In the office, at the end in setting aside jurors on the part of the crown in the of the passage,' said a clerk,' pointing to a passage case of 'Queen v. Mitchel,' I beg to say it is not, and somewhat obscure. The young writer dashed ahead. never was, my wish or intention that any juror should But as he placed his hand on the door-handle a feel- be set aside on account of his religious opinions. I do ing of doubt came over him, and saying to himself, not think the instructions given by previous law officers, that, after all, he had better think about it, perhaps, that jurors were not to be set aside on account of their he turred to descend by another exit, when he was political opinions, was ever intended to apply to a case you to him.' Thus, half in spite of himself, he was milar cases you should set aside on the part of the led before MM. Rodde and Lamaire, then editors of crown, without regard to their religious opinions, all than paper. The article was accepted; a second persons whom, from the inquiries you have made, and followed, and a third. Then a salary of fifty pounds the information you have received, you find to entertain was offered; in a fortnight it was increased to political opinions according with those of the prisoner eighty, then to a hundred and twenty; and then he and the associations by whom he is supported. I am calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the Mr Mitchel to be executed?—I have to inform the ton. became editor. His articles attracted attention, and clearly of opinion that to leave such persons on the jury his pen had considerable influence upon the demo- would be to defeat the administration of the law, and be cratic party, in drawing together and associating for | totally inconsistent with the true principle of trial by a common end the social and political schools, the one jury, which is, that the juror should be indifferent beas aim, the other as means. Louis Blanc now wrote tween the crown and the prisoner. In other respects I wish that the instructions given by the previous law offi-

PUBLICAINE, and afterwards assisted in editing LA That was the letter of the Attorney General. He had also received a private letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stating that infter the accusations brought. whether guilty or not guilty he would not say, against the late government with reference to Mr O'Connell's trial, it was important to be particular in the instructions to the crown solicitor as to striking the jury. Mr Monahan takes the same view, and had no more wish to pack the jury in the late case than you had.' (Hear.)

ral on the occasions referred to? Lord J. Russell .- I think the instructions given by Mr Monahan were very right and very judicious, and I

am quite ready to adopt them. (Hear, hear.) Mr II. GLATTAN said he held in his hand a report of what Mr Monshan stated the other day, which was He had no objection to consent to enter into a consider shout 12,000, and by their petition they complained, widely different from the letter just read by the noble

Sir J. GRAHAM seid the letter of Lord Clarendon, read the late government with reference to the selection of the jury in the case of the late Mr O'Connell, and as a similar reference had been made on the occasion of a former debate, he thought that, on behalf of the late government, and in justice to them, and in deference also to the past, he might be allowed to assert in the most positive manner that the instructions given by the late government in reference to striking the jury in Mr O'Connell's case, were identical with the instructions given by Mr Monahan, the present Irish Attorney-General, in the cases now in question. These instructions were positive-that no juror should be struck off on account of his religious tenets, but that whatever might be his religion, if he was identified by association or notoriety of communication with the political opinions and feelings of Mr O'Connellathat then, and apart from his religion, the exercise of the power of the crown to strike him off should be made use of. He (Sir J. Graham) re-

provision which their own industry produces, looking peated, that the instructions given by the late government were identical with those given by the present spent or spoiled, and if one of the members take or government; and, if necessary to go into details again, as he had done on a former occasion, he could prove that with respect to the ten Roman Catholics struck off in Mr O'Connell's case, there was evidence to show that they were all in connexion with the repeal association, and on that ground alone the power of the crown had

been exercised. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell said the letter he had read certainly alluded to an accusation which heretofore had been and advice which you come to give us; for we know | brought against the late government in reference to Mr O'Connell's case; but that accusation had not been adopted, either by Lord Clarendon or by Mr Monahan. It was only in consequence of that accusation that he to impugn the instructions given by the right hon, baronet to the Lord Lieutenant of the late government, or to

instructions given in the more recent instances. Mr BRIGHT observed that it was quite evident from what had passed this evening and on a former occasion. that it was thought desirable that the trial of Mr Mitchel should take place, and that a conviction should be obtained. (Hear.) Now, he was not in the least disposed to make any complaint on that head; but there was another consideration, quite as important, for the pacification of Ireland, and for cementing the union between the two countries, and that was, that the people of Ireland should be fully convinced that, on the trial of a person charged with a great offence, whether poliobject explained by Jeffery. The war chief then tical or otherwise, such person should have that fair said to them, as he was sitting on the floor in a trial which the constitution offered and declared should corner of the room, that he did not see any necessity he afforded to the meanest subject of the crown. He was of their talking at all; for all they would have to not about to say that Mr Mitchel was not guilty of everysay they had heard frem much more intelligent thing laid to his charge-neither was he ready to delooking men than they were in London and in other clare that the verdict of the jury was not in accordance places, and they had given their answers at full with the evidence and the law; but if he might judge in which she stood at the end of the war, not only as re- who suffered under great hardships would press their Figure in the reports in the public papers, which would be length, which Chippehola (Mr Catlin) had written from the reports in the public papers, which would be length, which chippehola (Mr Catlin) had written from the reports in the public papers, which would be read not only in Great Britain, but by every person in read not only in Great Britain, but by every person in respect of other continental claims upon them. and the personal solution of the control of the control of the control of the matter, are fally aware of the mether, are fally aware of the mether regulations which were good when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and anthonic, as it was wise in Mr Huskisson, ar wanace, and for wering the control of the mether regulations which were good when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and the persons on the jury panel, of whom only twenty eight when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and the persons on the jury panel, of whom only twenty eight when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and that you had so many preachers, so many to read and that there were 150 when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and the nuisance of them every person in the string upon these committees and an wering the others, to inquire whether regulations which were good when we first came over to this country, we thought that you had so many preachers, so many to read and the nuisance of them every seal at the persons on the jury panel, of whom only twenty eight when we first came over you had so many preachers, so many to read and the nuisance of the mether regulations which were good when the nuisance of the mether that there were 150 when the nuisance o about we find this was all a mistake. When we first came over we thought that white man's religion their names when called, and of these the government was between the provinces of this island; to leave them house was not to decide the present question, in the was between they placed for hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the new of gring the provinces of the provinces of the provinces of this island; to leave them hope of any beneficial result what was the provinces of the province would make all people good, and we then would have had the power to strike off to an unlimited extent, while to adopt whatever of English laws they pleased, for hope of any beneficial result, what was the use of gring been glad to talk with you; but now we cannot say the power of the prisoner to strike off was limited. Now, though they found laws some Dutch, some German, into committee? The honourable gentleman who had it was quite possible that of these there might be some "My friends, I am willing to talk with you if it and it was also quite possible that not one of these this they sent them out constitutions from the Colonial- (Laughter.) But he would put it to his hon, friend can do any good to the hundreds and thousands of twenty-eight Roman Catholics was competent to give a office which were never adapted to their state of society, whether what was now taking place in Paris was not poor and nungry people that we see in your streeted to America, speak at respect to the proposition of Primogeniture, and the evils of a State Church, and every day when we ride out. We see hundreds of whom were Roman Catholics, would not so consider it, the Exenian friends of Mr Havill, for the carheled unit the Exenian friends of Mr Havill, for the carheled to the manufacturing system—(hear, and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction and he believed that amongst these six-sevenths the unit that the same direction are same and the same and t poor and hungry people that we see in your streets fair verdict, but the people of Ireland, six sevenths of (Hear, hear.) They preferred sacrificing the colonies to sufficient to prevent them from trying to do by detail every day when we ride out. We see hundreds of whom were Roman Catholics, would not so consider it, the maintenance of the manufacturing system-(bear, what was doing in that city by wholesale. and we pity them, for we know they are hungry, and versel opinion would be that the government did not now by continuing class legislation. (Hear, hear.) but he thought he was only advocating a just esuse in and we pity them money every time we pass by them. consider them competent to give a fair opinion or to take They knew that no trade could be carried on unless it supporting the motion of the noble lord. He thought it they knew that no trade could be carried on unless it supporting the motion of the noble lord. He thought it are the pass by them. In four days we have given twenty dollars to hungry a part as jurors on the trial of any political offender in was beneficial to both parties, and yet they intended to was their bounden duty as representatives of the people a subscription has been set on foot for the pur- taxation in this country; how by far the greater portion children—we give our money only to children. We that country. He brought no charge against the prethe of presenting Mr Havill (who was dismissed of the taxes were paid by those least able to pay them. are told that the fathers of these children are in the sent government, but he asked whether it was not worth like situation as branch master of the post-office.) In fact, sir, the company had more the appearance of a houses where they sell fire water and are drunk. sent government, our measurement of the post-office.) In fact, sir, the company had more the appearance of a houses where they sell fire-water, and are drunk, while now to consider if the legislature had not at its colonists. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. We will now to consider if the legislature had not at its colonists. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. We have the prejudice of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then to attend to the interests of capital to the neglect. They spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then they spoke of the abolition of the corn laws, then they spoke of the abolition of the corn laws. a testimonial. Two pounds, we understand, political club than a convivial party. The People's and in their words they every moment abuse and in-Charter was ably and impartially discussed, being sup- sult the Great Spirit. You talk about sending black- the population of Ireland into harmony and accordance ported by a delegate's son, a most intelligent young man, coats among the Indians: now we have no such poor with the opinions of the government, so that these discrechildren among us; we have no such drunkards, or ditable political trials might be seen the last of. He was First in the English language are—mether, home, and seemed to have imbibed politics with his pap, so people who abuse the Great Spirit. Indians dare persuaded that the deportation of Mr Mitchel would not

Mr Law rose to order. There was no question before the house. that an address be presented to her Majesty.

Mr Law again rose to order. The hon, member was not speaking to the question. The SPEAKER said, that several preceeding speakers had departed from the question before the house, and the hon, member (Mr Bright) was not strictly out of

overturning and abolishing one institution in Ireland land, which was so injurious to Ireland. I take this opportunity of sending you this merely as this day to bring forward his resolution which stood on church the only jurors who would convict. This was volving some of the questions alluded to by the mobile

> ported; they had now done se, and he understood the Bright, that Roman Catholic jurors could not be found ships could take any step in the matter. an adominable law, when they had ample power to put | Earl GREY deprecated the discussion of so large a

Mr E. B. Roche said be wished all effenders to be tried | Lord Stuart DE Decies took occasion to express bis expressed in Mr Monahan's letter was acted upon, every their representatives. repealer charged with a political offence must be tried by anti-repealers, and thus the boasted trial by jury would become a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. Mr Knogu said the noble lord had not, by reading Mr

Monahan's letter, escaped from his objection that Roman Catholics of the highest respectability, of the greatest was any necessity for a committee of inquiry. If the wealth, and who were in no way connected with the Re- | intention of the Poor Law Act was not clearly made out pealers, but distinctly opposed to them, had been struck as regarded lessors, the best remedy would be a short off by the Attorney-General. In that statement he per- bill to remove misconception, which to his own knowledge had been struck off. Lord J. Ruesell said he had given the hon, member

all the information be possessed on the subject, namely, the instructions the Attorney-General had given to the crown solicitor. If he received any further information he would communicate it publicly to the hon, member. Having said thus much, he must remark that the house and nowhere. Louis sought him in vain during se- ber had submitted a motion a few days since, he had in had not been very regular in raising or continuing the

Sir D. L. Evans said, that as they were on the question of the constitution of juries, he begged to ask the right | the motion for parliamentary reform to be brought forkon, baronet the Home Secretary whether it was intended | ward on the 20th of June, was to include Ireland and to alter the law so as to make the decision of a majority the Irish people, replied, that he and those with whom of a jury, in the proportion of three to one, conclusive? he act d intended to do equal justice to the whole of the This was the practice in Scotland, where it worked satisfactorily. Sir G. GEEY replied that it was not the intention of the

government to propose to parliament any such plan for the alteration of the English jury system.

Mr HERRIES moved, as an amendment, 'That it is es-

without danger to our maritime strength.' The right that sentence into full effect. honourable gentleman commented upon the impolicy, the Hours of Labous-Journeymen Bakers.-Lord R. a precipitate passing of the ministerial measure.

and to deal largely with a subject of immense magni. journeymen. tude to this country; but he contended the time was | Sir DE L, Evans seconded the motion. come when we should do away entirely with the colonial HERRIES's resolution.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the debate on this motion. abstract will show :--

on this question, though it was not his intention to em- remedy was possible. (Lond cheers.) He thought that barraes the government by giving a hostile vote on the lifthey granted a committee, they would be only practito find with them. We have heard the same words and his noble friend, Lord Clarendon, had been more to navigation which had been passed from the reign of the knifegrinders of Sheffi hi, and the compositors, and in our own country, where there have been many alive to the possibility of a similar imputation being Richard II. down to the present time-laws not enacted and many other classes of operatives, would come to the whi e people to speak them, and our ears have never made against them in a similar case. He did not mean at once, but developed age after age. It was said that house and ask for interference in their cases. (Hear, this proposal was only another developement of the thing hear.) He thought that the only practical remedy called free trade. Many hon, members might know was, that the masters and journeymen bakers should deny that those instructions were not identical with the what was meant by that conventional term, but he con come to some agreement amongst themselves. (Hear, fessed he was at a loss to comprehend it. He knew that | hear.) Yorkshire had heaved on one side, and Lancashire on the other, and that something great was expected to be pro- right hen, gentleman, although they might convince a duced, for the Board of Trade lent its obstetric aid, and majority of that house, would convince the working the Economist Club was ready to attend the bantling. (' Hear,' and laughter.) He knew also the dogma p: omulgated in that house, of buying in the cheapest and suggest any remedy for the evils complained of, by grentselling in the dearest market, and that it was contended ing a committee they would show, at least, to the workthat by such a test the national defences, naval and ing classes that they were revely to inquire into the submilitary, were to be estimated. He knew also that the ject, and to listen to what they could suggest in the sages of ages had pronounced dogmas such as 'Know | shape of a cure, thyself,' 'Pleasure is the greatest good,' Virtue is the greatest good; but the simple definition of the free trade | gentleman who had just spoken in his desire to attend to degma was 'Buy for a penny, sell for a pound.' ('Hear,' | the interests of the norking crasses, but he believed that and laughter.) This was the principle on which the government had founded this measure, and the only ground they were to grant the committee asked for. If they furnished for it to-night was, that by its adoption cochi- were to impose restriction on adult labour in one case, neal could be got at a much cheaper rate. No doubt others would soon come forward with equally s rong that this country was now in a different position to that claims. (Hear, hear.) The fustion cutters and others nations, as it was wise in Mr Huskisson, Mr Wallace, and some Spani-h, and some Portuguese, they would have just sat down was lately in Paris, and he was afferid he known to have political sympathies with the prisoner, amaly mand with the mother country. But instead of had there imbibed some of Louis Blane's principles. and boasted of giving the poor cheap bread. Did they of the interests of labour. (Hear, hear.) think that the poor did not see through them when they | Sir B. Hall said he should also have great pleasure in talked of cheapening the poor man's loaf and at the supporting this motion.

same time took away the poor man's employment? Mr Gladstone said, the appointment of a committee? (Cheers.) They were ungrateful, and they were said to however, could lead to no good result, and would only be set against the manufacturers. There was no need raise expectations which there might be a difficulty in of setting them against the manufacturers. He never satisfying. spoke to an English artisan or labourer who did not Lord D. STUART said, if the house granted a com-The Speaker said, the hon, member was strictly in say—not in the language of Lord Bacon, which he was mittee, a series of unexampled facts would be laid beorder, as there was a question before the house, viz., going to use, but in language which involved the same fore it. Believing that the committee would be greater sentiment, 'our ingratitude is only a keen insight into good, by collecting such information, he should votal Mr BRIGHT continued—He trusted that, as the govern- the motives of others.' (Cheers.) On the motion of Mr Moffatt, the debate was adourned to Thursday.

The House was counted out a few minutes before one o'cleck on a motion of Dr Bowning's, respecting the Shannon Navigation Commission.

TUESDAY, MAY 30. HOUSE OF LORDS, -JEISH POOR LAW, -The Earl of LUCAN moved for a select committee to inquire into the Mr Baight said, he had nearly concluded when he operation of the Acts relative to the rating of immediate was interrupted. He repeated that he trusted, as the lessors. He had limited it to the one point as to immegovernment had shown the power of the law, and their diace lessors in the hope of preventing any opposition to determination to enforce it, it was but fair to call upon his motion; but he thought a more general inquiry was them also to manifest to the people of Ireland that there necessary, and could not much longer be withheld. He was mercy and justice in that source from which the did not want to get rid of the rating of immediate h ssors, lawemanated. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the people but he thought that other persons ought not to be rated. of England would go with the government in favour of Such a course would prevent the infinite subdivision of

which was the root of all her evils, and which forced The Marquis of Laned WNE was sorry to oppose the the government to take from the ranks of the Protestant motion, but he understood a case had been prepared indisgraceful to the legislature, and ought not to be con- earl as to the present mode of rating, and it would shortly be decided by a court of law. Until that deci-Mr H. GBATTAN denied the assertion made by Mr sion had been come to, he did not see how their lord-

report contained certain recommendations, but consi. who were honest enough and ready to do their duty. Earl Fixwilliam supported the motion. He conjured dering as he did that the matter ought from its import | He could tell the house and the government that yester. | the government to adopt some system of colonisation ance to be taken up by the government, rather than left day at Kingstown, when it was announced that Mr Mit- which should assist in relieving the rates. They had in the hands of an individual, he was desirous of hear- chel had been transported for fourteen years, every waste lands at one end of the world, and waste hands at man, woman, and child declared that, though they had the other, and why not adopt some system which should before been anti-Repealers, they were all Repealers new. bring those two great elements of production together He thought the whole matter ought to be inquired into, (Hear, hear.) This was a matter requiring immediate of the committee proposed a certain amount of differ. for to talk of trial by jary now was out of the question. | consideration. This year the desire to emigrate was

the real of the said. If they went on in their course, the for inquiry into ecrtain preceedings arising out of the it should not appear that they (the Chartists) did not appear the tries were not not appear that they (the Chartists) did not appear the follows in foreign did not appear that they (the Chartists) did not appear they would not be able to put down the Repeal involved in his policy of the theorems. Their doctrine they would not be able to put down the Repeal involved in his policy of the theorems. Their doctrine they would not be able to put down the Repeal they would not be able to put down the Repeal they would not be able The hon, member had mistaken his observations with development of the national resources. That developreference to Roman Catholic jurors. Ho had never ment could not come without security, and government said that they were not fit to sit as jurors, but that the had performed its task in restoring security, and supcourse pursued would lead to the inference that the gopressing crime throughout Ireland. He did not see vernment so thought, and would not trust them in that | that a sufficient case had been made out for the motion of the noble lord,

in a fair, honest, and impartial manner. Such had not regret that more attention was not paid in parliament been the case in the recent instances. If the principle to the wishes of the Irish people as expressed through

Lord BEAUMONT considered that a good ground for

inquiry had been made out. Lord CAMPBELL opposed the motion.

Lord Montpagle supported the motion. The Marquis of CLANBICABDE could not see that there

The house divided-For the motion Against 27 Majority

The motion was consequently carried against the The EVICTED TENANTS (Ireland) BILL, after a short discussion, was read a second time, and then their lord-

ships adjourned to a quarter to ten o'clock, HOUSE OF COMMONS .- PARLIAMENTARY REFORM,-Mr Home, in reply to Mr E. B. Roche, as to whether United Kingdom.

THE SENTENCE ON MR MITCHEL -Mr E. B. RICHE said the house was aware that Mr Mitchel bad been tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. It might not be aware that since his ser-Mr Hume protested against the practice in Scotland | tence he had been treated with a degree of harshness being introduced into this country. Here they were satis | which would not be shown to the very lowest convicted fied with the present jury system, and in Scotland the criminal. He had been hurried away from his family and friends, in a manner heretofore unheard of. (Cries NAVIGATION LAWS .- On the motion to go into a com- of 'Oh, oh,' 'order.') He (Mr Roche) begged to ask mittee of the whole house to consider Mr LABOUCHERE's the Home Secretary whether it was the intention to resolutions on navigation and regulation of ships and carry out that disproportionate and unjust sentence? 'Ob, ob.')

Sir G. GREY .- I shall say nothing whatever with resential to the national interests of this country to main- | ference to the epithets the lon, member has used in intain the fundamental principle of the existing Navigation | troducing his question. (Loud cheers.) If I under-Laws, subject to such modifications as may be best stand the question to mean - is the sentence passed on commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, member that instructions have been given for carrying

injustice, and the danger of the proposed scheme to ab. GROSVENOR moved, pursuant to notice,- 'That a select rogate all the protection and all the defence afforded to committee be appointed to take into consideration the to our sailors and shipowners by the present Navigation petitions of the master and journeymen bakers, com-Laws, retaining only so much as would leave our ship. | plaining of the extended hours of labour and other owners exposed to the operous portions of the existing grievances, and praying for a legislative, with a view to laws but without the protection given by them. He con. their redress. In the first place, he (Lord R. Grosvenor) demned the ministerial measure as especially inoppor- laid down the general proposition that men of all tune, pending the inquiry instituted by the house of nations are one class-that all were members of one Lords. No one advantage had been proved as likely to great family—and that when one member of that family follow so vital and so sweeping a change as that pro- suffered, every other member suffered either directly cr posed by the President of the Board of Trade; no peti- indirectly with him. If that proposition was true, how tions had been presented to the house to warrant its much stronger did its truth bear when the suffering introduction; no demand had been made for it, except was that of a class in the particular nation to which one from Prussia, one from America, and one from they belonged. If the p raons in the baking trade were Mr H. Geattan inquired whether the noble lord had Jamaica. With respect to Prussia, he asked what right in a state of sufficing not arising from any partial deacquiesced in the course pursued by the Attorney-Gens. had she to ask us to abandon the fundamental law of our pression in that business, but from circumstances that commerce, or what had she given us in exchange for have been normal to the employment in which they such a sacrifice? America had doubtless good reasons were engaged, then he considered he made out a case for urging us to a course by which she would profit, which was deserving the serious consideration of the The petition from Jamaica was of a doubtful character, legislature. The number of journeymen bakers in and could not be taken as the desire of our colonies. London, Wes:minster, and Middlesex, amounted to ration of the inconveniences of the existing Navigation | that owing to the excessive duration of labour, especially laws, but he was decidedly averse to the demolition of the night work, they were deprived of the enjoyment the fundamental principle of those laws, and no effort on of ordinary rest, and had no time for recreation or deby the noble lord, referred to the instructions given by his part should be wanting in endenvouring to prevent mestic comfort; their labours extended to twenty hours out of twenty-four in heated and unwholesome atmo-Mr LABOUCHERE admitted that the resolution moved sphere, which destroyed health, and rendered them old by Mr Herries fairly reised the issue whother we should | men when they ought to be in the prime of life. They widely depart from the principle hitherto regarded as therefore prayed for inquiry, with a view to the redress the fundamental principle of the Navigation Laws, or of the grievances under which they laboured. The whether we should merely make some partial regulations master bakers had joined in the prayer of theze petito remove the inconveniences of those laws. He did not | tions, and had stated that the work, as now carried on. deny that he proposed to introduce a great innovation, | was of no benefit to them, while it was injurious to the

Sir G. GREY said he was sure there was no indisposimenopoly, with the restrictions that secure to us the tion on the part of the house to listen to the complaints long voyage trade, and with the restrictions that secure and grievances of the working classes, and to apply a to us the European carrying trade. The right hon, gen. | remedy if the case was of such a nature as to admit of tleman insisted that our naval power would not be im- practical legislation with respect to it. He regretted. paired by the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and however, that he felt compelled to oppose the motion of urged the house, with the least possible delay, to come his noble friend on this ground, that the evils complained to a decision on the question, advising them to reject Mr | ef were not in his opinion, succeptible of any legislative remedy, and he was confirmed in that opinion by the fact that neither his noble friend nor the honourable and gallant member had suggested any. He had stated Mr Herries's motion was supported by Mr Alderman that as his opinion two months ago, when his noble THOMPSON, Mr H. BAILLIE, and Mr J. Scott, and was friend and the hon, member for Finabury accompanied a opposed by Dr Bowning, Mr Wilson, and Mr Daummond, deputation of bakers to him. He suggested that the who at the same time made one of the most telling | evils complained of afforded matter rather of sanitary speeches against the ministerial measure, as the following regulation than legislative interference. He would object to the motion, also, on the ground that to grant a Mr II, DRUMM AND said he wished to state his opinions | committee would imply an opinion that some legiclative present occasion. In the first place, he owned he was sing a delusion on the jurneymen bakers, seeing that astonished that it should be proposed by the government any legislative remedy to remove the grievances alleged by one fell swoop to carry off all the code of laws relating was impossible. If they granted this committee, then

> Mr STAFFORD did not think the arguments of the classes out of doors that their interests were properly attended to within it. Although they might not be able to

> Mr Laboucheke said he would not yield to the hon. they would only be practising a defusion upon them if

Mr M. Milnes thought that the very fact of intelligent

Lord INGESTRE said he was no follower of Louis Blanc,

for it. Mr Duncan supported the motion,

Cantain Pecuell said that thirteen years ago, he ha

days. On the same principles on which he then acted he should support the motion now before them. Colonel Thempson said, he felt in a sort of dilemma respecting such a metion as this, but the principle he that how, gentleman appeared to have come prematurely respecting such a motion as this, part to kept. prepared with his brief. If any cause could be shown always socied on was, that engagements must be kept. In he intercourse with the working classes he had for objecting to that hon baronet's being on the comin no intercourse with the most of results were to be exaiways told them that he good results with they desired self, for, by his mode of addressing himself to the subpect a from monous of this state, see the should jeet that night, he clearly marked the temper in which he each inquiries they were entitled to them. He should jeet that, night, he clearly marked the temper in which he

actor that principle on this occasion. Lerd R. Grosvenor replied, and expressed a hope that, totwithstanding the unfortunate opposition of the government, he should still have a majority. The nouse divided-

For the motion 55**--12** Against it ... 55-12
Ecclesiastical Courts — Mr Bouverie brought for ware his motion relative to the reformation of the Eccle slassical Courts, moving resolutions to the effect that their continued existence was injurious to the subject, and a soundal to the judicial system of the country. by the hosourable gentleman, and only opposed the motion on the ground of the impossibility of discussing a bill wair's had been already prepared on the subject by

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS .- Dr Bowning than moved a series of resolutions, to the effect that the whole amount of the axes, and of the various other sources of income for the public account, should, in the first instance, be either; aid into, or accounted for, to the Exchequer; that Erch arer, without the previous authority of Parliament that no department of expenditure should be permite : to appropriate to the public service any other sums than those sanctioned by previous votes of Parlisurent, and that all receipts from sales of storcs, or other sources, should be paid into the Exchequer. Tre SANCELLOE of the Excheques agreed with man of the articiples laid down by Dr Bowring, but dissented from the et of the practical conclusions which he was incline of draw from them. The present mode of keeping the accounts was sanctioned by long practice, and although some improvements might be effected in it, he was not prepared to sanction such sweeping changes as were proposed by the hon, and learned

gentieman. Afrer samo discussion, D. Bewaing consented to withdraw all the resolutions but the best one, which he regarded as of such importane that he would take the sense of the house upon publi a count, be either paid into, or accounted for, to

The CHARCELLOR of the Exchaques, on the refusal of Dr bouring to withdraw all his resolutions, moved the previous question. The house divided, and the numbers were-

For the question being put ... Ageiost is 54 Majority for ... -1
The resolution was then put, and the numbers For the resolution ... 51 Against it •••

Mejority for ... __5
result of both of these divisions against the ry were received with loud cheers.

HAL LAND COMPANY .- Mr O'Connor said that bt hon, haronet the Secretary for the Home De. parts: pr kad given notice of his intention to call upon the more to make an alteration in the constitution of the National Land Company Committee, as originally wish do substitute the names of Mr Hayter, Mr Wortley, - d Hr Heywood, for those of Mr Langston, Mr Mez and Mr Devereux. Although he had no great (Hear, hear.) for members of the legal profession acting on comright bon, beronet was particularly anxious to the appointment of Hr Heywood. ir Heywood on the committee, why not find room He (Mr O'Connor) had no objection to leave out . heronet the member for Marylebone. (A langb.) So : GREY said, he had no personal objection to any comes proposed by the honourable member, and rations which he (Sir G. Grey) had suggested aly with the view of making the commistee more bill. If the honourable member had taken the course of communicating with him, previous to ig his proposed list, the constitution of the comcould have been arranged without any difficulty, an subject. Mr Heywood was proposed by him as with a part of the country much interested in the hon. men r's scheme, for the operatives of Laucashire had been insited to take shares in the Company, and many

of them had paid their £4 for that purpose. S . B. HALL said that although he was the person who first a eposed that the scheme of the honourable member for Nothingham should be subjected to a searching inquire the honourable member now said that he had rate root have him for a member of the committee But he would serve on the committee, for he was determired to sift the scheme to the bottom. It was right that the public should know how the honourable member had proposed to constitute the committee which was to investigate a subject of considerable legal deficulty, Setting saide the honourable member, who would, of course, be chairman, there would remain fourteen members and of those seven had never sat in that house before, (Hear, hear.) The honourable member had start o in that house, that when he was at the bar he this bill, and in so doing, contended that the constituhad more practice than any one else.

schime. Was that a fair proceeding on the part of so enacted solely and avowedly for the purpose of excluding eminent a practitioner? (Hear.) The honourable mem. Roman Catholics at a critical period, when it was feared ber proposed to have on the committee only two gentle-med who were connected with the agricultural interest the Pretender. He did not believe that on religious namely, Mr Scholefield and Mr S. Crawford.

Sir B. HALL, as regarded Scotland, this scheme, he believed, was attempted to be connected with that country; there was one Scotch member on the committee, while there were six who were connected with Ireland, Such had been the constitution of this committee. He was 2.5-t thankful to his right hon, friend (Sir G. Grey) for their gon the part of the government not interfered further with the nomination of this committee. He (Sir B. Hall) might have taken the sense of the house whether a committee ought not to be appointed, and, in that case, he might have nominated the committee himself, subject to the approval of the house. But he was desirous that the nemination of the committee should rest in the bands of the bon, and learned gentleman, He wished that hon, and learned gentleman to appoint his own jary to earry out his scheme. His right hon. friend had cominated three members in the piece of three laters. gentlemen who would not have been able to attend; with thet exception the committee would be of the hon and lenined gentleman's own nomination; twelve being directly nominated by him, and three by the Secretary of Size for the Home Department. As regarded the desire of the ben, and learned gentleman that he (Sir B. Hall) should not be on the committee, he could assure the bon. an ilearned gentleman, that in his position as a member of a great metropolitau district he had quite enough on his hands without attending to the schemes of the hon. and learned gentleman. If it should be the pleasure o the house that he should not be a member he should be thankiel; but if, on the contrary, it was the desire of the house that he should be on the committee, he certainly would discharge his duty on it to the best of his progress was reported, in order that the bill might be at lity, and see whether it was advisable or unadvisable | reprinted. that the scheme should continue. The case of the hon. and learned gentleman was this, -he had put forth a scheme for which a new law was required to make it so some which was not sanctioned by the law, all the parties who were involved in that toneme had their remeds against the person who so put it forward. The hon, and learned gentleman, therefore, stood in that pomitton, and overy one of these parties—being upwards of 100,000 persent-bad their legal remedy against the hon. and learned gentleman. No one could be surprised that, under such circumstances, the hen, and learned gentheman should endeavour to take some steps to protect himself. The registration of the scheme had been promitta, but that promise had never been carried into effect.

Hr F. O'CORNER: £800. Sir B Hall, well, £390, for the purpose of registering the company, but up to this time that had not been done; it had only been provisionally registered. Sir G. Garr explained that he had objected to the name of Mr Langeton only because he understood that that goatleman did not wish to serve on the committee. The name of the hon, member for Oxfordshire was on the committee; he considered that hon, gentleman to be a very valuable member (hear, hear), but he thought in the ferencon. that the name of the hon, member for the city of Oxford (Mr W. P. Wood) should also be added.

Nottinglism that he had procured a stamp of the value

In F. O'CONNOR said, that with regard to the com-Flain: of the right hon. baronet of his (Mr. O'Conner's) not having given him notice of the names he intended to propose, he believed the usual course was for the propose, he believed the usual course was for the person prophing the appointment of a committee also to no minate the committee, and then, when the names to course, the worthy judges took the same side, and refused to allow of any delay. Other witnot having given him notice of the names he intended to propose, he believed the usual course was for the

had the satisfaction to put upon the statute-books and many member of the government. That messure to relieve the bakers from labour upon Sunthe house again under any circumstances. As to what had fallen from the hon, baronet the member for Marylebone, urged to the nomination of young members, he (Mr F. O'Connor) confessed that he would much rather dispense with the services of the old musty prejudices of those gentlemen who were in the habit of serving on committees. (Laughter.) Objection had also been High Holborn. those gentlem:n who were in the habit of serving on made to the number of agricultural members nominated on the committee, but it should be known that the mem-

bers of the National Land Association were not confined to the manufacturing districts; they were spread over all the country. The feasibility and practicability of Regiond several pieces never before published in the scheme were what he required to have ascertained, Sir . GEET concurred in the general views expressed and that was the reason why he wished to have practical agriculturalists on the committee A plan of exactly the same description and been highly eulegized by Lord the same description had been highly eulegized by Lord May be had. complete, in two volumes, handsomely bound, 12s. The first volume has a medallion likeness the hon, baronet that if he should be on the committee of the author, and the second, a full length portrait, as the Attorney-General during the present session, and the second, a full length portrait, as the would be brought in early in the next; he there-which would be brought in early in the next; he therefore would move the previous question. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to without a discussion the amendment was agreed to without a serief of with the result. With regard to the result with the result. satisfied with the result. With regard to the registration of this company, he went in that direction as far as he could until he found that if he proceeded further it would be ruinous, and then he determined to appeal to parliament. But the registration would have been completed, but for a doubt entertained by Mr Tidd Pratt, in either paid into, or accounted to the published to stop consequence of a construction which had been put upon two vols. price 5s., published at 9s. any pertion of its gross receipts in their progress to the certain words by Mr Justice Wightman different from a former construction which had been put upon words

ejusdem generis. The ATTOENEY GENERAL .- No. no! Mr F. O'Connon would challenge the Attorney General

o disprove his statement. The ATTORNET GENERAL said, that he refused to allow bound. the Company to be registered, because, in his opinion, the scheme was not legal, (Hear, hear,) Mr F. O'CORNOR said, the directors went before Mr

Tidd Pratt, and this was the first time he had he that the Attorney-General was in the way of the regis tration being completed. The Company, as he hadber tale, &c.

W. Dugdale, 16, Holywell-street, Strand. all knew, the deed of the Company was the thing to be registered. Now, the object which he had in view. arising out of the course which he took in that house, was to lay the foundation for doing those things in on Sunday, June 4th. That this such a manner as to save expense to the subscribers. bous council be the effectual guardian of the revenues by avoiding the cost of stamp duties. With reference of the state unless the whole amount of the taxes, and to the composition of the committee, he could only of the caste unless the whole amount of the taxes, and to the composition of the committee, he could only Cooden and Feargus O'Connor—which best deserves the of vs. to other conrect of income, received for the express the strong regret which he felt that any one people's support.' Discussion after each lecture. of his jarous should have been so very captions as he had found the honourable baronet the member for Marylebone. If the right honourable baronet the Home Secretary, wished that the honourable member for Mar; lebone should belong to the committee, and that Mr Langston was not willing to serve, then he should accede to the wishes of the right honourable baronet; but he hoped that the honourable baronet, the member for Maryletone, would go into the committee unbiassed, and that he would, while he sat in judgment on the scheme, endeavour to lay aside such feelings as he had that night thought proper to express. It was only necessary for him to add that he wished for the most communication, London.

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the cause, and for which of the parties he was concerned—he was a relative of the defendants, and was employed by the plaintiff—so he replied. 'My lord, I am employed for the plaintiff, and CONCARNED for the defendant. (Great laughter.) Now he (Mr O'Connor)

Address (post-paid) to the Directors of the National defendant. (Great laughter.) Now he (Mr O'Connor) proposal by him (Mr O'Connor.) The right hon, baronet thought that that would turn out to be the position in which the hosourable baronet stood, as the compilments paid to the honourable gentleman's right honourable friend (Sir George Grey) were very samplelous. End and the Moat Estates. I have commenced as honourable friend (Sir George Grey) were very suspicious.

Sir G. GREY said, that his wish was to make as slight min -, he would not object to the substitution of the an alteration as possible in the constitution of the com-name of Mr Wortly and Mr Hayter for those of Mr mittee. As there seemed to be some doubt as to whether Mean or and Mr Devereux : but he wished Mr Langston Mr Langston was willing to serve or not, he should take to be settined on the committee, because his acquaint- care to communicate with that hon, gentleman, and if ance with agricultural matters would prove useful there. he could not serve, then there could be no objection to

The nomination of the committee, as proposed, was by excluding someother member than Mr Ling- then agreed to, and the remaining orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at halfpast one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF

Mr Law moved, as an amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two parts. His object was to separate that portion which referred to the removal of penalties indicted by old removal of penalties indicted by old referred to the removal of penalties indicted by old referred to the removal of penalties indicted by old referred to the removal of penalties indicted by old desired was to have a suil and searching inquiry | statutes from the part which was designed to remove the | and most elegant style of fashion. Every particular part explained; method of increasing and diminishing the passed. He thought it right that, as the two principles were entirely different, opportunity should be given to the house to decide on them as distinctive question.

After some discussion, the house divided and the an more of the committee, because he was connected passed. He thought it right that, as the two principles After some discussion the house divided, and the

For the amendment ... 142 129 Majority for ... The house then went into committee; but the proceedngs were so very confused and irregular that when six c'clock came no progress had been made in the considera

tion of the bill. The CHAIRMAN then quitted the chair and the house

(From our Third Edition of last week.) THURSDAY, Mar 25, 1848 HOUSE OF LORDS -JEWS DISABILITIES BILL -

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE moved the second reading of tion excluded no man from perticipation in the regulagrounds they were bound to exclude Jews, nor did he Mr O'Connon said, Sir & Strickland and Mr George | consider persons of the Jewish persuasion unfit to have voice in the legislature.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE opposed the bill.

Viscount Canning supported the bill, and the Archshop of Canterbust and Earl Winchelsea briefly declared their intention of giving it opposition.

The Duke of Argue supported the second reading of the bill, as did also the Bishop of St DAVID's,

The Bishop of Oxford opposed the bill, on the ground that the Jews were a separate nation, and that they verged on infidelity.
The Earl of St GERMANS said no reason was adduced, nor did he know any reason why the Jews should not enjoy civil rights in their full extent, and he believed that if they were admitted to seats in the

legislature they would become useful and proper legis-Lord STARLEY based his opposition on religious grounds. He could not consent to place Jews on the same focting as Caristians.

Lord BROUGHAM supported the bill. The Marquis of Lansdowne replied, after which the house divided on the question, that the bill be read a second time, when there appeared-

Contents :- Present 96 Proxies 38-163 Majority against the government.......35 The Commons were occupied the entire night in committee on the Public Health Bill. Eventually

FRIDAY, MAY 26th. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Bishop of Oxford pre. tion, in a speech which lasted upwards of an hour

HOUSE OF COMMONS -The house went into a unjust in the extreme, and unfair in principle, as it

Secretary of the Admiralty took several votes on ac- public opinion; we therefore pledge ourselves to

In July last, the hon, and learned gentlemen stated at | gards the metropolis.

Bradford.—The West Riding delegate meeting niary means possible. will be held in Butterworth's building, Bradford, on Sunday, June 4th. All the local lecturers in the Scotia Fields on Sunday morning next, at ten West Riding are invited to attend, and those places having meetings for that day, are requested to Shaw, May, Payne, and others.

Shaw, May, Payne, and others.

Easington-Lane .- A meeting of the members of Bonner's Fields. Chair to be taken at five o'clock. the National Charter Association and Land Company will be held at Mr J. Hunter's, Brick-garth, Shaw, May, and others. to elect class-leaders and officers, according to the new Plan of Organisation, whon a capy of local

rules will be presented to each officer.

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'Physical force as a means of obtaining political right. R CHARLES SOUTHWELL will lecture on the above subject, in the Hall of Science, City-road And on Sunday, June 11th-Subject: 'The trial and sentence of John Mitchel.' On Sunday, the 18th, the subject will be, 'Richard Admission, Twopence.

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GOOD FIT WARRANTED at the Great Western A GOOD FIT WARRANTED at the Great Western Emporium, 1 and 2, Oxford street. Ubsdell and Co are now making to order a Suit of beautiful Superfine the vile O'Connell? Why has "the descen-

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cisely.

A MONSTER MEETING Was held in Nova-Scotia Fields, on Sunday morn-

ing last, which was ably addressed by Messrs Sharp, May, Shaw and Payne. Another monster meeting was held in Bishop Bonner's Fields, Mr Mander May in the chair. Mr Alexander Sharp moved the following resolu-

served a Bill, which was read a first time, to prevent and a half :- That this meeting sympathises with Committee of Supply, when, after some discussion, the is calculated to destroy the free expression of

Another monster meeting will be held in Novao'clock, and will be addressed by Messrs Sharp, Another monster meeting will be held in Bishon

JUST PUBLISHED, NO. XVIII. OF "THE LABOURER,"

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MITCHEL'S WIFE.

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STAR' for Saturday next, the 10th of June, shall be appropriated to the wife of John Mitchel, and will be accompanied with a suitable the "Nation" has truly said—"The panel was address from the English Chartists to that first packed by deliberate design, and then diers to keep down a justly dissatisfied people, is a costly folly which the state of the their contribution, which the proprietor will tender in their name.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

> IMMOLATION OF THE PATRIOT, JOHN MITCHEL.

more struck down to the dust in the person of her noblest son. John Mitchel is at this moworst outcasts of society.

What has been John Mitchel's crime? The crime" of loving his country, and struggling for the rights of the oppressed millions. He is not the first Irishman who has devoted himsolicitor, who when Lord Clare was Chancellor, dis-turbed the court. His lordship asked him if he was in vices of Ireland's (anti)-social system, and manfully contended for the rights of the labourers and the sons of the soil-their social as well as their political rights. The cry of "Ireland for the Irish" was not raised by John Mitchel in the hollow and juggling sense have his goods and luggage fetched any day in the week, it was employed by Daniel O'Connell. The founder of the United Irishman desired that every industrious Irishman should have a land ought to be possessed of. The martyr desired that, not only should his countrymen walk their native land free from English ty-FASHIONS for 1848, by Mesers BENJAMIN READ | ranny, but also from local aristocratical oppres-HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Oxford-street, bill,

Mr Law moved, as an amendment, that it be an in
Mr Law moved, as an amendment, that it be an in-

Therefore, John Mitchel has been sacrificed. The Irish aristocrats and the English aristocrats, who hold and possess the richest tracts of Ireland's soil by the brigand's right -conquest-hounded on the English government to destroy him. Secretly leagued, too, with these were the sham patriots who, for a figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting his noble-hearted wife and children — that complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can same O'Connell did his best to bring about the be accomplished in an incredibly short time. atrocity which he now affects to deplore! Can it be true that Smith O'Brien has played a part had were practice than any one else.

Note of Connors.—Of my years. (A laugh.)

Sor B. Hall.—Not verticles, the honograble member had studiously avoided putting on the committee a single member of the legal profession to cross-examine that with substants and the legal profession to possession of the legal profession to possession to possession to possession of the state of the outhy which formed the only barrier against a lew with states fair proceeding on the part of solution and the purpose of excluding that some of those who were supposed to be others, freedom of the purpose of excluding that some of the substant and the regula. In the case of the Irish Poor Law, the speci-fleath for dath of Brien Boru" studiously kept himself and the first poor Law, the speci-fleath for the substant and the their gentle nerves—that, in broad fact, he pletely violated within the last few days. deserved what he got, and that a troublesome

We admit that John Mitchel did violate the kicked-out King of the Barricades, Gagging Act, and was, therefore, according to Parliament-made law, guilty of "Felony." But, then, his "guilt," so called, was virtue; The Society also grants Policies to parties proceeding to, or residing in India, at lower rates than any other Office, the Premiums on which may be payable either in London or at the Society's Office in Calcutta.

Anuaties of all kinds, as well as Endowments for Convict John Mitchel was to convict Ireland, Felon, but to the civic crown of the Patriot. Heywood.—A quarterly meeting of the members of Parliament, Attorney-General's accusations, themselves with holding a meeting on Clerken- The rejection of the Jewish Disabilities Bill of this branch of the National Land Company will Judge's charges, or oath-swearing mummeries, take place on Sunday, June 4th, at one o'clock pre- | should have induced us to have agreed to any

other verdict than that of acquittal. the wrong.

And such would have been the result of the to pack the Jury with partisan-enemies of the Mitchel. accused patriot.

The General Jurors Book of the city of

Mr Wheeler, the Sheriff's Deputy, to prove the overpowered by the military. and refused to allow of any delay. Other wit- demonstrated:

nesses could, however, have been found, for they had volunteered to prove the packing of the panel, but the court refused to receive their evidence!

jury of twelve came to be struck. It appears Europe, that when the names on the panel are called, without assigning any cause. On the arraign- as the real traitors. ment of Mr Mitchel, seventy-five of the 150 answered to their names, and of these there were sixteen Catholics, the whole number of "further reform," are as ready as ever to take whom were set aside by the Crown Solicitor! up bludgeons on the order of the aristocracy The whole of the profit of the 'Northern Not a single Carholic was permitted to be on the against the people. jury, and every Protestant suspected of holding liberal political sentiments was also excluded. The Crown set aside thirty-nine persons. As more kicks than halfpence."

The precious twelve, selected to do the Exchequer by no means admits of. dirty work of the vilest abortion of a government that ever insulted England and outraged Ireland, prove, by their very names, their partisanship against Ireland. We believe some of them are Englishmen by birth, and nearly the whole are English in name. Adventurers, or the descendants of adventurers in Ireland, beautiful estate, five cottages, with four shandened England but they can regard be abandoned England, but they can regard Ire land only as a field of prey. Of course, the road from Lincoln to Grantham; and mere expectation of a mess of Castle pottage is seven cottages, with five acres attached to sufficient to induce patriots () to vote, or what was sauce for the each, also with a high road frontage; toge- give verdicts in any way desired by the op- nice sauce for the gander! pressors of Ireland.

victory over John Mitchel.

crushed by PACKED JURIES, PARTI- fire! Verily, "there is no peace for the SAN JUDGES, AND PERJURED SHE- wicked." RIFFS. His enemies have sentenced him to fourteen years' misery, but he has sentenced them to ETERNAL INFAMY.

We have given a full report of this ever memorable trial, and we beg our readers to treasure The patriot has fallen. The first victim up every word thereof. The speech of John under the Gagging Bill has been immolated at Mitchel should be printed in letters of gold, the altar of British despotism. Ireland is once and be the first lesson every true democrat should teach his children. "I have acted," said the patriot, "all through this business. ment loaded with chains, and subjected to every from the first, under a strong sense of duty. I pain and penalty prescribed by the law for the do not repent anything I have done, and I only commenced. THE ROMAN WHO SAW HIS HAND BURNING TO ASHES BEFORE THE TYRANT, PROMISED THAT THREE HUN-DRED SHOULD FOLLOW OUT HIS ENTER-PRISE. CAN I NOT PROMISE (looking at his friends who surrounded the dock) FOR ONE, FOR TWO, FOR THREE-AY, FOR HUNDREDS?" Alas! that in these degenerate days, "immense cheering" should be the only response, while such a man is dragged by villaingaolers to chains, and worse than death!

> "O! for the swords of the olden time! O! for the men who bore them! When, arm'd for right, they stood sublime. And tyrants crouch'd before them!"

Holmes has deserved well of his country.

OUR GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION. "THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW

DEMONSTRATED."

that some of those who were supposed to be others, freedom of the press—the privilege of mal-administration of the law by the friends of Mr Mitchel have, since the trial, publicly meeting for the discussion of griev- under officials of the Whigs, who have beenj" blandly insinuating that they repudiated ances, and the bearing arms for self-defence. lorded it over all the local administrators his doctrines—that he was too 'go a-head' for All these vaunted privileges have been com- in a most approved Bashaw fashion. Whe-

had we been on the Jury, not ten thousand Acts obeyed this order, and on Tuesday eve contented a good action.

To Lord John Russell.—That the people do demand the Charter.

To the Times.—That Chartism is not dead but is alive and stronger than ever; and that The packing system was completed when the it (the aforesaid Times) is the leading liar of

To the People of Ireland .- That the work. the accused is allowed to set aside twenty, but ing men of England are the staunch friends no more, whereas the counsel for the Crown of their Irish brethren; and that they regard are allowed to set aside as many as they please, MITCHEL as a patriot, and his persecutors

To the Working Men of England .- That the shopocracy, who crave their assistance for To the "Specials."-That they have a good

chance of getting "monkey's allowance; To the Government.—That playing at sol-

"Suppression is a game

Which, were Lord Johnny wise, Whigs would not play at."

There is no maxim that we wish to teach the people which we cannot find in the Whig textbook, for instance—that these violations of the constitution are expensive experiments, and as to the Chartists :-

RUIN THEM WITH EXPENSES! What was sauce for the goose will be very

ressors of Ireland.

"We have put down Chartism," said the
Times, three weeks ago, and new, behold solsympathetic appeals for Italian and Polish diers under arms all night-the poor old penpatriots, tried and condemned by the Austrian | sioners forced to "march, march again"-the and Russian myrmidons of Metternich and valiant knights of the broomstick torn from Nicholas. Precisely the same policy has the arms of their distracted better-halves-the enabled the British Government to obtain a police "as busy as the devil in a gale of wind" -and the magistrates sitting up all night to Bravely and truly did the "convicted" pa. prevent-by the help of Mr Braidwood's britriot proclaim in open court that he had been gade—the Chartists setting the Thames on

DOWNFALL OF FINALITY.

On Thursday evening, Lord John Russell announced a Bill for the Repeal of the Ratepaying Clauses of the Reform Bill!

" Work a little lenger !"

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Ministers have suffered a succession of defeats. The Lords have thrown out the Jewish believe that the course which I have opened is Disabilities Bill by a majority of thirty-five, and, in spite of the opposition of the Government, have appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Poor Law-an inquiry which, when asked for in the House of Commons by seven-eighths of the Irish Members, was successfully resisted by the Ministry. The Commons have caught the infection, and on Tuesday night beat the Government in two divisions, on a motion of Dr Bowring for an improvement in the mode of keeping the Public Accounts, by which the real sum extracted from the pockets of the people annually, might be shown. At present, some seven millions a-year are collected, which never find their We must not omit a passing tribute to Mr | way, either into the Exchequer or the Na. Holmes, Mr Mitchel's counsel. This gentle- tional Balance Sheet, being absorbed by the man, the father of the Irish Bar, is, we are in- collectors of the taxes, and applied by them to formed, eighty-seven years of age; a man who, their own support, without passing through according to the Morning Post, is "much esteemed for the qualities both of his head and quer resisted the motion in a long but utterly share in the blessings, which by Nature's boun- his heart." He boldly declared his participa- unintelligible speech. "Your queer no meanteousness and the virtues of her children, Ire- tion in the sentiments for which his client had ing puzzles more than wit," says the poet, and been condemned, and dared the vile Whigs to most certainly we found the attempt to extract do their worst with their Gagging Bill. Mr a meaning from a single sentence of that speech, was a labour as vain as to extract sun-One word more. Until John Mitchel is re- beams from cucumbers. Only two distinct stored a freeman to his freed country, his ideas remained at its close. First, that the heroic wife and helpless children must have motion was to be opposed. Second, profound the protection, not merely of the Irish people, wonder that such an addle-headed, gabbling countrymen from the grinding tyranny of the but also of every Englishman who, abhorring nincompoop should be a Cabinet Minister, robbers of the soil and the plunderers of injustice though perpetrated in his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, consecountry's name, shares Mitchel's sentiments, quently, the levier and the spender of the and, therefore, hates Mitchel's persecutors, taxes of this great country. Truly, it is a The announcement over this article will show lucky thing to be brother-in-law to an Earl. that the proprietor of this journal has not for. That is the true receipt for having "greatness gotten that he is the countryman of the expa- thrust upon" you. But the spectacle, somehow, does excite uneasy sensations, and we In the name of the masses of England, we cannot help thinking of the future fate of an 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, Is. each The whole sold by Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-officer, orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits performed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys' figures. Foremen provided.—Instructions in outling time past, nave made a trade of agitation, described agitation, the English privileged orders upon Ireland. On behalf of the millions of Great Britain, we have the previous question, in which the majority proclaim that the name of Ireland's banished spinished son.—

"Shall be of the English privileged orders upon Ireland. On behalf of the millions of Great Britain, we the previous question, in which the majority against Ministers was one; and then on the first of Dr Bowring's resolutions, when it was increased to five. Members, by their cheers, sympathy over the fallen, fettered patriot, and this provided.—Instructions in outling figures. Foremen provided.—Instructions in outling figures. repudiate the infamous crimes perpetrated by empire whose destinies are entrusted to such had a will of their own, and seemed as frisky as a dog when it has first got the collar off. Like the said dog, however, ithey are quite ready to be chained to the Whig kennel

In the case of the Irish Poor Law, the specither it may not, as one of the consequences, Freedom of the Press .- The "United Irish- eventuate in changes of the law, which will ally had been satisfactorily disposed of? "For man" has been suppressed by brute force. The make it even more unfavourable to the poor the honour of Irishmen we hope this is not tyrannical suppression of the "United Irish- and destitute than it is now, is another questrue. The prosecutors, judges, and jurors of man' far exceeds the worst of the acts for tion. But there can be little doubt of one Edward Lee, Esq. | Major Willock, K.L.S. | poor Mitchel would be regarded as honest and throng of the acts for BONUS. | Major Willock, K.L.S. | poor Mitchel would be regarded as honest and throng of France; and even excels in villany throng of the profit scale in 1845. The next valuation will be in January, 1852. | Was admit that Lahn Mitchel did violate the land with the lackest deeds of that prince of Whigs. the land throng of the acts for which Charles the Tenth was expelled from the fact, that this precious spawn of Whig legislation is thoroughly detested, both by those who have to pay the research of the acts for fact, that this precious spawn of Whig legislation is thoroughly detested, both by those who have to pay the research of the acts for fact, that this precious spawn of Whig legislation is thoroughly detested, both by those who have to pay the research of the acts for fact, that this precious spawn of Whigh legislation is thoroughly detested, both by those who have to pay the research of the acts for fact, that this precious spawn of Whigh legislation is thoroughly detested, both by those who have to pay the research of the acts for fact, that this precious spawn of Whigh legislation is thoroughly detested, both by those who have to pay the research of the acts for light legislation is the profit and the profit acts and the profit and t tunately have to be supported by them. It is Freedom of Meeting.—Some ten days ago a capital specimen of the folly of attempting Lord John Russell declared that the people to govern a nation by foreign legislation, and were satisfied, and did not want further reform. foreign officials; and, as Lord Stuart de Decies his crime entitled him not to the fetters of the On Monday eve last, a vast multitude peaceably said, "It has, in conjunction with the refusal of paraded the streets of London; their shouts inquiry at the early period of the Session, made for the "Charter" and "Mitchel," testified more converts to Repeal than any single cause tutably guilty he was not morally guilty. To that they did want further reform, and were that can be named." It is a great blessing that convict John Mitchel was to convict Ireland, by no means satisfied with the proceedings in Whig measures are found to be useful in any and acquit and justify Ireland's oppressors. Dublin. The next day a police order was way, and that sometimes without knowing or England is our native land, but we declare that issued forbidding processions. The people intending it, they fall into the mistake of doing

well Green. The following day out came another is an event of more importance in itself than edict forbidding meetings, and on Wednesday either of the preceding subjects, and taken in eve, police, "specials," pensioners, and cavalry connexion with them, proves how slender the Laws that are violations of justice ought to were employed to wound and maim the people, hold of the present ministry is upon the reins be trampled upon by every man who has the and disperse the meeting by force. The same of Government. They sit on the Treasury opportunity of testifying for the right against day enormous bodies of police, "specials," and Bench, as we have very often said, merely soldiers—horse and foot—were employed at because there are no other parties pre-Manchester to prevent the people assembling pared to take their places; and rule England trial, had not the Government taken good care to express their sympathy for the patriot not on account of their own strength, but in consequence of the absence of union The right to bear Arms.—This, besides being and determination on the part of their We must explain the organised fraud which a "Constitutional privilege," is said to be opponents. We have throughout been favour-Iegel. Now, although not learned in the law, he (Sir B. Hall) believed that if any person put forward a supposed privilege is practically an illusion.

We must explain the organised radu which a "Constitutional privilege, is said to be opponents. We have throughout been favour-and put forward a supposed privilege is practically an illusion."

We must explain the organised radu which a "Constitutional privilege, is said to be opponents. We have throughout been favour-and the part of the government, to be law, he (Sir patriotic man, on the part of the government, to be law.) supposed privilege is practically an illusion. out, and have consistently advocated it upon As long as the people are allowed to have guns the broad principle of religious equality, and Dublin is said to contain about four thousand or pikes they are not permitted to learn the the right of every man to all the privileges of public opinion; we therefore piedge ourselves to privileges of six hundred names, of which three thousand use of either, under pain of Transportation, as a citizen, so long as he performed the duties of troy such injustice, emanating from an irresponsible are Roman Catholics, and sixteen hundred provided for in the Acts of Parliament respectation, as a citizen, so long as ne performed the duties of troy such injustice, emanating from an irresponsible are Roman Catholics, and sixteen hundred provided for in the Acts of Parliament respectation, as a citizen, so long as ne performed the duties of troy such injustice, emanating from an irresponsible are Roman Catholics, and sixteen hundred provided for in the Acts of Parliament respectation, as a citizen, so long as ne performed the duties of the Acts of Parliament respectation. We repudiate all civil disability and drilling the Acts of Parliament respectation, as a citizen, so long as ne performed the duties of the Acts of Parliament respectation. (Ireland) was read a second time.

The Elections and Polling Places (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on by an Irish Confederate, and carried by a unaniout of which sre chosen Juries of twelve, to try good pleasure of the magistracy. The accounts Ministry gives us pleasure rather than other-Monday week.

Mr Hindley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to Sunday trading, as far relating to Sunday trading to Sunday trading trading trading to Sunday trading organisation, at the Royal Oak, Turville-street, present Roman Catholics, justice requires that Ferrand, who, heretofore, professed to be "the City of London, solely to the implied if not Bethnal Green. The meeting was glad to find a of the 150 there should be something like 100 poor man's friend," busying himself in robbing direct understanding, that he would, as Prime Bolton.—The monthly meeting of this branch will perfect reconciliation between Mr O'Connor, the Catholics; but the Sheriff, in making up his working men—according to law—of their Minister, exert his utmost influence to carry Boltos.—The monthly meeting of this branch will perfect reconciliation between Mr O Connor, the Catholics; but and pledge themselves list, out of which he knew the Jury would be arms, and committing them to prison, for no this measure: to whatever cause its rejection may selected that would try Mr Mitchel, placed worse crime than that of imitating the be owing—whether to his own lukewarmness or thereon the names of 122 Protestants, and but "specials." It will be seen that these acts of his weakness as a minister—the result is equally insolent tyranny drove the people to resist- damaging to him; and we venture to predict Mr Mitchel's counsel desired to expose the ance. In the furious conflict that ensued, the that this is the last Parliament in which he Sheriff's infamous conduct, and summoned Mr bullying police and valiant "specials" came will sit as the representative for the City of Monahan, the Attorney-General's brother, and off second best; but of course the people were London. He and his party may try to get up Mr Wheeler, the Sheriff's Deputy, to prove the packing of the panel. But both these "gentle
The Supremacy of the Law demonstrated," is strength of the rejection of the bill, but the men" had left town! Mr Mitchel thereupon the title given to this affair by the base penny- people are not to be led off the true scent by so elect class-leaders and officers, according to the new Plan of Organisation, when a copy of local will be presented to each officer.

BANBURY.—Mr Bonton will deliver two lectures at Banbury.—Sharp, No. 31, George's-row, to one of the conspirators—shamelessly op-stitution, with all its privileges and guarantees.

The electors of the City have taken the mat-

ter up the man of their own choice into Parliament, whether he be Jew or Gentile; and it is the O'Connor and Mr Cobden.—In addition to resolumem, and it is somewhat curious that certain journals which, sew weeks ago, were the very essence of loyalty and attachment to our old and well institutions, are now putting menaces and threats to the Peers, and dealing in revoand initial insinuations, which had they been William Bedder.—We cannot recommend you to a indulged in by the Chartists would have elicited from these journals a paroxysm of the worst epithets the English language could Lords are labouring in their old vocation—that of helping on by their attempted obstruction of neighbor reforms demanded by the age. They help to show up in all their nakedness OLD 'STARS.'—Several friends who have sent STARS of April 24th, and June 5th, 1847, are requested to accept and deformity the abuses of our present representative system; and, in conjunction with other influences now at work, must at no distant date render the people's cause triumphant. dike over the obstinacy of hereditary legislators, and the more dangerous hostilities of professed Liberals.

The appointment of the Select Committee on the National Land Company gave occasion for the exhibition of spleen and hostility by Sir B. Hall, which was, to say the least of it, not only unseemly but very ill-timed. Although the business before it, on the paper, had occupied the house till nearly one o'clock. the member for Marylebone got up with a carriully prepared speech, in which he insipusted every kind of improper motive to Mr O'Connor, and showed that he meant to make his seat on the Committee the means of a desperate and determined opposition to the Land scheme. We have noticed the imitation of a fine gentleman, and would-be great man before. He is "nothing, if not critical." His only chance of showing of, is to be personal to a party or an individual. He possesses a wonderful erdowment of the old maid faculty, of collecting all the scandal about any particular affair he means to show off upon, and then, retailing it again in the House, after the most approved slip-slop fashion. The name of Sir B. Hall never was, and most probably never will be, heard of, in connexion with a measure of public utility, or of an affirmative character. He has not brains enough to devise or construct, and has merely sufficient to find fault with the plans of others. Mr O'Connor's reply was admirable, both in argument and temper, and evidently carried the House thoroughly with him. He did not leave a single point in the deliberate attack untouched or unreplied to; and such was the effect upon the House, that even M. J. O'Connell, who rose to deal in similar imputations, and who did so to some extent, not only modified his own tone. but was compelled to admit that Mr O'Connor's castigation of Sir B. Hall was a deserved one. For our own part, it is difficult to say whether the avowed and open hostility of Sir R. Hall, or the bland and elaborate courtesies of Sir G. Grey, with reference to this Land Company, are the most dangerous. Each of hem are aware that if the people get possesgon of the Land, they will thenceforth be iberated from the real serfdom of the present wstem. The starvation preserve maintained or the capitalists, for the purpose of pulling iown wages, would be speedily thinned by an extensive application of Mr O'Connor's plans, and that, of course, would the labourer to make more equal terms with his employer. This is the esult which the political economists, and the Mammon worshippers, will resist to the utmost if their power, and no means will be left intried to prevent its realisation. Some of he modes resorted to by them are as base and nfamous in themselves, as they are disgraceil to those who have recourse to them. They iretend that their sympathies are painfully xcited in behalf of the poor people who have mbarked their few pounds in this illegal Comlany, and throw out the most dastardly nsinuations—in manner, if not in words gainst Mr O'Connor; when the plain fact tares everybody in the face, that if the Com pany is not legal, and the subscriptions of the hareholders not properly protected and ecured, it is not Mr O'Connor's fault, but hat of the law, and of these pretended friends of the shareholders who will not allow Mr)'(onnor to have the law so amended, as to ive that protection and security. In fact, he law of this country, with reference to cluntary Joint-Stock Associations among the Norking Classes is, purposely, of the most lisgraceful description. It is part of that leep-rooted and far-stretching policy by which he Upper Classes have surrounded the prolucers of wealth with a continuous net-work f obstructions, to prevent them escaping from he slavery of competition. They are deternined that slavery shall be-as far as they can make it so-perpetual; and any measures thich appear subversive of it, are certain to ncounter the most determined hostility. We rust, however, that there are a sufficient numer of practical and honest men on the comnittee to test the scheme fairly and thoroughly and that the Report upon it will be of such a baracter as to leave the Legislature no ex-

Another specimen of the real hostility of or legislature to Labour, was afforded by the abate on Lord Robert Grosvenor's proposition or an inquiry into the hardships suffered by helabouring people who manufacture bread or the metropolis. They complain that they re obliged to labour during eighteen or twenty ours a day-that they can obtain neither donestic enjoyment, nor mental nor moral imrovement, and that such long confinement, in heated and unwholesome atmosphere, renders hem old in constitution before they arrive at he age which is generally considered the prime flife. Lord R. Grosvenor showed that it was opeless to expect any remedy for this state of hings, save by means of Parliamentary inparry, and the passing of an act which would be anding upon all parties. The competition mong the masters renders any voluntary efort wholly impracticable. Sir G. Grey replied sith the usual common-place assurances of empathy for the wretched condition of the akers, and then went on to deliver himself of he stereotyped phrases by which heartless bilitical economists justify the wholesale robery and murder of the producers of wealth uch grievances are not, according to Sir G. drey, within the reach of legislative remedy, and to grant an inquiry would only be to deude the poor creatures for whom he entertains o deep a sympathy! A fig for such sympathy, ind a fig for the legislature which cannot emedy such grievances. If our present legisature is so constructed that it can only five effect to the wishes of the rich, and is tterly powerless to promote the interests of he poor, toiling classes of society, the sooner hat it, and the pernicious dogmas on which tacts, are swept away, the better. "Brown read Joseph" delivered his ordinary homily pon the ignorance of the working classes repecting political economy. He, too, out of andness to them—poor, deluded, and belighted wretches that they are-cordially supjusted the refusal to grant inquiry or relief, hough he said he should have no objection to see lalf-a-dozen bakers as members in that house 10 state their grievances, and to hear the opisions of those opposed to them. Is not Joseph funny fellow? Only fancy journeymen besiers in the House under the present system. If the master required them so long in the bakehouse, they would have but a small allowance of time for legislation, we calculate. 2645 James The rejection of this application on the part 2536 Jarvis Shaw of one of the worst used bodies of men in the metropolis—a body whose slavery is not

use for not legalising it.

ter up very properly, and are determined to To Readers & Correspondents.

tions given elsewhere, we have received several lengthy communications, for which we have no room. Mr Mitchel.-The full report we have given of Mr Mitchel's trial has caused the omission of several com-J. G .- Mr O'Connor never had anything to do with Mr

Owen or his committee. publisher. Try Watson, Queen's-head passage, Paternoster-row. A POOR YOUNG LABOURER.-We are sorry we have no

For ourselves, we believe that the lir Cobden.—We have received letters from numerous correspondents, deprecatory of Mr Cobden's attack on Mr O'Connor, and the Chartists generally, for which we have no room. We may mention a challenge from Mr B. Robertson, of Plymouth, to meet Mr Cobden on the questions of Free Trade and Taxation.

> our thanks. Any further supply is not necessary.
>
> BENEVOLUS, expressing his disgust at the conduct of Cobden in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the postponement of Hume's metion, says, 'He believes Cobden's speech was premeditated for the purpose of Monckto disgusting the people, preventing any union of the Windy Nook .. middle and working classes, and so creating for the schemers an excuse for backing out, under the pretext of inadequate popular support.' Addressing Mr O'Connor, 'Benevolus' says:—'The dispraise of Cobden, and Butterly Co., is, to you, a crown of glory. I am not exactly a Dorking partisan of yours, but I am an approver of your principles, and an admirer of yourgenerous sentiments. My calling keeps me too deeply engaged in things of paramount consideration, to enable me to enter into the arena of active political life; but what must I think of your detractors? Verily, they shall have their reward. Their present chicanery is, doubtless, well recompensed, but the end is not yet. The time is, however, at hand-even at the door-when all deceitful workers will rue their want of moral principle.'-Chatham, May 27th, 1818.

K. Long wishes the speeches delivered in parliament by Messrs Wakley, G. Thompson, Osborne, and Fox, to be fully reported in the Northern Star. We should have no objection if with the property of the Northern Star. have no objection, if such a course could not exclude Chartist matter; but, as long as we are expected to report the proceedings of every Chartist locality and Minster Lovel. 0 Land branch, and occasionally gire pages of reports of the proceedings of Chartist delegate assemblies, we are afraid we cannot act upon W. L.'s suggestion. We have rather a difficult job to please folk. Recently we Blackburn Blackburn were abused, in the first instance, for not giving full Malton reports of the doings of a certain Assembly, where Keighle upon, we engaged a special reporter to give full reports. The full reports were still more offensive to our detractors, who signalised their last sitting by abuse, instead of thanks, for all the trouble we had been at to

. WALEDEN, Blackburn .- No room. SUNDENLAND.—Mr Bernard Monarch has sent us a letter, strongly condemning certain sentiments reported to have been expressed by Mr Ernest Jones, to the effect that- resolutions had been received from different parts of the country (but how got up, or in what sort of meeting he would not say), abusing—some of them, certain nembers of the Assembly—and others, the whole Assembly itself.' Mr Monarch strongly denies, that, at least so far as Sunderland was concerned, the resolutions were adopted in any other than the ordinary way, not at 'hole and corner meetings,' but at the regular meetings of the Association—the meetings that will have to get up the £10,000 Liberty Fund. We decline to print Mr Monarch's letter, as it, in its oliginal shape, could only lead to an unprofitable controversy between him and Mr E. Jones. We must reserve our columns for more important matter. NOTTINGEAR CORRESPONDENT SAYS 'It is no use meeting, unless each person present subscribes one penny to the Liberty Fund,' he further says, 'That the bloody old 'Times' has hounded on the government against the Chartists in England, and the Repealers in Ireland: the proprietor of that paper is one of our town members. and the writer of this was one of the chief causes of his return. I now swear to prevent such a disgrace taking place again, whenever the opportunity may occur, and have come to this conclusion, chiefly through the blood-thirsty manner John Mitchel has been treated. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, A Poob Law Guardian.-

Nottingham, May 30th, LEGAL. NOTICE.—Mr Ernest Jones's duties as a member of the Executive, rendering it impossible for him to attend to law cases, he has to request that no more be sent to law cases, he has to request that no more be sent to him. Such as were in his hand, he has transferred to a professional friend, who is fully competent to advise upon them, and who has undertaken to do so. If any parties wish for the immediate return of their cases unanswered, and will send the requisite number of Post-office stamps for the purpose, they shall be returned forthwith. Letters to be addressed to Mr T. A. Griffiths, Mr Underwood's, 3, Grove Terrace, Bays-water. London.

RESULTS OF THE BALLOT.

The following is a correct list of the names of all the persons, who have been successful in the ballot for location, which took place at the Chartist Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, Loudon, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, and which list is authenticated by the signature of the Chairman who presided at the ballot. By order of Directors,
THOMAS CLARK

• 	THOMAS CLARK,
y	Corresponding Secret
-	
t	TWO ACRES.
٠	
e [255 Joseph Hill Sheffield
d l	679 Samuel Palmer Yeovil
t	2933 James Dear Halifax
	158 Mrs John Sidaway Southampton
5	95 Thomas Emett Bermondsey
r	143 William Smith Winchester
0	139 John Whagden Huddersfield
,	51 Samuel White Leicester
c l	31 Charles Hall Nottingham
e	533 James Ileap Ovenden
t	591 Joseph Rushforth Leeds
- 1	294 Samuel Wood Liverpool
t	266 John Lowe Worksop
h	1012 Levi Hamilton Manchester
-	3688 Jeffery Taylor)
k	439 Wm Thompson Blackburn
n	302 Levi Fairhurst
	208 Wm. Modntford Birmingham
_	495 James Robertson Newcastle-on-Tyn
n	45 Thomas Price Marchester 32 Thomas Slater Heywood
S	32 Thomas Slater Heywood I6 Samuel Worleywood Rochdale
0	
e١	151 Wm. Rhodes Stackport 21 John Mutton Leeds
-	4.
_	89 Henry Stanway Macclesfield
	THREE ACRES.
,	15 James Pierce Littleton Panell
a	S93-93 Edward Younger Brighton
: -	3 William Green \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	4 Thomas Trevor Dorchester
	3092-348 Mark Bentick New Radford
f	4141-471 Thomas Barnes Blackburn
e	1731-139 J. Loveday \ Family ticket,
- 1	484 G. Loveday Swindon
7	
y	54 Wm. Pearson 375 Steph. W. Cooper Whittington and
1	307 Barriet Barker Dukinfield
y	163—144 Wm. Baldwin Burnley
7	
	325 Thomas Sutcliffe 334 James Sutcliffe Rew Radford
- }	48 George Brown Birmingham
-	1350—123 Simon Watts Dudley
1	960-378 John Houghton Manchester.
s l	200-Ato and Honguest Hendalowers
t I	
	52 John Massey Clitheros
ŧ	02 3 this 22 mostly
3	934 Charles Higginson Hyde

i	48 George Brown	Birmingham
	1350-123 Simon Watts	Dudley
	960-378 John Houghton	Manchester.
		ent.1
	52 John Massey	Clitheros
	934 Charles Higginson	Hyde
	2431 George Patterson	Kirkaldy
	1347-1348 James Lee	Buckfastleigh
	1470-597 George Darlastor	Whittington and
	333 William Cole	Family ticke
	368 William Gooch	Westminster
	354 Thomas Jordan 2130—2130 John Stephens	Office List
	2130—2130 John Stephens	Wigan
į	566 George Grisby	Maidstone Manchester
	89 James Addison 2368—2369 Thomas Bonick	
	282 Thomas Duffet	Wootton-under-ed
	1252 Joseph Woodcock	Leeds
	10019 2001 Topach Steele	Keighley
	2812—3691 Joseph Steele 3650—3051 James Booth	Ashton
	1677 John Damekure	Newport Pagnell
	1677 John Dewsbury 1463 Philip Baker 1464 William Baker 1892 Richard Broadhurst	East Dereham
	1404 William Baker	Family Ticket,
	1902 Richard Broadbasst	Manchester
١	1542 1540 Wm D William	a Office List
l	1748-1749 Wm. D. William 2252 Edwin Dawson	Wakefield
ļ	1716 John D. arden	Rossendale
	1746 John Dearden 2476 William Cruikshank	Office List
ļ	1269—2209 James Woodward	l. Westminster
I	1269-2209 James Woodward 2800 William Triss	Torquay
į	2702 George Kuspton	Sheifield
	James Wilson	Radcliffe
	3 Charles Smith	Ashton
	1112 Martha Sweet	Family Ticket
	1113 Charles Edson	Nottingham
	1114 Mary Harvey	(
	1580 James Kave	Bury
	56 James Phipps 57 James Avis	(
	57 James Avis	Stow-on the Wold
	53 Thomas Avis	
	59 John Robins	Caltana
	1715 Robert Templin	Salford
	1452 Robert Donaldson	Sheffield Tojanmonth
1	954 Aaron Ruttley	Teignmouth
	2461-2462 Wm. and Ann I	Nottingham
į	2443 Sarah Fletcher	
1	274-3456 Charles Driver,	Farrington
	503 Samuel Rainbrid	Norwich St Germains
	295-296 George Smith	Oldbury
	1243 James Oatey	Sleaford
	1416-1417 John Preston	Sleaford
ļ	1011 Matthew J. Ellis 2645 James Shorrocks	Bury
i	SPECIAL CAMES SHOLLOCKS	2017

Manchester.—A camp meeting will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon, in Smithfield market, some of the small masters to become rich—adds one more to the numerous proofs that, before there can be any great or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent there is any great or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some rich—liver a lecture in the People's Institute, in the even-there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent there is a some of the small masters to be some or permanent the small masters to be small masters to be some or permanent the small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters to be small masters. The small masters to be small mas MANCHESTER .- A camp meeting will be held at that ge in the social condition of the labouring classes, we must achieve a thorough and entire the serior of our political institutions.

The Halifax Guardian talks of the distracted at the morning, in the content of the period when the meeting and object of the prisoner a lecture on the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the labouring and twelve authors as to what the meaning and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the meaning and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the meaning and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the meaning and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the meaning and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the morning, in the content of the meaning and object of the prisoner take place at nine o'clock in the meaning of the content of the meaning of th

Sutton in Ashfield

RECEIPTS OF THE "ATIONAL LAND COMPANY. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE I,

PER MR O'CONNOR. SHARES. 8 0 Barn taple Birmingham, Ship Alloa 4 18 0 Powel Newbury 3 18 6 Hvde 5 0 0 Nottingham, Sweet 2 14 6 Clackmannan .. Wight Hells, Corp Whittington and Atheratone 4 16 6 Cat Northampton, Stratford Munday ... Clayton West ... Hanley ... Horninghold Lambeth Vestminster Bermondsey Dewsbury Driffield Inverkeithing . Vorsbro' Common 2 0 Iveston Markhinch Newcastle-upon-Cleator Birmingham, Goodwin 9 John Sturgeon John Taylor ... Richard Francis 1 19 0 Chas Thorogood 5 0 0 Richard Griffith Butterly 10 0 0 Wm Hy Harrison 20 4 7 John Wyatt .. 3 0 6 William Daniels 9 0 0 John Rasplerry

EXPENSE FUND. Whittington and Birmingham, Ship Cat Hanley Iveston Westminster Cleator Thomas Dawson Minster Lovel . John Stargeon David Davies .. Mary Ann Davies William Machin 1 0 6 JL .. . 1 19 6 Chas Catharina 0 12 0 Nottingham,

110 6 6 £320 10 4 WM. DIXON. CHRISTOPEER DOILE, THOS. CLASK, (Corres. Sec.) PRILIP M'GRATH, (Pin. Sec.) RECEIVED AT BANK, Kidderminster, per G Holleway . £20 0 0

T. PRICE, Manager. RECEIPTS OF LIBERTY FUND. 0 11 10 Robert Jones .. 6 2 0 Manchester, iper Side, Lambeth.. Bowles, Gotham Wat Tyler Lo-Ormisher Doncaster ... cality ... Sons of Freedom Lincoln Young and Friends 0 7 0 Locality Hindley Coxhoe Sheffield Somers Town, per Arnott Dover North Shields .. Kehler, per Ver-6 Wat Tyler Bri-A Fraternal De-O George Maslen ..

John M'CBAR, Secretary.

LOCAL LEVIES.

structed by the Directors to state, that the proper J. Hunter's public-house, when a full and complete course for the local committees to pursue, in re- plan of organisation will be presented to each of the ference to this matter, is to charge local levies one ten class leaders who may be elected to that office quarter in advance; and not to accept any contribu- | The meeting will commence at two o'clock.-- Jонн tion from any member towards his shares until he HUNTER, sub. sec. has first paid his local dues. Many branch secreta- BURNLEY.—At a meeting of the Chartist body ries have asked the Directors if it would be legal to held in the Working Men's News-room, the followdeduct local levies from the amount paid into the ing resolutions were passed :- 'That a committee of would not be legal or proper to do any such thing. Democrat as possible.' Names of the commit-The Land fund must not be interfered with upon | tee :- Mr Joseph Sutcliffe, treasurer ; John Burany account. But although such is the case, local com- rows, John Greenwood, Daniel O'Neal, Robert Holmittees have ample protection for themselves in refus- | gate, Wm. Smith, John Pickard, Henry Smith, ing to transact business for those members who refuse secretary. 'That the committee meet on Sunday to pay their levies. There is no rule to enforce the afternoons, from two till four; and, on Tuesday payment of local levies, nor is there any rule to nights from seven till nine. [The share money may compel local committees to provide meeting-rooms he sent to Mr O'Connor.]
and pay book-keepers for those who will not contribute their fair proportion of the expense so incurred. of the reports received from Bradford, one of the In any case, where a member refuses to comply with | largest meetings ever held in Halifax took place on to refuse to have further connexion with such mem- thousand persons present. The veteran Rushton ber, who would in that case have to become his own took the chair. Messrs Whitfield, of Bingley treasurer and secretary, and transmit his own sub- Taylor, Webber, and Snowden, of Halifax, addressed ments, would be found not only the most trouble- meeting hails with delight and satisfaction the prosome, but also the most expensive course. It is priety of having a cessation from labour, as soon as where local levies are due, that the parties in arrears a purpose, as suggested by a delegate meeting of will make good the deficiency with as little delay as Yorkshire and Lancashire, held last Sunday on possible. The Directors are well aware of the po-verty which unfortunately is so prevalent in many into a procession, four deep, and marched through districts, but the committees who have forwarded the town to North Bridge End, and there dispersed. their complaints upon this subject, object not to | Mossley .- Mr Samuel Kydd, one of the Execu-

THOMAS CLARK, Cor. Sec. Land Office, 144, High Holborn, London.

Conflagration of the Indian Steam Ship Benares.—The fears entertained regarding the fate of this fine Indian Steamer have been confirmed by Mr Dean, from Loughborough. Resolutions authenticated intelligence, announcing the almost in support of the Charter were unanimously authenticated intelligence, announcing the almost in support of the Charter were unanimously in complete destruction of that vessel by fire, attended with lamentable loss of human life. The steamer was nearly 400 tons burden, and, at the period of her returning from Calcutta, had upwards of 150 passengers and seamen on board. The catastrophe hapon four miles below of five human large was a few more part of the steamer of the ste pened when the vessel was about four miles below Rajmahal, on the 20th of April, and is thus described by Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, who was among the fortunate passengers who escaped from a horrible death. It was about half-past seven o'cleck in the port Pagnell, and carried unanimously. The meetevening when the alarm was given, the fire having kindled in the afterpart of the vessel, but from what cause it is impossible to ascertain. The whole of FEMALE CHARTIST MEETING AT LEICESTER. that portion of the vessel in one minute became a raging blaze; and so instantaneously did it spread, the cargo was a heavy loss to the owners, is being estimated at nearly £20,000.

Bilston. — Recently a Confederate Club was formed at the house of Mr Linney. Several meetings have been held, and the club is going on prospe-Daring the last year grants from the literary fund,

amounting altogether to £1,230, were made to thirty-eight distressed writers, of whom twenty-six were

Chartist Antelligence.

The Morthern Counties.

SHEFFIELD .- A general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was held in the Skerritt, 25, Currant-atreet, was elected secretary 1 3 6 Democratic Reading Rooms, 33, Queen-street, on for the district; and Mr John Ellis, landlord of the Thursday evening, May 25th, to consider the new King of the French, Woolpack-lane, district treafor the Executive Council and other officers. Mr George Holinshaw in the chair. On the motion of Barkers-gate. The following resolutions were then to serve on the Executive :- Feargus O'Connor. John West, Ernest Jones, James Leach, Samuel Kydd, Peter Murray M'Douall, and John M'Crae. Dublin, where the honest, virtuous, and patriotic filled by the public generally. Brooke, 'That the council be re-elected at this meeting,' when the following were duly elected to serve for the next three months :- William Cavill. John Grayson, Aaron Higginbottom, John Brooks, R. Otley, John Seward, William Dyson, John Willey, Samuel Jackson, James Stephenson, Denis Webster. Henry Taylor, financial secretary; George Cavill, corresponding secretary; Councillor Briggs, treasurer; and Mr J. Naylor librarian. Thanks being voted to the chair, the meeting dissolved. SUNDAY, May 28th .- Meeting of the general council. Mr Jackson in the chair. After the confir-

mation of the previous minutes, and the disposal of 9 1 0 the financial business of the Association the conduct £207 4 4 of the town-regent, Wm. Butcher, Esq., was taken into consideration. At our last meeting, a deputation, consisting of Messrs Cavill and Willey, was appointed to engage the Town Hall, which was refused, and a resolution was past condemning such conduct. On Monday evening, the O'Connor Demonstration Committee met, when the following placard was agreed to:- 'Hail, noble O'Connor.-A 2 0 grand public soiree will be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., in the Old Theatre, on Whit Tuesday, June 13th, 1848. A public entree will be given to the above patriotic gentleman, 0 2 0 when the members and friends of the Land and Charter Association will assemble in the open space, in Barker Pool, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Order of procession.-The procession will leave Barker Pool, headed by a full and efficient brass | veral new members were encolled. A lecture will be band and banners, and will proceed by Hargate, delivered in the above hall, by Mr R. Baker, on Sun-High-street, Market-street, Haymarket, Waingate, day evening. June 4th, at six o'clock, after which one I take the liberty of suggesting; and it is that, 12 19 6 and Wicker, to the Midland station, where the above gentleman will arrive. The procession will 210 3 10 then proceed up the Wicker, on Blank-street, to the Corn Exchange, where Mr O'Connor will briefly address the assembly.'

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE. - A delegate meeting was held at Blackstone Edge, on Sunday, May 28th, when the following localities were represented :- Royton, Oldham, Middleton, Hebden Bridge, Elland, near Halifax, Soyland, near Bacup, Littleborough, Todmorden, Halifax, Rochdale, Manchester, and Bury. Mr John Robinson, of Todmorden, in the chair, when the following resolutions were carried:—That liam Munday, Silver street, was appointed district which calls itself the government—nothing can go too it is the opinion of the delegates present that, secretary to whom all communications are to be far for me. Whatever public treasons there are in this on their return to their constituencies, they take their opinions as to the policy of a cessation of labour.' 'That the delegates meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Todmorden, at ten o'clock, on Sunday next, June 4th.' 'That the delegates present recommend the formation of a National Guard.' 'That the annual camp meeting take place on Blackstone 6 Edge, on Sunday, June 18th. That Thomas Rogade, Greenwich 0 16 10 tary.' The delegates will meet at nine o'clock, A.M., Side's Book ... 0 12 7 0 12 7 on Sunday, June 4th, in the ante-room, Odd Fel-

> sons have been nominated on the new Executive:— and chairman, and the meeting separated full of enthusiasm.
>
> Samuel Kydd, and M'Crae; and the following per
> Hyde.—The Chartists of this place are going on sons as Commissioners:—Christopher Shackleton nobly. On Wednesday evening last, Mr J. West de (Queenshead), Isaac Clisset (Halifax), Richard Pilling, and David Lightowler (Bradford).

EASINGTON LANE (Durham) .- At a meeting of the Chartists of this place, the New Plan of Organisation was adopted, and classes formed. A rifle club was commenced, and a resolution of confidence in Several complaints having been made to the Di- Mr O'Connor unanimously adopted.—On Sunday, held on Sunday last, at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-rectors of the non-payment of local levies by many of the members of different branches, I am in- who wish to become members, will be held at Mr requested to exert itself on behalf of the Dr.

Land fund. The answer of the Directors is,—that it eight be chosen to get as many subscribers for the

branch rules, it is quite competent for such branch | Beacon Hill, where there could not be less than ten scriptions direct to this office himself; which, in the the multitude, and the following resolution was end, to those who pay their shares in several instal- carried, amidst shouts of applause:- 'That this hoped, however, by the Directors, that in each case the Executive think the time is come to effect such those who are too poor and cannot pay, but, especi- tive, delivered a lecture here on Thursday evening, ally, to those who are well able, but who refuse to May 25th, which gave general satisfaction, after which a vote of confidence in Mr O'Connor was unanimously adopted.

The Midland Counties.

LEAKE (Derbyshire) .- A Chartist meeting was

WOBURN (Bedfordshire) .- A public Chartist ensuing quarter. meeting was held on Monday last, in a field kindly Charter, which was seconded by Mr Bell, of New- to take possession of their allotments.

A meeting of the women of Leicester, convened by ward. Captain Townsend, the master, at once apprehended the whole danger, and called out to the prehended the whole danger, and called out to the meeting was announced for half-past seven o'clock. J. Night Soo. man at the helm to run the vessel into shallow water, and shortly after eight there were about 4,000 perwhich luckily was nigh, and she grounded close to the shore. By this time the whole of the steamer abaft the engine was enveloped in flames; the upper or awning deck had caught, as well as a number of carriages, which were placed beneath it. The scene on board was most heartrending, and enough to appal the stoutest heart. Shortly, before the vessel. Cully, two resolutions, to the effect that a female which luckily was nigh, and she grounded close to sons present, about half of whom were women. on board was most heartrending, and enough to appal the stoutest heart. Shortly before the vessel grounded the impression on every man's mind was inthat she would blow up every instant; this was increased by the fear, that directly the flames reached creased by the fear, that directly the flames reached of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in of aiding in procuring justice for the people, and in the Working Man's Hall, at air large in the Working Man's Hall, at air large in the Working Man's Hall, at air large in the circle of the people in the large of the people the boiler it would burst, and also the danger of some prosecuting those special constables who were said will lecture in the Working Man's Hall, at six hard of the people, than an archibishop's apron is like gunpowder on board igniting. This made every one to have been guilty of brutal and unwarrantable at. O'clock. expect the worst, and one gentlemen, thinking there tacks on innocent persons last week, and recommended the state of the self of all but his shirt and trousers, and sprang overboard. He was never seen after. On the vessel foundering it was discovered that the people could stand in the water up to their middles a few yards stand in the water up to their middles a few yards In spite of the entreaties of the captain many got out at the howse of the entreaties of the captain many got out at the howse of the people on the vessel, and this led to fearful loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain many got out at the howse of the entreaties of the captain many got out at the howse of the people of the loss of their middles a few yards are a failure and a fraud, these institutions—from the behild at the house of Mr James Wood, Parr-street, topmost crown jewal to the meanest datective's note-on Sunday, the lith of June. at seven o'clock, when the loss of their ability of the loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain many got out a pathetic manner, on the sufferings of mothers who are seen o'clock, when the loss of the loss at the bows and were seen no more. Those who were compelled to listen to the cries of their chilwere handed over to a small rock, which was partly uncovered, imagining they were really on terra firma, got into deep water, and were quickly swept away by the current. Among them were Mrs Hartley, Capt. Whistler, Miss Nash, Captain Sneyd, Mr Grose, Mr Houlton, (chief officer of the Property of the P Houlton (chief officer of the Benares) Mr Shanahan, constables who were on duty last week as 'base and brutal,' and, referring to the soldiers, said, they were fire continued burning till eleven o'clock, when it brought amongst them to give the poor the sword and the bayonet, but when they got amongst them they were sorry for them, and gave them 'aread and soup. They (the seldiers) were called 'Irish villains' for it; but, if they removed the m and sent the National Land Company are requested to attend to the Also says, 'that the time is long since there they would do the same of the National Land Company are requested to attend to the long since the thorn and sent the land company are requested to attend to the long since the long since the land company are requested to attend to the long since the long since the long since the land company are requested to attend to the long since ceased, after consuming the whole of the after part and the bayonet, but when they got among at them of the ship, to the engine room. The destruction of they were sorry for them, and gave them 'aread and

because she was in favour of Ch'artism. She recommended exclusive dealing, arad urged the women

senting the whole of the Chartist localities in the town and neighbourhood, was held at the Seven Stars, on Monday evening last; Mr Rodgers in the chair. The Plan of Organisation agreed to by the National Assembly was unanimously adopted. John surer, until the first meeting of the council, which unanimously passed :- 'That this meeting have heard with feelings of indignation and disgust of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench in bar. The body of the Court and the galleries were John Mitchel has been tried by a packed jury, before a bigoted judge, at the instance of a base, tyrannical, and corrupt government, and sentenced the only way to obtain their freedom, and secure to not, as heretofore, to allow themselves to die for want, soires:to the number of a million in one year, whilst their

which he is now the illustrious martyr. MILES BANK, SEELTON. - A Chartist camp meeting was held on Sunday, May 28th, on Whetley Moor, when a resolution was carried unanimously, not to agitate for any less than the People's Charter, and not to be deluded by the middle class Reform and invoke the god of battles.' He says-

LYNN, NORFOLK.—The Chartists of this place have made arrangements for the collection of their quota of the £10,000 Liberty Fund.

Longron.-A meeting was held in the Working battles. Man's Hall, on Sunday evening, May 28th, which | May I ask, respectfully, my very able and respected was addressed by Mr Abbs and Mr Baker, when sea meeting of the council of the Charter Association will take place.

LINCOLN.—At a meeting of this branch it was refor Mrs Jones, to enable her to go to her persecuted needy occupants at O'Connorville; and five shillings to the Executive. The credit is not due to us, but advocate-F. O'Connor. NORTHAMPTON.-A district delegate meeting was says-

held on Monday last, when it was agreed that the localities in this district be applied to, to collect for the Liberty Fund, and to engage Mr Kydd to deliver a course of lectures in this district. Mr Wiladdressed. A public meeting will take place in the land, I have stomach for them all. (Loud cheering.) Market-square, Northampton, on WhitMonday, June 12th. Sherfield .- Mr S. Kydd delivered a lecture in

Paradise-square, on Wednesday evening to a respectable and attentive audience. Mr Councillor Ironside in the chair; after which a resolution was adopted, calling a public meeting to consider the conviction of Mr J. Mitchel, of the United Inibi-MAN, by a packed jury. The meeting will be held on Whit-Monday.

OLDHAM. - On Sunday last, a splendid meeting took place in the Working Man's Hall, when Mr Ows' Hall.

QUEENSHEAD (Yorkshire.)—The following perdreas. Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer

> cited frequent applause. Cheers were given to the May I ask for what purpose were those arms to be lecturer, the Charter, and three cheers for the patriotic Mitchel. On Sunday evening, Mr West delivered a lecture on the 'Land Plan,' which gave general satisfaction.

> BIRMINGHAM. — A district delegate meeting was M CRAT newspaper. That one fourth of the receipts of each locality be appropriated to the Liberty Fund, independent of voluntary subscriptions, and that such be sent to the district secretary for transmission to London every fortuight. That the Plan of Organi. sation be carried out in the district. That in compliance with the wish of Mr O'Connor, the camp meeting at the estate. meeting, at the estate, near Bromsgrove, be postponed a few weeks; of which due notice will be given. That the next delegate meeting will take place at 11th, at half past ten o'clock in the forencen.

o rrespondence with the Chartists of Derby must be abettors. addressed to William Allcock, corresponding secre-

addressed to william Antock, corresponding secretary, 56, Leonard-street, Derby.

Stalybridge.—The following persons were nominated for the Executive at a special meeting:—Robert Wilde, Mettram; James Leach, Manchester; P. M. M'Douall, London; Ernest Jones, London; John M'Crae. Several persons were nominated for Commissioners.

A VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S FARM by pleasure vans, to O'Connorville, late Herringsgate farm, on Whit Monday, June 12th, 1848. Vans to start from the following places, at six o'clock in the morning :- Mr Parkes, 32, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square, and the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. Tickets to be had of Mr Bayston, 21, Hereford-street, Lisson-grove; Mr Hancock, Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, Newroad; Mr Parkes, 32, Little Windmill-street, Lion-passage, Edgeware-road; Mr Godwin, 9, White Lion-passage, Edgeware-road; and at 83, Dean-street.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE, May 30th. -The fund for conveying Mrs Jones to her husband, in the land of his exile .- The secretary, Mr Simpson, acknowledges, from a friend, 2s 6d; Mr 1s; Mr Kolen, 1s.

BILSTON .- A general meeting of the Land mem-

SUNDERLAND .- A general meeting of the members

of the National Land Company will be held on Mon-

LIMEHOUSE.—The Chartists of this locality are but in the covereign people.

rules that the auditors may audit the accounts. A thank God that I live in the days when I shall winess. Chartist meeting will also be held. Sheffield.—A meeting of the members of the most portentous, the grandest, meanest, and cruellest Chartist Association will be held on Tuesday next, tyranny that ever deformed this world. June 6th, at eight o'clock in the evening, at Mr What meaning, gentlemen, may I ask you, will you

NOTTINGHAM.—A district delegate meeting repre- TRIAL OF THE PATRIOT, JOHN MITCHEL

> DUBLIN, May 26.-THE QUEEN V. JOHN MITCHEL -Before their lordships (Baron Lefroy and Justice Moore) took their seats on the bench, the Crown Council, the Attorney-General, Mr Whiteride, Q.C., Mr Henn, Q.C., Hon. Mr Plunkett, and Mr Baldwin, entered court and ranged themselves in the place always occupied by them immediately beneath the bench.

Mr Holmes, Sir Colman O'Loghlen. Mr Figot. Mr O'Hagan, and Mr Dillon, counsel for the prisoner, occupied the seats opposite.

Mr Mitchel having been arraigned and given in charge as on the former day.

The Attorney-General said,-Gentlemen of the to fourteen years' transportation, for having nobly jury, in this case Mr Mitchelstands before you charged dared to inform his fellow countrymen of the de- with the commission of an offence of a very serious grading subjection in which they are held by the character; it is, gentlemen, no less an offence than minions of a foreign nation, and pointing out to them | that of felony. After stating that Mr Mitchel was the proprietor of the UNITED IRISHMAN, and having the Irish people their undoubted and natural right recited the Gagging Act,' the learned gentleman. to live upon the produce of the soil of Ireland; and Mr Mitchel's speech as delivered at the Limerick after some further comments, proceeded to read from

Can I repudiate the last speech of Mr O'Brien in the produce was carried from the shores of their country, British Parliament-one of the noblest, clearest state. to minister to the luxuries of the oppressor in a ments of Ireland's case—the very haughtiest, grandest foreign land; this meeting therefore pledges itself defiance flung in the face of Ireland's enemies that ever to assist the friends of John Mitchelin any and every | yet fell from the lips of man? Or can I conway that may be found necessary to restore him to down the alternative put by Mr Meagher, who says, his native land, and to carry out those principles of when the last constitutional appeal shall be made, and shall fail-'Then, up with the barricades, and invoke the God of battles!"

That, gentlemen, Mr Mitchel says, is the sentiment of Mr Meagher and what is that sentiment? Why this-that when the last constitutional appear shall have been made, then, 'up with the barricades

Can I repudiate this-who hold that constitutional ap peals are long since closed against us, and that we have even now no resource, except-when we have the means. and the pluck to do it-the barricades and the God o

friend who is to follow me, as counsel of Mr Mitchel -May I ask him to inform you, gentlemen, what construction can he put on that paragraph, save the when the last constitutional appeal shall have been made, they were to erect the barricades and invoke the God of battles? Mr Mitchel states his opinion to solved that eight shillings be sent to Mr J. Simpson, | be, that the time for all constitutional appeals has passed—and that the only resource left was to husband; eight shillings to Mr Wheeler for the erect barricades, and invoke the Gcd of battles. You, gentlemen, no doubt, recollect that portion of the history of the world that this allusion to barricades to the untiring exertions of our faithful friend and was brought from : it is taken from the revolution which has been recently effected in France. He

No: all the seditions and treasons of these gentlemen I adopt and accept, and I ask for more. (Hear, hear.) Whatever has been done or said by the most disaffected

The Learned Attorney-General continued to read many more passages from the same speech. He then centinued-Now, may I ask, gentlemen, what meaning was intended to be conveyed by this statement? For what purpose were arms alluded to to be used? Is it possible that they were intended for any other purpose than that which I have taken the liberty of suggesting. But if I am wrong-if they were to be used for any other purpose, I ask my learned friend, who is to follow me, to state what purpose that is? Mr Mitchel then goes on and puts very clearly what his intentions are. He says-

May I presume to address the women of Limerick. I is the first time I have ever been in the presence of the daughters of these heroines who held the breach against King William; and they will understand me when I say, that no Irishwoman ought so much as to speak to a man who has not provided himself with arms.

provided? Does he not state in a previous part of his address, that those arms were to be used against the government of the country, the public enemies to the country? He goes on-

No lady is too delicate for the cullnary operation of casting bullets. No hand is too white to make up cartridges. And I hope if it be needful to come to the last resort, that the citizens of Limerick, male and female, will not disgrace their puternal and maternal ancestors. For what purpose were the ladies of Limerick to make up cartridges and cast bullets, but to be used

calumny. It has been said of me-Lord Clarendon has had it posted up over Dublin-that I have been inciting the people to plunder and massacre; that my object is the Black Boy, Wolverhampton, on Sunday, June to raise a hasty and immature insurrection; that I want to plunder houses, to rob banks, to break into shops and DERBY.—At a Chartist meeting held on Sunday, stores. Need I refute this outrageous calumny? Who the 28th instant, it was resolved—'That the Charter ever heard me stimulate my countrymen to civil war Association be enrolled under the new Executive, against their own flesh and blood? My friends, we have and that the new Plan of Organisation be adopted. All | no enemies here save the British government and their

Who the enemies are who were denounced all through this speech, it will be for your consideration, gen-tlemen, to determine. Mr Mitchel concluded his address by saying-

A war of assassination and plunder against our countrymen would be a wound to our own vitals. (Hear and cheers) I shall say no more of this; but again heartily thanking you for your kindness, I conclude by urging you once more to stand by and sustain Smith O'Brien against his enemies and yours-to sustain him, not for his sake, but for your own.

If yet you are not lost to common sense. Assist your patriot in your own defence; The foolish cant, he went too far-despise, And know that to be trave is to be wise.

I will not trespass on your attention, gentlemen, by going over this speech, which I have read for you. I shall only very shortly remind you that in an early part of this document the prisoner said that he would prefer a provisional; government, constituted Golden square; Mr Packer, newsman, 7. White of the mob that hosted him in the morning—that were hooting him at that moment-rather than endure for another year the British government. I will merely call your attention to that passage in his speech, in which he says that all the treason that had been spoken should be approved of, and that he had stomach for it all; and that he did not repudiate the statement of Mr Meagher, who said that when all constitutional efforts had failed, they should erect House, Camberwell, 1s; Mr Wells, Bethnal-green, the barricades, and invoke the god of battles. He stated that he did not attend at that meeting in eight o'clock in the evening, to elect officers for the other object or intention he could have had in view than this, to deprive the Queen of her style and royal name of the imperial crown of the United lent by B. Best, Esq., for the purpose, when upwards of five hundred people attended. Mr Burgess was called upon to preside. Mr Mundy proposed a re
Members who have not paid their levies are re
Members who have not paid their levies are re
Toyal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, and to levy war against her Majesty within the United Kingdom, in order, by force and Members who have not paid their levies are resolution in accordance with the principles of the quested to do so, particularly those who are about and counsels? Mr Mitchel, in the very next suc-Newcastle-upon-Tyne. — The members of this branch of the National Land Company, are informed that the general quarterly meeting will be formed that the general quarterly meeting will be six o'clock. Mr James Watson will deliver an address upon the New Plan of Organisation of the National Characteristics. porting to be written by himself, and addressed 'to the Protestant farmors, labourers, and artisans of the North of Ireland. The Attorney-General then read the whole of the letter, and, after some comments, he read the following paragraph:-

requested to meet at the Brunswick Hall, on Mon- And for the 'institutions of the country,' I lonthe and day, June 5th, 1848, to take into consideration the despise them; we are sickening and dying of these in-

the utter downfall, and trample upon the grave of the

Clark's, Temperance House, Rockingham-street.

Brishol.—A special meeting of the Chartist court to the jury-box? He says 'he is not loyal,' members will be held at Snaw's Coffee Rooms, that 'he is not wedded to the Queen of England, that 'he is not wedded to the House of England, when street at some collections are the same that the is not wedded to the House of England, when street at some collections are the same that the same transfer to the House of England, and the House of En others, they would do the same. If the women at their room on Whit-Sunday, June 11th, at two past since Jehovah anointed kings—the thing has long would be united, they would obtain their rights. O'clock, P.M., on business of importance.

The soldiers never would attack the m. Mrs Simple of S in the forencen.

Kine's Cross Locality, Masons' Arms, Britannia-street, Gray's Inn-read.—Mr Wicks will deliver ticle was published—namely, at a period when I drawing on imagination when I ask you not to put and upon which, if you convict him, he will be transary forced construction on language, but to translate ported for life? Will he leave the jury in that state

And how are we to meet that day? In arms, my countrymen, in arms. Thus, and not otherwise, have ever nations of men sprang to liberty and power, Mr Mitchel avows for his object an Irish Republic,

one and indivisible; he has arowed his means for procuring that republic by 'appearing in arms.' He has also arowed the time as ' the spring of the year.' I think, gentlemen, perhaps that those words were not sufficiently plain, and accordingly he says, ' I will speak more plainly':-

of sustain in life and comfort all the inhabitants of the line of argument advanced by Mr lieland! Ireland! Ireland! Ireland! Ireland! Ireland! Ireland! Ireland! Ireland. Ireland! Ireland is and thousands of thy children have for ages listed. That wealth must not less reus another year, not list was not less reus another year, not list and thousands of thy children have for ages listed. The wealth must not less reus another year, not list was not less reus another year, not list and thousands of thy children have for ages list and thousands of thy children have for ages list and thousands of thy children have for ages list and thousands of thy children have for ages list and thousands of thy children have for ages list and thousands of the line of argument advanced by Mr Mirchell.—No, my Lord, I did not impute court is, that you be transported beyond the seas for sands, and thousands of thy children have for ages list and thousands of the line of argument advanced by Mr Mirchell.—No, my Lord, I did not impute court is, that you be transported beyond the seas for list and thousands of the line of argument advanced by Mr Mirchell and list and thousands of the line of argument advanced by Mr Mirchell and list and thousands of the line of argument advanced by Mr Mirchell and list an until every grain of it is fought for in every stage, from the tring of the sheaf to the leading of the ship. And theeffort necessary for that simple act of self-preservation will, at one and the same blow, prostrate British dominion and landlordism together. Tis but the one act of rolltion; if we resolve to live, we make our country free and a sovereign state.

What, gentlemen, is a free and sovereign state, ac cording to Mr Mitchel, but this ideal republic? Might I ask you, in sober earnestness, as rational men, if Mr Holmes, who is to follow me, can put any meaning on this language except that it was a piece of advice to the farmers, who are to reap the forthcoming harvest, that they should rise up in arms, possess themselves of the property of the country, establish a republic, and make Ireland a free and sovereign state? The letter is then concluded

Will you not gird up your loins for this great national of eternal contempt ?

If this be your determination, Protestants of Ulster, then make haste, sign addresses of loyalty and confidence in Lord Clarendon, and protest, with that other lord. your unelterable attachments to 'our venerable institu-JOHN MITCHEL.

two Police Constable, 99 C and G 5, proved the proprietorship and publication of the United Irishman, Limerick, proved the attendance of Mr Mitchel at popular rights; he says:—'It follows from the nature gles to be free, and the enslaver kills him because he

the Limerick soiree. avows-and no doubt which he avows boldly-and avows—and no doubt which he avows boldly—and cert for a period of eighteen years, did make laws of the judge. although the government of this country may fear for Ireland. There was a celebrated statute, called The jury the what remarkable that, in support of those two dis- to pass any law for Ireland until it was first aptinct effences, the same identical evidence is given to proved by the King and Parliament of England; support both. The Atterney General will be very well and at a later period, in the reign of George 1st, an or eitner charges, or for anything, like the foreman of England alone had the right to make laws for the hour. the grand jury who found the bills. The foreman of government of Ireland; so that England, by that the grand jury, gentlemen, having been asked if the jury had found bills against the prisoner. Oh, yes; land unless they permitted it, but that the English we find him guilty of sedition. Gentlemen, said Perliament alone had the power to make those laws, the officer of the court, he is not indicted for sedition.' 'Well,' said the foreman, 'we find him guilty of treason.' 'But, gentlemen, again interrupted the officer, 'the charge against Mr Mitchel is for felony.' Oh, no matter.' said the foreman, 'sedition, treason, or felony, it is all the same to us,' and so with the self. It happened that some years after that a bed; Attorney General, if you convict the prisoner, that is of men appeared in Ireland, armed men-the gloall that he wants. Gentlemen, as the court will tell rious volunteers of 1782. At that time the Parliayou, the question in this case is not whether Mr Mit- ment of England for a while did justice to this grief. Several of the pri oner's triends, including chel may have committed in these publications other country—they repealed that act of Parliament Ceoffences; if you think him guilty of high treason, you claring that England had the right to bind Ireland, ought not to find him so, for you must believe him and declared solemnly by that act, passed in 1783 guilty of one or both of the charges made against him, and from that period England announced that Ireor find a verdict of acquittal. The first charge is, land had the power to make her own laws, and that dences of sympathy had been concluded, Mr Baron intended to deprive, or depose, our most gracious other had power to make laws to bind Ireland. After front of the dock; stating that the conduct of the name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom,' twenty years-the Act of Union was carried. By and that this was evidenced by overt acts of his, namely, the publication of the different articles in the English Parliament by 100 members, whilst the the newspapers that were read for you. Now, really, English Parliament is composed of 500—five mem-I may be very dull, but I do not rightly comprehend this part of the Act of Parliament, or meaning of the words, to depose the Queen from the style, honeur, or royal name of the imperial crown of the United nations so flagrant an act as the passing of the Act of an agreement. This declaration was at once Kingdom.' I can understand deposing the Queen of Union in this country. What was the Irish Parfrom the throne perfectly well. I can understand an liament then chosen to do? To make laws, or ordiattempt made on the life of the Queen perfectly well, nary laws, and it had no more right to delegate its or expelling her from her dominions; but 1 do not, powers for that purpose-it had no right to surrenfor the life of me, know what it is to depose her' from der the solemn obligation committed to its charge by the style, honour, or royal name of the imperial the people-to conspire with the English Parliament crown of the United Kingdom.' It Mr Mitchel was to annihilate itself, than I had. What would be indicted upon another section of this statute, for 'in- said of the English Parliament, should it delegate its timidating both or either Houses of Parliament, I authority to make laws for England, or to change could understand the evidence here as applicable anything at present existing and make an absolute perhaps, if it were alleged that by so doing he got state? She would have just the same right to do tives from one to two hundred, but I cannot under- I say it boldly and broadly, as a man, that the Act stand this charge, for notwithstanding that he did so, style, honour, or royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom; she would still be as she is, arms the state of things as established. No man and have the same title. I am not accusing the At- upon slender grounds should endeavour to subvert torney-General of a blunder in drawing the indict- the order of things; but it is the right of an enclaved ment, for he has followed the act, but we must have country, and the laws of Providence approve the acts of parliament that we can understand, and I defy any man to understand what it is to deprive her live-Majesty of the style, honour, and royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom. The importance of this consideration would appear from the first section of the article, which declares—that from We cannot suffer the case of the prisoner to be put to the 1st of January, 1801, the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be for ever united by by force of arms. the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the royal style and title of England, and with respect to this very question of appartaining to the imperial crown of the United repeal, that England has been the cause of the present Kingdom, and all the armorial bearings, &c., shall be state of this country. The English ministry, by this such as his Majesty, by his royal proclamation, under the great seal shall appoint. Now, I can understand the unfortunate state in which it now is. By their anything done to deprive the Queen of her title of duplicity on this question they are the guilty persons Sovereign of the United Kingdom; but, as I said and not my client. On this question, with respect to before. I cannot understand depriving her 'of the repeal, it has been agitated for several years in this style, honour, and royal name,' as laid in this indict- country. Mr O'Connell, whose powers of mind and hend, therefore I cannot understand this charge Tories for years on this very question, and at the against the prisoner. What is the other charge? It same time the government were determined that the is 'advising or intending to levy war against her Ma. | measure should never pass. They declared it should je-ty, her heirs or successors, living in any part of the not pass; that they would prefer a civil war; and yet United Kingdom, by force or constraint, to compel ther to change her measures or councils. What measures? What councils? Is there the slightest evidence here as to what measures or councils these publications purported to change? Are you, gentlemen, said, in reterence to repeal:—'Is it not evident that as a jury, to grope in the dark? Are these publicaas a jury, to grope in the dark? Are these publications calculated to force the Queen to alter her meatures? I trust that those persons engaged in a course sures with France or America, or any other country | so dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the counon the face of the earth? What the measures are try will not succeed, but if they do it must be by a the prisoner wants to change I cannot understand? successful war, and I know that most of my country-What have been the measures of this session of par- men (meaning the English) feel assured the liament for the improvement of Ireland? The Poor event would be attended with complete success'—that Law. Toat is the only measure I know of, and has is Lord Althorp's countrymen would vanquish the Mr Mitchel endeavoured to change it? Not in the Irish, and prevent the Act of Union from being least: therefore I ask my learned friend, the Attor- repealed. He stated that the repeal of the union ney-General, or the gentleman who will follow me for would end in separation—that he would prefer a civil the Crown, to tell you, on your caths, what course or war, and his countrymen would be victorious in that measure it is my client has endeavoured 'by advising war, and after that declaration was made the present the levy of war, to force the Queen to change. I prime minister and his colleagues suffered that queswould be glad to hear, even now, if the Attorney. General would condescend to inform me. I have no objection to let him mend his speech, if by doing so he can tell you any measure or council Mr Mitchel energy to the repeal would lead to separation, that he preferred to the repeal would lead to separation, that he preferred to the repeal would lead to separation.

Baron Legary.—Whatever the charge is, appears on the record, and the court will refer to it.

Mr Holles and continuation, proceeded to observe, will the learned gentleman tell the jury what measure.

Mr Holles are those laid in this country. But, although the Whig government in the Whi

of grain, and roots, and cattle, far more than enough make them liable to the imputation of having apthe slave would be relieved from bondage. Oh, jury, thus imputing perjury to twelve of your count though the offence has been as clearly proved an any

Mr Holmes.-I am the last man to press upon the think it impossible to do justice to my client without doing justice to Ireland also. (Loud cheers.) Baron LEFROY called upon the Sheriff to give orders that persons who would again create disturb-

Mr Mitchel stands at the bar does not prescribe one punishment, it might be of two years' imprisonment, struggle, and stand with your countrymen for life and land? Will you, the sons of a warlike race, the inderitors of conquering memories—with the arms of freemen in all your homes, and relics of the gallant Republicans of ninety-eight for ever before your eyer—will you stand of life your bands in helpless 'loyalty,' and stand with your countrymen for life and prescribed for myself is quite necessary for his never failing proofs of injustice. Let them give to blishing your guilt of the offence stated upon the face places that belong of right to professional men. It is and now, what is the nature of the offence of which he is accused, and I will decay of the offence of which he is accused to th stand folding your hands in helpless 'loyalty,' and been impanelled. I address you, because I believe splendent—the cordial influence and reflecting ra- which any subject can be guilty of towards his Sowhile every nation in Christendom is seizing on its birthright with armed hands, will you take patiently with
your rations of yellow meal, and your inevitable portion

Take diance of which might be seen and felt in the gloriright with armed hands, will you take patiently with
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What does the liberty of a people consist in in the containt intendence and reflecting the liberty of the and the liberty of a people consist in in the containt intendence and reflecting the liberty of the and the liberty of a people consist in in the containt intendence and reflecting the liberty of the and the liberty of a people consist in in the containt intendence and reflecting the liberty of the and the liberty of the liberty of own government. Were an individual to make laws land would be erected into a separate independent sonable felony; and I cannot but hope, nothwithfor another country, that person is a despot, and the state. And suppose it did; who was to blame for standing the deliberate perseverance in the course keep professional men out, and allow military men people are slaves. When one country makes laws for that? England! What right had England—what which unhappily you have been pursuing, that you in the court? The parade-ground and the barrack for Ireland I will demonstrate, by which Ireland is the slavery, degradation, and wretchedness of an-enslaved,) the country which makes the laws is abso other? Let them strip the case of the disguise with Anter some further remarks, the learned general discharged.

Concluded by demanding a verdiet of Guilty.

Mr Charles Verson, Registrar of Newspapers, in the Stamp Office.—Jehr Verson, Constitute of Newspapers, in the Stamp Office.—Jehr Verson, Checked in Englishman—an the Stamp Office.—Jehr Verson, Checked in Englishman—an the Stamp Office.—Jehr Verson, Checked in Englishman—an querors, and lawyers, the first time I heard of his being refused to Mr Deheny, on the country which ambition, and crime, and the love of power, which ambition, and crime, and the country for which ambition, and crime, and the country of checked in its progress.: Surely a provisional governwhich those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the source which ambition, and crime, and the country for which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the source which ambition, and crime, and the country for which ambition, and crime, and the country which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the source which ambition and crime, and the country which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the country which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the country which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the country which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the country which those laws are made in a state of slavery.' I had invested it, and what the country which the country which the country which the country honest man in his day—Blackstone. And what does had cast around it; what, then, was it? A strong he say? On constitutional questions he will not be man, because he is serong, insults his brother man, desolating ruin to your country. Well, then, indeinformed by the police that he endeavoured honest and man because his brother man, desolating ruin to your country. Well, then, indeinformed by the police that he endeavoured honest and man because he is serong, insults his brother man, desolating ruin to your country. Well, then, indeinformed by the police that he endeavoured honest and man because his brother man, desolating ruin to your country. Well, then, indeinformed by the police that he endeavoured had been attended with most informed by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he endeavoured had been attended by the police that he had time for a little caim reflection. and Mr P. G. Barnon, magistrate of the county of suspected or accused of being too much in favour of because his brother man is weak—the slave strug-

THE DEFENCE.

The defence of his conduct, and sets accommodation for every the country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has the country would be a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has the country would be a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he is arguing that England has a conquered country, he called upon the jury, and sets the called upon the called upon the called upon the called upo please your lordships, and gentlemen, I am coursel for land, it might be necessary that it should be subject loved the country of their birth, to find a verdict der excitement, and, though the time and place were him. the prisoner, John Mitchel; and I am well aware of the superior state thinks proper to the court the imperiant duty which devolves on me this day, as prescribe. In speaking of this country, Ireland, he was under would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would do more mischief perhaps than upon a more desires, if you have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impression that what was required of him would have any complaint to make against the impress coursel for that gentlemar, and also of my inadequacy (Blackstene) maintains that because Ireland had contended that the counsel for the prisoner had not to discharge that duty; but I will avow, that I feel been a conquered country in his days, Ireland of the touched upon the real merits of the question bemight be great allowance and great apology. But dayit. pride at being selected on this occasion by Mr Mitpresent time, and for posterity for ever, should be
chel, because I believe in my heart that he is an bound by such laws as the conquering state thinks
bound by such laws as the conquering state thinks
two, and they could not have any difficulty, he
that speech, so full of exciting and objectionable mathonest man, sincerely attached to the principles he proper to make for her. Accordingly England, ex- thought, in understanding them with the assistance ter, so charged with these felonious compassings and although dressed in bar costume he had not been indulging his feeling—that is all a matter of taste;

law, declared that no law could be passed for Ire. land unless they permitted it, but that the English seven o'clock. question will the able lawyer who, in the course of accuracy of what I state. Let him controvert it if he can-that down to the present time Ireland has been deprived of the power of making laws for her

that he compassed, imagined, invented, devised, or the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, and no Lefroy called on the police to clear the passage in Sovereign the Queen, from the style, honour, or royal that solemn act, in eighteen years—in less than prisoner's friends was calculated to disturb the order you have published the second document for which to convict me, or else that I would walk a free man that act of union, Ireland is said to be represented in morning, to hear his sentence pronounced. bers to one. Does Ireland-will the learned and able gentleman, the Attorney-General, now say-make laws for kerself? There never was in the history of

them to pass an act to increase the Irish representa- so as the Irish Parliament had to destroy itself; and of Union is only binding as a thing of expediency. the Crown would not be affected in the least 'in the Men will often submit to a certain order of things vehicle guarded by three policemen to his residence. right, to arm and right itself. What man would

> Baron Lefroy. - Mr Holmes, we cannot listen to this. You teach those doctrines to the people for the publication of which the prisoner stands at the bar. the jury founded on the subject of repeal of the union

What the deprivation is I cannot compre- great popularity we all know, bearded the Whigs and

deavoured to compel her Majesty to change by trying they should have passed an act of parliament making to levy war. Gentlemen, this is a criminal case, and it high treason to attempt a repeal of the union. it is incumbent on those who make the charge to That would be a bold step, I admit, which no man prove it as clear as light—to prove a specific offence under the statute. The Crown, I admit, have done all they could—they have followed the Act of Parliations of the statute. all they could—they have followed the Act of Parisament, but they have not proved that Mr Mitchel has
now complain of. They permitted a struggle for
tried to lavy war against the Queen—'to compel her
by constraint to change her measures or councils.' I
continued the agitation of a measure which they
put it to your lordships that, under this act, unless
put it to your lordships that, under this act, unless
served would end in separation; and their last act
have found it to be so. Therefore the sheriff, far
from being subject to the imputation cast upon him,
has done his d the Crown prove a specific measure or council that is the prosecution of an unfortunate Irishman for agithe prisoner wanted to have changed by these publication. It might be asked, was there I am sure, is shared in by my brother judge—that a only adverted to it in order to shield the court from the lam sure, is shared in by my brother judge—that a only adverted to it in order to shield the court from the lam sure, is shared in by my brother judge—that a only adverted to it in order to shield the court from the cations, he is entitled to an acquittal; and, therefore, any prosecution for that? There was a prosecution. I apply myself further to the case—I would wish to They all knew the fate of that prosecution, and that have your lordships' opinion on the subject as to what it ended in the defeat of the Orown. Mr O'Connell is to be left to the jury. If your lordships do not wish to interfere at this stage of the trial, I will, of course, proceed.

Baron I represent the survived it to interfere at this stage of the trial, I will, of course, and was suffered to agitate the question, which he did to the last hour of his life, royal name of the imperial crown of the United of Parliament.

Strong I represent the survived it the deletation in the

any forced construction on language, but to translate and receive it titerally as it is written? He says—our arcient constitution—not a golden link, or a constitution—not a golden link, or a constitution—not a golden link, or a College-green chapel of patchwork parliament, or a College-green chapel of patchwork parliament, or a College-green chapel of ease to St Stephen's; but an Irish Republic, one and ease to St Stephen's and that those felonious of the imperiance with the case. It is into demand to th

been obliged to look to that other world alone for a perjury to the jury. court that which I had not a right to do; and I release from their destitution. Were the noble Lord Lieutenant the best of the good,-were he the in arrest of judgment, that you had been found wisest of the wise, - were he the bravest of the brave, | guilty by a packed jury. -he could not long maintain a connection between

The jury then retired.

that there was every probability of their coming makes, even upon the matter of high treason, a great of the bar should have been subjected to any incon-Estisfied, no doubt, if you give your verdict on both act was passed declaring expressly in words that to a decision in a short time-perhaps within an distinction between words spoken and published. Venience; but the instructions given to the sheriff

The learned Judge then retired, and intimated

THE VERDICT. Shortly after seven o'clock Mr Justice Moore en-

his elequent address, put questions to me, deny the | tered the court, and the jury having been called, and asked whether they had agreed, The Foreman amidst breathless silence, handed down the verdict,- 'GUILTY.'

Upon the announcement of the verdict, the prisoner's wife threw herself on the shoulder of her husband, who stood near her in the dock, in an agony of Messrs T. F. Meagher, T. Devin Reilly, the Rev. Father Kenyon, Dr Gray, Mr Doheny, Mr J. Dillon, &c., then came forward to the dock and gave him a parting shake of the hand; but before these evithe prisoner should be removed and brought before which perhaps might have been, and would, no the court at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Saturday)

dict, some person ran into Green-street and an- claimed the intention of a war of plunder and assasnounced to the people that there was no probability caught up, and deafening shouts of applause which lasted several minutes, followed. At last the police received orders to clear the streets, but the moment these orders were given the people dispersed quietly. When the reality of a verdict of guilty became known to the populace they began to depart in gloomy silence, and at half-past seven o'clock the streets in the neighbourhood of the prison were clear of all except the police, who still remained. Almost all the shop windows in Capel-street were another year, not until every grain of it is fought immediately closed when the news spread abroad. The police were marched off shortly after, and some of the jury left on foot, others outside, and some inside cars. The foreman was escorted in a covered

THE SENTENCE. SATURDAY, May 27th .- At five minutes past eleven clock, the judges, Baron Lefroy and Mr Justice Meore, took their seats on the bench. The CLERK of the CROWN.—Gaoler, put forward

John Mitchel. Mr Mitchel was here placed at the bar, where he stood in a calm, firm, and manly attitude. He was warmly shaken by the hand by his friends who were about the bar. While his friends were thus testifying their respect, sympathy, and affection, Baron purpose-to hurt your feelings, but merely to Lefroy called out in a peremptory tone, - 'Keep order in court.'

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN, then addressing the court, said, f your lordships have no objection, we would wish to have the verdict of the jury read by the Clerk of the Crown.

The CLERK of the CROWN. - The verdict is Guilty. Sir C. O'LCGHLEN .- What is the issue paper

Read the issue paper itself. The CLERK of the Crown then read the issue. stated that the jury were to try whether John Mitwas 'Guilty.'

Baron Lerroy then looked over the indictment and said-We have called on this case first this morning in order to give time if there should be, either on the part of the prisoner or of the Crown, any application to be made to the court relating to my learned brother, in every word of which I concur it. It is, therefore, that we have had the case called on first, and we shall now preced to dis. line of defence that was adopted, I make them not to pose of it.

Mr MITCHEL .- I have to say that I have been found guilty by a packed jury-by a jury of a parti- fence. We felt it our duty not to put a stop to it san sheriff-by a jury not empannelled even according to the law of England. I have been found guilty ment, was not warranted by the privilege given to a by a packed jury, obtained by a juggle, a jury not prisoner, for his defence, and which, as it was too empannelled by a sheriff, but by a juggler.

tection of the court.

Show that you were not guilty of the offence imputed to you by the indictment; but a line of defence was to you by the indictment; but a line of defence was

tence being passed on me. Baron Largor.—That imputation upon the conduct that you might be statutably guilty, but that you of the sheriff I must pronounce to be most unwarranted and unfounded. I state this, not on my own though we did not stop that line of defence, yet deopinion alone, but on the opinion of two indifferent sired togentlemen on their oaths, who were chosen and appointed to examine into the matter, and who have declared that the panel was an impartial panel, guilty he was not, in my opinion, morally guilty. person of your condition should stand at the bar possible supposition that we sat here and acquiesced under the circumstances you do. You have been in a line of defence which appeared to us very little charged by Inspector Guy with disturbing the peace found guilty on the indictment charging you with short of, or amounting to, as objectionable matter as of the court, by shouting in a most disorderly manner.

for he then goes further. May I ask, gentlemen, am Parliament which Mitchel has conspired against, besides, to the commission of the peace; and yet now guilty of the felonious intent and purpose of intend- to the police to remove from the court any persons they say it is an offence under this new act of parlia. ing to levy war against the Queen, for the purpose interrupting the proceedings.

His arowed object is an irish respuelte. The case turned your the degree of punishment by which it was to be obtained was by himself and first instance, that I reland is an enslaved country. Constitutional grounds and principles, and could refer upon the meaning and intertion and bitational grounds and principles, and could refer upon the meaning and intertion and bitational first instance, that I reland is an enslaved country. A great mixture of the chief of all bis countrymen meeting in arms. He goes on to the effect that there country the country arms that the country arms the first that the country arms the effect that there cannot be slavery—that no man every word he uttered. They found this docrine of nished by yourself, and came from yourself, just as punishment; which is not the mere infliction of the can be a slave unless he be in chains, or subject to Mr Mitchel and of others was condemned by the high the publications themselves. The meaning and in penalty upon the person convicted, but the preventhe lash of the planter like the negroes; but the and the wealthy. There are men-and they are tent was collected from the language of the publicasharry of which I speak is the slavery of the people, with consists in this, that they do not make their own laws by which they are governed, but that those laws are made by others, and I say it holdly that a people in their time is their first first ima is their first first in the world. There are men—and they are letter was confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions themselves, not confined to one, but to be collisions that the security to the country, as far as possible, with it a security to the country, as far as possible, with it as security to the country, as far as possible, with it as security to the country, as far as possible, with it as security to the country, as far as possible, with it as security to the country, as far as possible, with it as security to the country, as far as possible, then the security to the country, as far as possible, then the security to the country, as far as possible, then the security to the country, as far as possible, then the security to the country. The security to the country to the country to the country to the country. The security to the country are made by others, and I say it boldly, that a people in the world. Peace in their time is their first very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all very able counsel who defended you was not able to of its peace and prosperity. to interpose, but the course pursued by Mr Holmes was calculated to embarrass them in the situation they occupied, by introducing objectionable matter.

I may were consoled for the that which is assigned to the distribution that it this were not they occupied, by introducing objectionable matter.

I may were consoled for the evidence, therefore, thus turnished by yourself, the first case brought under the act our duty might evidence, therefore, thus turnished by yourself, the first case brought under the act our duty might evidence, therefore, thus turnished by yourself, the first case brought under the act our duty might evidence, therefore, thus turnished by yourself, the first case brought under the act our duty might have obliged us to carry out the penalty it awards to they occupied, by introducing objectionable matter.

Sage to another world—that other world where the therefore, however you may be advised, or think the utmost extent; but taking into consideration that it this were not the first case brought under the act our duty might they occupied, by introducing objectionable matter. There is now growing on the soil of Ireland a wealth to which if they did not express their dissent, it might the express their dissent, it might they did not express their dissent, it might the express the expres

Baron Leffloy.-I understood that you had stated.

Mr Mitchel -I did. Great Britain and Ireland under a common crown Baron Lefflox - I shall make no further observaance in the court should be taken into custody. The by the gibbet, by the gaol, and by the sword; the tion upon that; but I owe it to the jury to state learned Baron commanded that the person who laws of eternal justice forbade it. How was that con. would commit such a breach of public decorum should be instantly reported to the court, and it would be his duty to commit him.

Mr Holmes.—The Act of Parliament under which Mr Holmes.—The Act of Parliament under which Mr Holmes and the person who do need to the court, and it would be instantly reported to the court, and it would be his duty to commit him.

Mr Holmes.—The Act of Parliament under which Mr Holmes and the person who had the slightest regard to the cath he conclusion. What ground of doubt was even suggested with respect to the effect of the publication by Mr Mitchel stands at the bar does not prescribe and the property of the transmitted that the interests of the people. By Mr Mitchel stands at the bar does not prescribe and the property of the publication by Mr Mitchel stands at the bar does not prescribe and the property of the propert giving to Ireland those they might have the two yourself or with respect to the interpretation and standing that I was a material witness for Mr Mitcountries united for ages under a common Sove- meaning of these publications? As I observed, not chel in the challenge to the array, I was kept out reign, by a community of interests and an equality even your own able counsel was able to suggest a of court on the day before yesterday, and thus preor seven years' transportation, or transportation for life, and if there should be a verdict of conviction, is it not important to show all the circumstances of the case, and the provocations and the provocations? I think it quite essential to his case, and with that view the line I have the line I have a sevential to his case, and with that view the line I have a sevential to his case, and with that view the line I have a sevential to the account of interests and an equality of counts of the suggest a count of the suggest and an equality of counts of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of counts of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of counts of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of counts of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of counts of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of counts of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest a count of court on the day before yesterday, and thus predouble to suggest any apology which counts of production is of rights, by mutual affection and reciprocal respect; doubt or meaning different from what is imputed to vented from counts of counts. At the same time that I was excluded from counts of justice, but an court, although I had business in it, and am an articular to this, that you had a right to counts. At the same time that I was excluded from counts of justice, but an court of justice, but an count of justice, but an co consists in the right and power to make laws for its Lord Althorp had said, to separation, and that Ire- moment, both in England and Ireland, it is a trea- Mr Mitchel of the absence of a material witness. another country (and that England is making laws right had any country to build its greatness upon may yourself one day or other be struck with the aware the places for soldiers; but I think the courts pendently of the nature of this crime, look at the in a turbulent way to get admittance into a state of excitement, but that he had not intended circumstances connected with it. I will not go into court, and threatened to use 'physical force' in order to be guilty of any contempt of court. and constitution of a dependent state, that England struggles. That was British conquest and dominion any extraneous circumstances, but look at the cir- to obtain admittance. My wish throughout this should make laws for Ireland '-(treating Ireland as | in Ireland-that was British legislation in Ireland. cumstances which were brought before the court, and trial has been to procure accommodation for every

> which so much has been lately said that it is quite | well. unnecessary for me to recall or reiterate the objec | HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE 'CONVICTED tionable passages it contains to sustain both the one count and the other. But upon comparing the two publications, the first of the 6th of May and the sccond of the 13th, this observation arises—that whatever possible mitigation might arise from the tenor of the first, or from anything occurring on it, has been effectually withdrawn by you and done away with in the second. The second, which was at an for the greatest stretch of ingenuity or the greatest perversion of interpretation to protect you. Upon the second the charge is-and we have it expressed and establish in its place a republic. To render distinct what was perhaps vaguely expressed in the first doubt, if the case had rested on that alone, have Shortly before the jury had pronounced their ver- apology for that publication. You have in it dissination; and it was a disclaimer which would have had left it to be made use of on your behalf. But what appears in the second publication, from the man

who disclaimed a war of pluuder and assassination You tell your countrymen in the second ublication, after a preface, that you were going to speak plainly - There is now growing on the soil of Ireland wealth of grain, and roots, and cattle, far more than enough to sustain in life and comfort all the inhabit-ants of the island. That wealth must not leave us for in every stage, from the tying of the sheaf to the loading of the ship; and the effort necessary to that simple act of self-preservation will at one and at the same blow prostrate-British dominion and landlordism together.' Now, how is it possible that advice could be acted upon without, of necessity, leading to plunder, to the violent taking away and withholding, by force and violence, the property justly belonging to others, or withholding it from them by force and violence, by the use of arms? Thus it is, then, that you appear from one stage to another to have advanced in a bold, and deliberate, determined opposition to the law, in language more and more unmeasured, more and more mischievously exciting. I do not express myself, at least, such is not my discharge the duty which is now cast upon the Court to admeasure, in proportion to the nature of the crime, the punishment which it may be our duty to inflict. It is, therefore, that I have, of necessity, stated strongly these passages of perseverance of them, and the deliberation of them, as the grounds by which we are bound to measure our judgment, and to discharge the solemn duty we owe to the law and the public, and the peace and welfare of the kingdom. But has there been in the course of this trial attempted any explanation, any interpretachel wasguilty or not guilty of the charge on which tion, any apolegy, for these publications, or anything he was put forward, and that the verdict returned tending to raise a doubt of bearing the interpretation put upon them by the indictment? In adverting to the course taken for the defence we desire-and I especially desire it to be understood that the observations I am about to make, and in which I am following up some of the observations in the charge of

in the observations that I am about to make on the aggravate in the least the punishment it may be my The CLERK of the Crown then asked Mr Mitchel duty to impose, any more than it aggravated the The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr Mitchel duty to impose, any invitation of the Crown then asked Mr Mitchel duty to impose, any invitations as well as during the delivery of the Baron's charge, as well as during the delivery of the Baron's charge, nassed upon him? to mark its irrelevancy, and with a view that the appear to acquiesce in that line of decourt may but to Interpose with a view of reprobating and checking it as a line of defence which, in our judgplainly shown, was as injudicious as it was injurious to the prisoner. No interpretation offered-no mean-The High Sheriff.—My lord, I claim the pro- ing ascribed to those publications—no effort made to show that you were not guilty of the offence imputed taken which not only implicitly but expressly stated

> Mr Holmes .- My Lords, with the greatest respect what I said was, that though he might be statutably

repeat that opinion now. Baron Lefroy.—I should be glad to find that 1 am mistaken altogether in my view of the drift of the remark, and I should be extremely glad to adopt the

Baron LEFROY .- But they should make prisoners ease to St Stephen's; but an trish Kapudic, one and indivisible. Was that language consistent with the sovereignty of the Queen? Was it consistent with her Majesty remaining Queen of the United King-her Majesty remaining Queen of the United King-dem to Establish an Irish Republic one and indivisible? How was this Republic to be established? How was this Republic. The mode of Ireland, and with that view I tell you, in the State of Ireland, and with the thouse state in which it was laid down publications coming out of your own hands—delibe-it which the publications coming out of your own hands—delibe-it was laid down publications coming out of your own hands—delibe-it was laid down publications coming out of your own hands—delibe-it was laid down publications coming out of your own hands—delibe-it was laid the publications, issued at intervals of time which the utmost deliberation which we own hands—deliberation wh Eible: 110W was this repaired to object is an Irish Republic. The mode of Ireland, and with that view I tell you, in the His arowed object is an Irish Republic. The mode of Ireland, and with that view I tell you, in the doctrines of his own, but was addressing them on be the consequences of your acts. The case turned you the just measure of the offence, and the duty doctrines of his own, but was addressing them on be the consequences of your acts.

> The ATTORNEY-GENERAL demanded that judg. ment against the prisoner should be entered on each count in the indictment, as was the rule in Eng-

Baron Lerroy .- The Attorney-General having called upon us to have judgment entered on each count in the indictment, I order the Clerk of the

WITNESS.—I have.

Baron Lerroy.-We have had no complaint from Mr Rea.—But, my lord, has the sheriff a right to

Mr REA .- I shall do so.

Mr M'Gowran, a barrister, here complained that intentions which are stated in the indictment. You permitted, on the previous day, to take his sent in but if the gentleman says he acted under excitethought fit to publish, to take away from it all apo- the box assigned to counsel; that he had made ment, and did not intend any contempt towards the every corner of the land, to diffuse the poison through | dezen persons in the box.

The foreman replied in the negative, but added every excited mind in the whole country. The law Baron Lefror said, he regretted that any member You deprived yourself of every mitigation which the were, to reserve places for all persons who had a law allows, and of every favourable distinction it has duty to perform in court. Considering the difficulty

PATRIOT.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE,

Mr MITCHEL then said, -The law has now done its part, and the Queen of England, her Crown. and Government in Ireland are now secure, pursuant to act of parliament. I have done my part court. interval of another week, leaves it utterly impossible also. Three months ago I promised Lord Clarendon and his government in this country, that I would provoke him into his courts of justice, which places by yoursif-an intention to overthrow the monarchy of this kind are called, and that I would force him publicly and notoriously to pack a jury against me and propriety of the court. He then directed that you were indicted. The first contained matter out of this court, and provoke him to a contest in another field. My lord, I knew I was setting my been a circumstance of mitigation, or at least an life on that cast; but I knew that in either event the victory should be with me, and it is with me I presume neither the jury, nor the judges, nor any been to your credit and to your advantage, if you other man in this court, presumes to imagine that it is a criminal who stands in this dock. (Murmurs of applause, which the police endeavoured to repress.) I have shown what this law is made of in Ireland. I have shown that her Majesty's government sustains itself in Ireland by packed juries, by partisan judges, by perjured sheriffs.

> Baron Lefroy .- The court cannot sit here to hear you arraign the jurors of the country, the sheriffs of the country, the administration of justice, and the tenure by which the Crown of England holds this country. We cannot sit here and suffer you to proceed thus, because the trial is over. Everything you had to say previous to the judgment the court was ready to hear, and did hear. We cannot suffer nearly a repetition of the offence for which you have been sentenced.

Mr Mitchel.-I will not say any more of that kind; but I say this-

Baron Lefroy.—Anything you wish to say we will hear; but I trust you will keep yourself within the limits which your judgment must suggest to you.

Mr MITCHEL--I have acted all through this business, from the first, under a strong sense of duty. I do not repent anything I have done, and I believe that the course which I have opened is only that publication, and the manner of them, and the commenced. The Roman who saw his band burning to ashes before the tyrant, promised that three hundred should follow out his enterprise. Can I not promise (looking at his friends who surrounded the dock) for one, for two, for three, aye, for hundreds? A loud shout of exultation here rung through the court, accompanied by immense cheering, clapping of hands, and great manifestations of excitement. Baron Lerroy. - Officer, remove Mr Mitchel. CLERK of the CROWN .- Mr Bourne, remove the

> The turnkey then caught Mr Mitchel by the arm, and forced him to the rear of the dock, upon which the friends of Mr Mitchel rushed forward, and seizing him by the hands and head and shoulders, detained him for a moment, but their basty farewell was no sooner commenced than it terminated. During the delivery of Mr Mitchel's short address,

rate self-possession.

At that moment a scene of excitement ensued, which we believe for centuries has not been equalled in a court of justice. It was nervous and thrilling in the extreme. The personal friends and adherents of Mr Mitchel, who thronged the vicinity of the dock, rose, and, in the rush to get a touch or a sight of the prisoner, created a commotion at once reckless and energetic. They seemed to have lost all idea of the presence of the judges or the police authorities. Ge tlemen of the bar, who wore the costume, disrobed themselves and entered into active resistance to the police, by whom several persons were taken into custody, amongst whom were Messrs Meagher, Doheny, and R. O'Gorman, jun.

During the excitement that provailed at this period of the proceedings, in which the crowded court seemed completely absorbed, Baron Lefroy rose and retired from the bench, but Judge Moore remained, unmoved by the excitement. The learned judge was evidently affected by the distressing circumstances under which the prisoner was placed.

COMMITTAL OF MESSRS DOHENY AND T. F. MEAGHER FOR ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr Michael Doheny was here placed at the bar, in a line of defence which appeared to us very little charged by Inspector Guy with disturbing the peace Mr Doheny. -I admit that I clapped my hands, Mr Holmes.—I am responsible for that under act but I deny having shouted. In the fullest songe I well, until the pleasure of the crown was known

Baron LEPROY. - But you are acting in a way inorress the contempt of which you had been guil in the first instance. You admit that you committee of them, that they might be committed to prison. I a centempt of court with which the court was dis

which I coincided, and I expressed my approbation of them, and on no account whatever will I retrac

that approbation. After consulting for a few moments with his

brother judge, Baron Lerroy said,-I was not aware you were member of the bar, from whom, therefore, might be expected an observance of decorum much beyond what might be expected from a person not of the position and rank you hold. Under the circumstance now detailed to the court, we are of opinion that you Mr Doneny -I am counsel for some young mer

who are charged with the offence of drilling. Shall I have an opportunity of defending them? Mr Justice Moore - Certainly you shall be permitted to do so. Mr Baldwin, Q.C., intimated, that it was not the

intention of the Crown to proceed with the prosecution for 'drilling, &c.' in the case of 'the Queen v English and others.' Mr Doheny then applied that his clients should be

permitted to stand out on their own recognizances to the next commission. As the Crown counsel did not object, the applica-

tion was graated. Mr T. F. MEAGHER was then brought up in custods of Inspector Little, who, on being sworn, charged him with expressing applause by stamping his fee and clapping his hands. Baron Lefroy .- You have heard what the police

man has aworn. Have you any observation to Mr Meagner, who appeared to be deeply affected by the sentence just pronounced on his friend Mr Mitchel, replied that he had nothing to say.

Baron Lefroy. Do you mean to say that you confess what you have been charged with? Mr MEAGHER.—I do, my lord. Baron Lefroy .- Have you any apology to offer ? Mr MEAGHER.—None, my lord.

Judge Moore.-Perhaps this was done in the excitement of the moment, and you will reconsider the matter in the course of the day. Baron Lefroy. - We will receive any apology during the sitting of the court.

Another gentleman, who had given expression to his feelings in the gallery of the court, was also brought up in custody; but was discharged on stating that he had acted under the excitement of the

ANDREW ENGLISH, one of the traversers in the drilling' case before mentioned, was also charged with turbulent conduct in the passage leading to the court. He stated, however, that he did not wish to create any disorder, but merely to obtain admission into the court, where he expected his case would be

called on. The judges, therefore, ordered him to be discharged. Mr J. P. Dillon observed that Mr Doheny was in

Baron Lerroy. But when there has been contempt, and when the gentleman perseveres, and sets

Mr Dillon.—It was not Mr Doheny's intention to involve a retraction of an expression of his sym-

Baron LEFROY .- Not at all. We don't want to interfere with any gentleman, to prevent him from

giving expression to my feeling; but whatever punishment is attached to the expression of my sympathy for Mr Mitchel, and for entertaining the opinion I have uttered, I cannot retract it. Irepeat, however, that I did not mean any contempt towards the court.

Baron Lefroy .- Then, under those circumstances, his intention of returning into court at a quarter past seven o'clock.

charges you. Mr Doheny was then set at liberty. Mr MEAGHER (who was also in the hands of the police in court) then came forward, and said that he too, was under the impression that a withdrawalo the expression of his feeling and sympathy for Mr Mitchel was required of him. He could not retract anything; but he would say that he did not

mean any disrespect or contempt towards the

Baron Lefroy, - The court does not mean to interfere with or prevent the expression of feeling or sympathy. We have nothing to do with that, but we have with the preservation of order and decorum in court. If you say you were under excitement, but did not mean any contempt to the court, we have no wish to deal harshly with you.

Mr MEAGHER. - I regret the contempt, if I have been guilty of any, which I did not intend-but I can ay nothing more. Baron Lefroy .- Well, the court discharges you.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF MR MITCHEL'S Mr Holmes here rose to address the court, when

the utmost silence was observed. He said-My Lords, I think I had a perfect right to use the language I did yesterday. I wish now to state that what I said yesterday I adopt to-day as my own opinion. I here avow all I have said, and, perhaps, under this late Act of Parliament Her Majesty's Attorney-General, if I have violated the law, may think it his duty to proceed against me in that way. But if I have violated the law in anything I said, I must, with great respect to the court, assert that I had perfect right to say what I stated, and I now say, in deliberation, that the sentiments I expressed with respect to England, and her treatment of this counyou to stand at that bar to repeat, I must say, very try, are my sentiments, and I here avow them openly. (Loud applause.)

Baron Lefroy, - Call on the next case. The Court then proceeded with other business.

Some of the city jurors asked if they might go Baron Lerroy .-- Yes, gentlemen, you may, and your attendance has been so good that I shall not

The Court shortly afterwards adjourned. RETURN OF THE JUDGES FROM COURT.

When the people were partially separated the judges entered a carriage which was in waiting at the rear (the usual place) of the court. Their Lordships were preceded in a carriage by the High Sheriff and an advanced guard of police. The carriage in which their Lordships rode was surrounded by a troop of Lancers, with an officer at each of the carriage windows. A considerable number of people, who were attracted by the military and police, followed the carriage, and the crowd gained strength as it passed on. In Sackville street and at Carlisle-bridge there was considerable grouning as the carriage passed on; but, with this exception, there was no other indication of feeling. A crowd collected about Nelson's pillar, but at nine o'clock the streets presented their usual appearance. Although there was considerable excitement everything passed off quietly; and, so far as could be ascertained, there was not the least accident, nor an approach to anything like a breach of the peace. REMOVAL OF MR MITCHEL

This morning, at an early hour, Mrs Mitchel and her children, accompanied by a few friends, proceeded from her residence, at Ontario-terrace, to Newgate, to interchange farewell with her convicted husband previous to his final departure from his native land. A tew only were present. We have been informed that the scene was harrowing to the last degree. Mr Mitchel preserved a stern composure for some time, until, subdued by the presence of his wife and artless children, he bent into tenderness, and the shock was the greater because of his reluctance to vield.

At a few minutes to four o'clock, the prison van, surrounded by two equadrons of cavalry, drew up in front of Newgate prison. Soon after, an official, armed with a warrant for the deportation of Mr. Mitchel, which was handed to the high sheriff, entered the prison, and, in a few minutes after, Mr Mitchel appeared on the balcony, preceded by an officer, who carried a bundle which contained the convict dress. Standing for a few moments on the balcony and locking around, he recognised an old acquaintance, who called out, 'Farewell, Mitchel!' and received a bow in return. The word 'ready' being given, Mr Mitchel entered the van together with five inspectors of police. The trumpet sounded -the van flew onward-and the dragoons, with drawn sabres, preceded and surrounded it, and the precession proceeded on its way. Very few persons were present at the deportation, which was quite unexpected. It had been rumoured that Mr Mitchel adopt every word uttered by Mr Mitchel at that about the pleasure of the crown was known about the writ of error. This report lost ground in the course of the day, for it was evident that prepa-Baron Lefrey.—You are pertinaciously persisting rations had been making to dispose of him as rapidly a contempt of court.

Mr Doheny.—I don't mean to say one word that to the quays, but the drawbridge over the causi was drawn up, and all access to the vessel prohibited

communication of the city. A boat, manned again appear under the sovereign title, style, and diguity for ever! by eight able seamen, was lying off the Light House, of the last Felon, to sustain the principles, and accomby eight able seamen, was lying off the Light House, of the Irish Felon, to sustain the principles, and accominto which he was immediately placed from the plish the intentions of the illustrious man who is taken the trial and conviction of poor Mitchel. I need into which he was inductively placed from the prist the intentions of the finds from since the first the first state of the first and conviction of poor Mitchel. I need caravan, and two oar strokes placed him on board the from amongstus. In this case we but discharge our not, therefore, say much on this memorable subject. researce. Which immediately got under weigh, and clear duty to our country, and to him. goon cleared the harbour.

The following letter from Mr Mitchel's brother sppeared this evening :-TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

Saturdsy, Four o'clock .- Sir,-I ask your permission to lay one fact before the citizens of Dublin, Having, shrough the assistance of a friend, obtained an order for admittance isto Newgate to see my brother after sertence had been passed upon him, I went there at three o'clock, and applied for admittance. I was then told that I could not be allowed to see him to-day, but that I should call in the morning. I have just heard (four o'cleck) that he was since carried off in the prison TED, on his way to Norfolk Island. I need say no more. MR. H. MITCHEL.

The Evening Freeman, published late on Saturday evening, contains the following account of the departure of Mr Mitchel:-

Freeisely as the prison clock struck four the convict. Immediately surrounded by two squadrons of drageous. under the command of Col. Mauntell and Col. Gordon In a few minutes an efficial, bearing the warrant of Mr Michil's remoral, entered the prison, and delivered the same to the high sheriff. The mounted pelice and dragoons, with drawn sabres, formed four deep round the van. The doorway having been opened, Inspector Selwood gave the word at the prison gate-all is ready.' One of the turnkeys then came forth with a handle of clothes, which were understood to be the convict dress, and threw it into the van. Precisely at eight minutes past four the gates were opened, and Mr Litchel came forth with a firm step and firm demeanepr. He wore a brown frock coat, light waistcoat, and derk trousers, and had light glazed cap upon his head, the hair appearing to be closely cut. His hand and right leg were heavily manacled, and fastened to each other by a ponderous iron chain. He cast one quiet, dignified glance about, and recognising a friend, who called out 'Mitchel,' bowed and shock hands with him. He was then assisted into the van, accompanied by four or five inspectors of police. The door was immediately banged to, and the cortege moved forward at a double quick trot up Bolton-street, and thence by the Circular-road to the North Wall, where ness. Mr Mitchel having been placed on board, the men. steamer set sail for Spike Island, as is supposed, from whence the martyred Mitchel will be conveyed to Norfolk

Spike Island, where Mr Mitchel is now located, is a convict prison near Cove, recently established as a permanent depot for persons sentenced to seven years transportation, who are employed at stone breaking, sincere condolence on the part of this association. and in various avocations connected with the extension of the buildings, and the improvement of the establishment. As Mr Mitchel's term of expatriation is fourteen years, he will remain for a short time only at Spike Island. He is in a bad state of health, from pulmonary affection.

A subscription has been already set on foot for the wife and children of Mr John Mitchel. The lady is a niece of Sir William Verner, M.P. for the county of Armagh, and was married at the early age of fifteen years. Although still youthful she is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom is nine years old. Among the contributors to the subscription are Mr. R. O'Gorman, sen., for £50; Mr T. F. Meagher, £50; Mr W. O'Hara, £50. Up to Friday night the sum collected amounted to nearly £400. SEIZURE AND SUPPRESSION OF THE UNITED

the United Irishman and took possession of all the having in his possession a copy of Smith O'Brien's the two hostile nations, after a struggle of seven the gates of the churches and municipalities.

The large quantities of speech in the House of Commons, and a copy of the hundred years, fresh for the combat still—the one PERPETUAL BANISHMENT OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY. the paper made up in parcels for the provincial agents, National Guard Declaration, is still detained in ruthless and rapacious as ever, the other abating not as well as the cepies directed to the regular subscrit Cavan gaol, notwithstanding that bail to any a jet of the stubborn, indomitable, undying spirit of bers, were carried off by the police. This is regarded amount has been repeatedly offered for him. We are hostility of her malignant rival. There they stood as a very arbitrary proceeding on the part of the au- also informed, that since his confinement he has been but again England was the victor—Ireland was thorities. Subsequently the property was replaced. treated as a common felon; that he has been obliged to crushed once more, and John Mitchel was sen-It appears that Mr Mitchel, some days before his conviction, had made a deed of sale of his effects, and of the copyright of the United Inisman, to two leading members of the Confederation—Mr John Ventured upon. The excuse which Mr Helmes, the Martin of Laurhove and the Rev Laby Kowen Martin, of Loughorne, and the Rev. John Kenyen, stipendiary magistrate, has offered for not accepting Martin, of Lougherne, and the Rev. John Kenyen, stipendiary magistrate, has offered for not accepting late parish priest of Templederry, both of whom, it bail is that the 'Authorities' in the Castle are so ocitizent the publication of the cupied with other matters, that they have not had journal, in the same spirit in which it has heretofore time to consider it, and that until he receives their been conducted. Mr Devin Reilly, it is said, is also instructions, Mr Maguire must remain a prisoner, and will never on longotten in lever equality under equality and in lever equality never equality in lever equality in lever equality in lever equality and in lever equality in l sale, the persons acting for the Crown suspended the

execution of the sequestration. STATE OF DUBLIN. The 'force' mustered strong on Friday night. About seven o'clock, divisions marched from the different station-houses, and took up their positions in the precincts of Newgate. This attracted an unusual number of idle boys, and elicited from them they were determined to repeal the disunion that had usual number of idle boys, and elicited from them they were determined to repeal the disunion that had spoke what I feel at this moment. I will go. But doubtless by some mischievers urchin and one con- (Lord chars.) They were not contented and they others will come, and I tell my fees that one, two doubtless by some mischievons urchin, and one con- (Loud cheers.) They were not contented, and they others will come, and I tell my loss unat one, and one they others will come, and I tell my loss unat one, and one constable was cut under the eye, another on the forehead, and others had their hats broken. The police were ordered into rank, and to charge the streets, which they did several times. In one of the charges Mr Drennan, Mr Devin Reilly, Mr William Mitchel, and Mr Irwin (an elderly gentleman), who were returning from Newgate after visiting Mr Mitchel, were knocked down. Mr Reilly received a blow of a baton on the arm, which hurt him considerably, and Mr Irwin got rather a severe cut on the back of his head. Mr Mitchel was also cut on the back of the as palpable as the face of noon day that that man had head, but not seriously. The three gentlemen were taken into the medical establishment of Mr Burke, of Capel-street, where they received such attentions as their cases required, and when their wounds were nation. (Loud cheers.) He called upon the Protetants dressed they proceeded to their homes. This was of Ireland to come forward and resent this infernal the only casualty we heard of during the night. At and diabolical act of aggression en the liberties of the twelve o'clock the streets were perfectly tranquil. The police remained about Green-street up to a late hour. There were upwards of fifty constabulary and Mitchel. metropolitan police stationed inside Newgate, with a proportionate amount of arms and ammunities. The council of the Irish Confederation met at D'Olierstreet immediately after the verdict was announced. and the several clubs in connexion with that body held meetings during the evening, which were at-

tended by the leading members of the Confederates. Mr Duffy, Mr Meagher, Mr Dillon, Mr Pigott, &c., visited many of the clubs in succession, and adcressed the Confederates on the result of the day's DUBLIN, May 28 .- The overwhelming excitement created by the extraordinary scenes enacted yesterday, unlike ordinary ebullitions of popular feeling, remains unabated; and it would be but shirking the

truth to conceal the fact that, beyond his own friends and partisans, there prevails no small amount of sympathy for Mr Mitchel. The precautions taken yesterday to prevent any

rash attempt at rescue on the way to the place of embarkation were most effective and judicious. There was, however, some rioting at Seville-place, on the North Strand, where the police were assailed by a mob, the chief leaders of which were wemen. One amazon was conspicuous by her daring. She hurled stones and brickbats with unerring aim at the heads of the constabulary, cursing lustily the cowardice of the men of Dublin in leaving the fighting to the women. All the efforts of the police to effect her capture were useless, and she finally escaped in the crowd of combatants. One man had his head laid open by the stroke of a baton, and several of the ringleaders were taken prisoners.

DIBLIN, Monday, May 29 .- There is still an extreme degree of excitement amongst a large proportion of the population, who look upon Mr Mitchel as a patriot and a martyr. Many Roman Catholics, too, are deeply discontented at what they consider a slight cast upon them in the mode of arranging the

refused to be swern, on the ground that he was not qualified to discharge the duties of a juror. Chief Baron.-What, sir, is the ground of your disqualification?

Juror.-Nor was I, my lord, until Friday last. when Catholics were excluded.

Chief Baron, addressing the officer: Swear that gentleman on the jury. The oath was administered, and the juror took his place in the box.

The two indictments against Mr Mitchel for se-

dition, which were to have been tried in the present term, have, as a matter of course, been abandoned by the Crown. Notices have been served upon the two juries which had been struck for the trial of those cases, intimating that their attendance will not be required.

The Crown has yet taken no step for proceeding with new trials in the cases of Messra Smith O'Brien and Mesgher; but it is said they will be tried in the Present term

The United Insuman newspaper is extinct. It The United Informan newspaper is extinct. It spears that the Crown has fully carried out the sequestration against the property of Mr Mitchel, so tar as the printing materials are concerned. The City goods returned on Saturday were certain fixtures claimed by the landlord of the heuse. As Mr Mitchel was registered proprietor, the Stamp-office Stamp-office Mitchel was registered proprietor, the Stamp-office Stamp-office Mitchel was registered proprietor, the Stamp-office Mitchel was registered proprietor, the Stamp-office Mitchel was registered proprietor, the Stamp-office Stamp-office Mitchel was registered proprietor, the Stamp-office Mitchel was registered proprietor. has the right to reject any other persons seeking to Ireland: register themselves as his successors. But already a

bands of the police—the United Line and each state of the design to the disorder and guabut, under another name, we are anxiously preparing to the police and properties;

In the controlled by the names of Danton, refired and controlled by the names of Danton, refired and controlled by the names of Danton, refired and controlled by the names of Danton, refired by the names of Da

term of subscription. T. DEVIN REILLY.

JOHN MARTIN.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN MITCHEL AT SPIKE ISLAND. that a separate room should be provided for him, and that he should not be interfered with for this day; but that, on to-morrow, he would be obliged to wear Last week will be long memorable in Ireland. It van drew up at the front entrance to Newgate, and was the convict dress, and be treated in all respects as an ordinary convict.'

> REPEAL ASSOCIATION, MAY 29. The weekly meeting of this body was held this day in Conciliation Hall. The meeting was more crowded than on ordinary occasions, in the expecta-

tion that reference would be made by some of the speakers to the proceedings of the past week. Mr Burne (barrister) having been called to the chair, proceeded to refer to the trial of Mr Mitchel. He declared that the leathsome Whigs-the loaded dice Whigs-(hisses)-had cast aside the mask, and proclaimed as practically as if they had written it on the walls of the city, that they had suspended the the population of Dublin was crammed in the vicinity Mr Galwey, having charged the government with

jury packing, moved the following resolutions:jury packing, moved the following resolutions:—

1. That in the late case of the Queen v. John Mitchel, the scene became terrific. The yells and hooting the jury selected to sit on the trial of the accused was of the vast crowd showed their hatred to the governpacked, from the known political opponents of the pri- ment, as well as their sympathy for the 'felon.' The soner.

dence of Mr Mitchel's guilt.

the public expense, during the absence of that gentleman from this country.

sented to Mrs Mitchel, accompanied by an expression of

on the following Monday, or that day fortnight, he hoped he should be able to lay before the association a course of policy for its adeption which would be approved of by Mr William Smith O'Brien and all were still more offensive and insulting than on the classes of Repealers. (Hear, hear.) The learned preceding days. Everybody, not on particular busigentleman next attacked the government for convict. ness' or friendly to the 'powers above,' was rudely ing and transporting Mr Mitchel by a packed and partisan jury, and concluded by stating, that any Irish Roman Catholic sheuld spit in the Attorney. Under a broiling sun, men, women, and children General's face if he dared to speak to them, as he had spat in all their faces when he excluded them judges (Baron Lefroy and Chief Justice Moore) took from the jury-box, and considered them unworthy of belief on their oaths. (Cheers.)

was stated to be £12.

PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION. Music Hall, Abbey-street; The hall and galleries were

ought not to be contented with the present state of the

Orangemen, making the total number of members admitted 1 500 Several resolutions, denouncing the Union and the

English government, were adopted, Mr IEFLAND, barrister, delivered a lengthy and elequent speech. Speaking of Mr Mitchel, he said, it was not been tried, but prejudged—he had not been found guilty, sentenced-(loud cheers)-and he (Mr Ireland) arraigned the whole proceedings as a judicial assassicountry. (Cheera.)

The meeting, on dispersing, cheered loudly for MEETING AT DUNBOYNE.

On Monday evening a public dinner was held in Dan-About 100 persons sat down to dinner. Many of those attended as deputations from the Confederate Clubs of Dublin; but the majority of the company was composed of the small farmers and landholders of the district. Mr Simon R. Frazer, of Dublin, occupied the chair. Amongst the speakers was Mr Doheny, from Dublin,

poor Mitchel was the theme. Amengst the toasts were he following:—
The CHAIRMAN.—I will now proceed to give the health wall, where two armed boats were awaiting to conthe following:of one of the bravest men that Ireland ever gave birth to-'the health of the martyred patriot, John Mitchel.' (Loud and long continued cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of the 'Hereine, Mary Mitchel,' and in doing so detailed a scene, of which he was witness, in the prison of Newgate. Mrs Mitchel had visited her patriot husbanad—after some words calculated to cheer his spirits, she as if by inspiration exclaimed, ' No matter, John, the day will come that they will pay for this; if necessary, die for Ireland,' (Loud cheering.) It was unnecessary to say more to make the of poor Mitchel. Subscriptions to a considerable toast be received as it deserved.

The entire company rose, and received the toast with the most enthusiastic cheering.

THE IMMOLATION OF JOHN MITCHEL -APPEAL TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND-LAST ECENES OF THE TRAGEDY-HEROISM OF THE MARTYR AND TERROR OF HIS BRUTAL ENEMIES.

(From our own Correspondent.) Dublin, 29th May, 1848.

The woof is wove-the thread is spun. Ay, indeed! To the ETERNAL INFAMY of afford to assist in this good work, will refuse to tes-England, and the ETERNAL DISGRACE of Ireland, a braver and a better man than Wallace, or abhorrence of the vile government to whose malig-Washington, or Emmett, or Tell, is now a holocaust | nant schemes he is a martyr. juries in the state trials. I shall mention an incident illustrative of this feeling.

Chief Baron Pigot, himself a Roman Catholic, presided this day in the Nisi Prius Court. When a jury was about to be sworn, the first person called refused to be sworn, on the ground that he may be sworn on the ground that he may be sworn on the ground that he may be say that the say the United Instrument and the long for his starving countrymen, and for loving his country, more. Poor Mitchel had scarcely set his foot in the say the United Instead Country more. Poor Mitchel had scarcely set his foot in the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refused to be sworn on the ground that he may be say the United Instead Country. I dare say the United Instead Country more. Poor Mitchel had scarcely set his foot in the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refused to be sworn on the ground that he may be say the United Instead Country more. Poor Mitchel had scarcely set his foot in the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the first person called the sworn on the ground that he may be say the United Institute the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the first person called the sworn on the ground that he may be say the United Institute the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the first person called the sworn on the ground that he may be say the United Institute the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the first person called the sworn of the ground that he was the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the say the United Institute the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the say the United Institute the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the long trial wave on his melancholy way to refuse the long trial wave of the long trial wave of the long trial Norfolk Island. Chartists! lovers of liberty! honest printing materials, presses, books, &c., belonging to Englishmen! What do you say to this? Do you the establishment seized on for the crown. His blush at your name of Britons, or do you spurn all dwelling-houses too, at Rathmines, and every penny. sympathy-all connexion-all community of soul- worth, clutched in like manner. All is gone! But Juror.—I am a Roman Catholic.

Chief Baron:—I am notaware that there is any liqualification in that.

Juror.—Nor was I, my lord, until Friday last, of thought, of feeling, with those monstrous men Ireland will not see John Mitchel's family pine in you rest on your oars, and, without a murmur, see
the brave Mitchel baushed from his native land for
thinking and saying, even as you do yourselves,
that the blessings of liberty and equality are the
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bourg St Antoine to be mounted by cannon carrying houses, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of are are set. flinging the hodies of their good and as valuable as the pampered child of lux- Christian name with two R's, so that it read thus good and as valuable as the pampered child of lux-ury and wealth. Britons! Englishmen!—arouseyou. — 'Marry Ann Smith,' and the poor creature took You were born in a land, once great, glorious, and free; you now 'live, and move, and have your the hint and did marry Mary Ann Smith: FORTURE—A certain philosopher was accustomed

being' under the crushing sway of a corrupt and a villanous government. Will you submit to it?
Are you satisfied at the fate of poor Mitchel? Will you not hold council in your towns and it will and did marry Mary Ann Smith:
FORTURE.—A certain philosopher was accustomed to say, 'The favours of fortune are like steep rocks, only eagles and creeping things mount the summit.'
Young Wours and did marry Mary Ann Smith:
FORTURE.—A certain philosopher was accustomed to say, 'The favours of fortune are like steep rocks, only eagles and creeping things mount the summit.' being' under the crushing sway of a corrupt and a villaneus government. Will you submit to it? to say, 'The favours of fortune are like steep rocks, agents of the fate of poor Mitchel? Will Young Women and creeping things mount the summit.'

Young Women are Brautiful.—'What is it that you not hold council in your towns and villages, and the fellers, to be sure; they are MURDERERS.

The favours of fortune are like steep rocks, to open his person; and also, that M. Bacle, who had been agents of the police and the soldiers, they are more in the face by the points of the sure of the face by the points of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the Interior of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the commerce and agriculture, and of the face by the points of the face by the face tell your tyrants that they are MURDERERS, and deserve the MURDERER'S doom? Will you will do.'—American Paper.

It's the fellers, to be sure; commerce and Agriculture, and of the following women.'—'That construct and repair departmental roads, &c., and without any outbreak.

The agitation which three months in Paris, and were actually destitute adequately described; and the following women.'—'That they are always arter the young women.'—'That they are always arter the young women.'—'That those operatives who had not resided more than th was one of yourselves—not by birth, indeed, but in an avowed admirer of Byron; and when that great thought and feeling—in his aim and objects—in his bard died, leaving his Childe Harold incomplete,

Ireland:
I caunot write to day. My heart is full; my eyes, kill; or as the hunter, who, enly on bended knee, Icannot write to day. My heart is tull; my eyes, as I cannot write to day. My heart is tull; my eyes, as I think on what we are, and what we ment by as I think on what we are, and what we ment by as I think on what we are, and what we ment by as I think on what we are, and what we ment by as I think on what we are, and what we minest are in the same of the following changes to be made in the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director of the Oliving characters. The place Louis XVI., and the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director of the Oliving characters. The place Louis XVI., and the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director of the Oliving characters. The place Louis XVI., and the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director of the faibourg of that city called Ia Gaillotiere, the summer of the following characters. The louis XVI., and the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director of the Oliving characters. The place Louis XVI., and the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director of the Oliving characters. The conit of the faibourg of that cluis to the Minister of Public Works, said the arest of M. Emile Thomas, Director o

The dragoons formed along the quay, and cut off all restore it; and as soon as we can get together the neces. which Mitchel's wrongs will be avenged, the last The dragoons from the streets that branch off the sary material of a newspaper, the United Inisman will game for Ireland played—played and won, or lost

> lear duty to our country, and to him.
>
> Subscribers to the United Imiseman shall be suppli d with the IEISE FELON as soon as possible, and any thousands of every creed and party on the matter) time that may intervene shall be allowed them in the who did not agree that John Mitchel was a martyr to corruption, and perjury, and injustice. Nobody is hardy enough to assert that he had any chance of fair play. Every device—every stratagem was used to insure a conviction. Not only was every Catho-An extraordinary edition of the Cork Examiner lie juror in the Catholic city of Dublin struck off published on Sunday evening contains the following: unceremoniously from the 'CHOSEN TWELVE;' but - The vessel that brought John Mitchel to Spike every Presbyterian was similarly excluded, and every arrived in the harbour at an early hour to-day; and Protestant, too, from whom a fair, and henest, and before it dropped its anchor, the martyr-patriot was impartial verdict could be expected. Those 'relanded on the island, and handed over to the custody tained' were men 'fit and proper' for the business! of the governor. He was brought on shore, from the They were men, not of much respectability, but on vessel, by two of the Dublin police, and two marines. them Lord Clarendon, and the Attorney-General Shortly after his arrival, Captain Atkins, of Water | could depend—and their confidence was not mispark, the inspector of the Penitentiary, gave orders placed. Their 'good men and true' knew what was

was a perilous, a trying time. Dublin was like a tion of the labouring classes throughout the Republic. The committee had fully approved its principle, and no chance of such a contingency, after all! John Mitchel was let go as if he was the lowest pick-pocket or street vagrant, and Ireland, for the presidency assisted by a commission, composed of an account of the presidency of the sent, is more trampled, beaten, and bullied than

On Friday evening, Mitchel was pronounced Guilty.' The streets about the Court-house exhi bited a stirring, and yet a gloomy aspect. People knew he would be found guilty, and yet they could scarcely believe their ears when the fatal word ran through the crowd. It was then about six o'clock. of Newgate. In Capel-street alone there could not be less than 30,000 persons thronged together. When large parties of police, stationed at the various points 2. That, therefore, the verdict of that jury is no evi- about the Court-house, formed themselves into solid bodies, drew their batons, and prepared for conflict. 3. That punishment based upon that verdict is an act A single lancer, with a leathern letter pouch, might of arbitrary power, and a blow struck, through the me- be seen galloping from the Castle towards the different the Sheerwater government steamer was lying in readi. dinm of jury packing, at the lives and liberties of Irish- barracks, and in half an hour 10,000 soldiers were 4. That, under the circumstances, it is the bounden duty of Ireland to adopt the family of Mr Mitchel as its moment when a body of pikemen would march to ewn, and to provide for their comfort and education, at Newgate, or when a blue rocket from Cork-hill would announce the presence of an insurgent host at ployment to the unoccupied labourers. &c. The com-5. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be pre- morning's sun shone brightly on the British flag. and if a stray beam could penetrate the gratings of the cells of Newgate, it would find John Mitchel Mr O'Connell seconded the motion, and said, that a fettered captive-a hopeless, yet not repining, slave.

Early on Saturday morning, the streets near Newgate were again alive with people. The police their seats on the bench. John Mitchel was called years of age, were entitled to exercise the functions belief on their oaths. (Cheers.)

forth. He stood there, fearless as ever, pale, sallow, of jurymen, with the exception only of judicial officers, military men in active service, citizens who to the same purport, at five o'cleck the week's rent fine eyes and undying hostility to the ! enemy,! was imprinted on his haughty brow. It was a melancholy, IRISHMAN.'

At a few minutes to post hour a body of policemen, headed by an inspector, marched up to the office of the History Bull.—We have been informed that Mr Hugh Maguire, who was arbeaded by an inspector, marched up to the office of the History Bull.—We have been informed that Mr Hugh Maguire, who was arbeaded by an inspector, marched up to the office of the list of the jury-rested and committed to rested and committed to miss augusty orow. It was a melancholy, winding, addied of confidence, &c. Septuagenarians and labourers may, been informed that Mr Hugh Maguire, who was arbeaded by an inspector, marched up to the office of rested and committed to miss augusty orow. It was a melancholy, confidence, &c. Septuagenarians and labourers may, been informed that Mr Hugh Maguire, who was arbeaded by an inspector, marched up to the office of the churches and committed to rested the confidence of the

'FOURTEEN YEARS TRANSPORTATION BEYOND THE SEAS!!! The scene now enacted in the court-house was never equalled before, and will never be forgotten in do it. I knew the fate that awaited me, but I was struggle over? Is the British government secure now that I am immolated? They are not. The densely crowded.

Dr Nuttal was called to the chair. He said they were assembled that night to tell the government that were assembled that night to tell the government that dred others were prepared to take his place, only About 800 members were admitted, including 100 his friends around the dock, and a scene ensued the words for ever. Doheny, and several others jumped forward with a wild cry, 'Yes, yes,' they shouted, 'Bravo, Mitchel, you spoke the truth. Here we swear to do as you did, and sell our lives in the struggle for the land's freedom.' The judges trembled on the bench. 'Take that man from the bar,' eried Baron Lefroy. The friends of the 'felon' rushed forward to grasp his hand. The police rushed to the rescue, thinking that the game was up, and that the 'rebellion' had commenced within the walls of Green-street Courthouse! It was now a terrific moment. The bustle of the police in personal conflict with Mitchel's friends—the cries of the Sheriff and the Court house functionaries—the cheers of the Mitchelites and the screams of the ladies in the galleries, formed a strange and appalling uproar. Baron Lefroy ac-tually ran away trembling from the bench, whilst his brother judge grasped the railing as if he was about to faint away. At last Mitchel was dragged, by a subterraneous passage, to his cell, and in a few moments the clanking of irons told that the best and bravest of the present generation of Irishmen was a fettered captive!

In three hours after he was already shaven and equipped for conveyance to the transport waiting in who delivered a brilliant speech of which the heroism of Dablin harbour. At four o'clock he was placed in the 'black caravan,' and escorted by a few dragoons, Norfolk Island.

It is gratifying to find that Irishmen have spirit enough still to do their duty to the bereaved family amount have been already effected, and it is expected that such a sum will be raised as will maintain Mrs Mitchel and her six little children, in that way to which they are entitled, until the period of the 'convict's 'slavery will have expired. Lord Cloncurry, with his usual generosity, has sent the munificent subscription of one hundred pounds to this National Fund, through the hands of the Very Rev. Dr Spratt, of the Carmelite Convent, Whitefriars. It is hoped that few of the liberal party of Ireland, whether of the 'Old' or 'Young Ireland' section, who can at all

she wrote another, and the artful creature spelt her of the day.

Christian name with two R's, so that it read thus At two o'clock M. Senard, vice-president, took cight pound shot. This story was seriously told in the tinction of age or sex, flinging the bodies of their victims from the windows. In one house were shot of the National Assembly.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was chiefly occupied on Thursday ith the decree proposed by the Executive Commission, defining the powers of the latter. It required, first, that its members should be exempted from sitting in the Assembly; and, secondly, that they should be entrusted with the entire safeguard of that body. The members of the Executive Commission signified their intention of resigning in a body if the decree were not adopted by the Assembly. It was agreed that the attendance of the members of the Executive Commission in the Assembly should only be required when explanations were to be demanded and then on the express requisition of at least forty members, but that part of the project which entrusted the safeguard of the Assembly to the Executive Commission was rejected by precisely the same majority. The safety and freedom of the Assembly is entrusted to the president and questors. CONDITION OF THE LABOURERS.

On Friday the Assembly proceeded to discuss the project of a decree, brought forward by Citizen Waldeck Rousscau, to institute an inquiry into the condidecre equal number of operatives and masters delegated by their respective classes. The commission is to inquire into the number of operatives of both sexes engaged in every branch of industry, of the children under sixteen years of age, of the apprentices of both sexes employed in manufactures, &c., and mention their age, the terms of their engagement; the resources afforded by each district, the condition of its manufacturing establishments, the state of the salaries; the agreements usually entered into between the operatives and masters; the average duration of the than three months in the city, proposed by the the right of appointing all the appointments. The King has the right of appointing all the city functionaries, of perity or deterioration of each branch of industry; the existence, condition, and results of associations, either among the operatives, or the operatives and works. masters; the influence over private industry and labour of works executed in prisons, hospitals, &c.; the means of increasing the production and insuring disposition on the part of the operatives to resume the progressive development of consumption; the their work.

number of provident institutions in each district;

M. Trele the state of instruction and of moral and professional tives, as respects their dwellings, food, and clothing; the situation of the agricultural interests; the works lie, and thus afford employment to the real opethat might be undertaken with a view to afford emthe Castle walls. But all passed away. Next missioners are to be appointed in the course of the week following the promulgation of the decree, the inquiry is to commence immediately afterwards, and be terminated in a menth. In Paris the inquiry is to be carried on by the Committee of Labour of the National Assembly.

The decree was adopted, after a short discussion.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Minister of Justice next presented a project of a decree for the reorganisation of the jury. Hitherto, he said, none were admitted to form part of the jury, except electors and the class des capacites. The immense mass of French citizens were consequently excluded. The Executive Committee had directed him to submit a decree to the Assembly, in virtue of which all French citizens, thirty can neither read nor write, servants, bankrupts, individuals condemned for robbery, swindling, abuse of

The President next announced that the Orleans Family Banishment Bill was the order of the day. It consisted of the following articles:--

'The entrance of the territory of France and her colonies, interdicted for ever to the elder branch of the Bourbons, by the law of the 10th of April, 1832, is equally interdicted to Louis Philippe and his

M. Vezin thought that the discussion on the bill should be postponed until the result of the judicial inquiry, now proceeding, should be known. (' No,

no,' from several members on the left.) M. LAURENT was opposed to the enactment of law of perpetual and hereditary proscription, inasmuch as it was contrary to justice and the liberal government to drag me here. I knew they would spirit of modern democracy, and to the principles he had at all times professed. He accordingly moved testant Repeal Association was held this evening in the the territory of France and her colonies, Algeria included, shall be interdicted to the members of the two branches of the Bourbon family, until the pacification of France and the general situation of Europe shall permit the cessation of that prohibition. M. d'ADELSWARD said that he had heard the word

reaction mentioned in the course of the discussion. The Assembly had witnessed the demagogical reacto take my place to morrow.' As he uttered the tion; where was the other? He, however, confined latter words, the 'convict' looked into the eyes of himself to propose the suppression in the article of M. VIGUERTE, who next rose, said, that the law re-

pealing the banishment of the Bonaparte family was only temporary and conditional. Here loud expostulations arose on all sides, and M. JEROME BONAPARTE having ascended the tribune, observed, that he felt the greatest reluctance to come forward on such an occasion, but he could not help protesting against the expression 'tempo-

M. Viguerre having consented to withdraw the word 'temporary.' him amenable, if he conspired, to the laws of the

country. (Bravo.)
M. Ducoux objected to the assimilation of the Bonaparte and Orleans families. The former, he said, represented the tradition of a glorious period of The discussion being closed, and none of the

amendments supported, the president was preparing to put the decree to the vote, when fifty-two mem-bers demanded the division. The operation immediately commenced. The representatives who were of opinion to adopt the measure left by the door on vey him to the Shearwater frigate, lying in Halpin's Pool. On his arrival at the pier he was hurried on board one of those boats, from whence he was trans. ferred to the transport, and within sight of his dear Dablia, poor Mitchel was sent 'below.' Immediately Odillon Barrot, and about fifty or sixty others, abthe vessel sailed, the English flag flying from her stained from voting. During the scrutiny, M. Lathe vessel sailed, the English flag flying from ner mast-head, and our hero was on his watery way to Rollin entered the hall, and shortly afterwards M. Louis Blanc, who had absented himself for some

The following was the result of the ballot :-Number of votes Absolute majority 3
For the banishment ... 632 Against it 63 Majority 569
The decree was accordingly adopted, and the names of the voters were ordered to be printed in the

MONITEUR. The proceedings of the Assembly on Saturday were not of general interest, with the exception of the fol-

EMPLOYMENT ON THE LAND. to reclaim unproductive lands in France and to colon-

M. Flocon, Minister of Commerce, informed the Assembly that a project nearly similar, but more complete, was preparing in his department, which would be shortly submitted to the Assembly. After some further conversation, the proposition

committees. Monday, May 29.—Extraordinary precautions had

The Assembly then fixed the discussion of the report for Tuesday.

M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, next ascended the tribune, and announced that Belgium

and Spain had formally recognised the French Republic. M. TASCHEREAU followed, and addressed some quez-

to obtain it. Finding it impossible to procure an official and exact return, he had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and M. Emile Thomas having repeatetedly apprised him of his personal fears, and told him that he foresaw the moment when his services should be requited by ingratitude, violence and perhaps the loss of life, he (M. Trelat) had thought proper to send him out of the way, and confided to him an honourable mission to the depart-

ments of the Gironde and the Landes. M. TASCHEREAU, who followed, invited the minister to declare whether the measure adopted towards M. Thomas assailed his honour and character. The minister returning no reply, M. Taschereau observed that it was evident he wished to leave him exposed to an accusation derogatory to his reputation.

The Assembly afterwards passed to the order of

the day. The president here rose, and was preparing to read a letter addressed by Prince Louis Napoleon to the National Assembly, when cries of No, No! re sounded on all sides.

The Assembly, on being consulted, decided by an immense majority that the letter should not be

The discussion then opened on the project of a decree relative to the relations between the National Assembly and the Executive Committee. A lengthy and noisy discussion ensued, in which Ledru-Rollin took part, and was met with considerable opposition and interruption.

The Assembly broke up in confusion.
Tuesday, May 30th.—This day the discussion opened on the project of the decree relative to the National Workhouses. Mr Souverte, the first speaker, called on the

Assembly to adopt prompt and energetic measures for the protection of the operatives anxious to return to their work. M. Joannor, who followed, recommended an intelligent re-organisation of the National Workhouses. and opposed, as cruel and despotic, the expulsion

M. Benoist next read a speech in favour of the necessity of employing the operatives in field-M. Pelletier, who followed, protested against the statement of M. Souverte respecting an alleged in-

M. TRELET, Minister of Public Works, said, that on the following day he would submit to the Asunder arms in this city. It was a moment of in. education; the condition of existence of the operato create labour on different points of the Repub-

> The Assembly afterwards voted, without any opposition, the four articles of the bill. A discussion on the bill regulating the relations between the Executive and the legislative powers occupied the remainder of the sitting.

> ARREST OF BLANQUI. Blanqui was arrrested at six o'clock on Friday evening, at No. 14, Rue Montholon, and taken to Vincennes. He had kept his pursuers at bay for the last twelve days, and it was supposed that he had at last contrived to escape to Belgium. Another important arrest has been made in the person of Flotte, who had hitherto escaped the vigi-

> lance of the police. DEMICRATIC BANQUET. We find the following in the Commerce :- 'It appears that a banquet is about to be given in honour of MM. Albert, Barbes, and their fellow prisoners. If we are rightly informed, this banquet was decided upon on Thursday evening. It is to take place at St Mande, not far from the fort of Vincennes. The tickets are to be 25c. (5 sous) each, and the guests are to content themselves with wine, bread, and cheese. The getters up of this manifestation reckon upon a gathering of about 150,000 guests. On Monday there was a very formidable meeting, as to numbers, at the Port St Denis, and the humbler

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE CLUB BARBES. the 15th ult., was reopened on Thursday night, at In conclusion he made a motion about putting a stop eight o'clock, in the Rue de Grenelle St Honore, in to military despotism, and ordering the Prussian the presence of more than 300 members, and of se troops to evacuate the town and citadel. The Converal visitors in the galleries. The objects of the stituent Assembly declined discussing the motion, meeting were the reorganisation of the officers of the club, and the course to be adopted during the ensuing elections. The presidency of the club was awarded by acclamation to Citizen Armand Barbes, and the honorary vice presidency to Citizen Qesau, both prisoners at Vincennes. Citizen Lamieussens was unanimously elected vice-president. The Club Populaire of the Sorbonne has opened a

head, at Saint Maude. The speeches were of a very

violent character.

and inuited all the democratic clubs to follow its ex-LOUIS BLANC. Some of papers state that the Procureur-General fthe Republic has found such strong evidence against M. Louis Blanc, for participation in the affair of the 15th of May, that he was about to demand authority

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

constitution adopted two important resolutions in its | pular party were overpowered and horribly massitting of Saturday—viz., it resolved that there sacred. should be a single president and a single chamber, and that both should be elected by the universal suf-M. JEROME BONAPARTE declared that he considered it is thought that the committee will be in a position o'clock, it was announced that the King would not himself a mere citizen, like M. Viguerte, and like to make its report to the Assembly by the end of modify the form.

M. Emile Thomas, late director of the national tion to the King to treat as to a modification. The workshops, was obliged to resign that post on Fri-King refused. The national guard went in great day night last, and was sent off post for Bordeaux, numbers to Monte Olivetto to persuade the deputies French history, and nothing else. M. Ducoux then in charge of-at least accompanied by-two police to persevere. About midnight, another deputation

ment, assert that M. Thomas has merely gone to decree of the 3rd of April should be made. Bordeaux on a secret expedition. Public rumour, supported by a letter written by M. Thomas himself, ber learned that the troops had, meanwhile, been shows that the mission, if it exist all, is a forced one ordered out, and, force being thus resorted to, all darmes—that he was not allowed to communicate the national guard commexced constructing barri-with his family or friends—and that he was ignorant cades. At half-past one the generale was beaten, and of the mission upon which he was sent. The affair at two, the troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery is altogether a very mysterious one.

On Saturday and Sunday evening the working around the palace, the castle, and the market. classes were evidently in a state of great excitement. The King, being informed of the construction of Immense crowds of them congregated in the neighthe barricades, ordered the soldiers to withdraw, and bourhood of the portes St Martin and St Denis, at the Palais National (Royal,) and along the Boulevards. They discussed the affair of M. Thomas with explanations on the subject of the statute. great animation, and many of the crators delivered violent invectives against the government for their barricades, except on the condition of the abolition of conduct to the man whom they declared to be le the Chamber of Peers, the surrender of the fortresses, pere des ouvriers. The excitment was so great that and the removal of the troops from the capital. This several battalions of troops and National Guards being declined, the troops were again ordered out, were kept under arms all night. DISTURBED STATE OF PARIS.

Paris, Monday.—The excitement which reigned tity of artillery. Martin seems to have been prolonged through a part around the castle. At half-past nine, there was an of the night. A report was current this morning that apparent movement to retreat, but about eleven two patrols of from twenty to twenty-five men each o'clock a musket was discharged by accident, when had been disarmed in the Rue St Denis and Rue St the national guard, believing itself betrayed, com-M. Montreull, developed his motion relative to the expediency of applying a sum of 300,000,000fr. To day every measure is taken to ensure tranto reclaim unproductive lands in France and to colonfined themselves to naming delegates, who are to ground. was taken into consideration and referred to different proceed to the Assembly with a petition, but not accompanied by their comrades, and which petition disposed to take the side of the National Guard, but they are to place in the hands of one of the repred being offered by the King and the troops the privi-

Some of the papers state that the celebrated goading on the rabble to these acts of atrocity. SeGeorge Sand has banished herself from Paris to veral persons known to entertain liberal opinions avoid arrest. It is said that she was one of the de- were dragged from their houses and shot. positaries of the secret of the attempt on the National Assembly on the 15th of May.

The Coursier De Lyons states that the municipa. which thirty were officers. Government was proceed. lity of the faubourg of that city called la Guillotiere,

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET. At noon on the 22nd ult., his majesty the King of Prussia opened in person the Assembly of States of the Prussian Constitution, in the white hall of the Palace,

THE NEW PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION. The project of the new constitution, as submitted by the King to the Assembly, consists of seven chapters and eighty-four articles, of which the following are the principal:—

CHAP, I. All the territories of the Prussian monarchy in their present extension, with the exception of a portion of the Grand Duchy of Posen, for which a special reorganisation is under consideration, constitute the Prussian domains belonging to the German confederation. The confines of this territory can only be changed by

CHAP, II, -ON THE RIGHTS OF PRUSSIAN CITIZENS.

All citizens are equal in the eye of the law. Personal liberty of the citizen is guaranteed. No citizen can be arrested except in the form prescribed by law.
Confiscation of property is abolished. Private property can only be appropriated by the state when for the common weal, and at a just indemnification. Freedom of confession. Separation of civil rights from from religious confessions. Liberty of the press. Censorship is

totally and eternally abolished. Assemblages of unarmed citizens for peaceful discussion are allowed. The right of petitioning is open to all. The secrecy of letters is inviolable. In extraordinary cases, such as war, &c., special laws are established,

CHAP, III,-THE KING. The person of the King is inviolable. His ministers are responsible. All the acts of the King require to be countersigned by one of the ministers to show their responsibility. The executive power appertains to the conferring titles of nobility and of distinction. The King has the right of convoking and closing the chambers. The Crown is hereditary in the male branch according to the right of primogeniture and the agnatic

succession. The King is of age at eighteen.

CHAP, IV. -THE MINISTERS. The ministers can be arraigned for neglect of duty by the second Chamber. They have a vote in each Chamber; they may command the attention of the Chamber. Each Chamber may demand the presence of the ministers.

CHAP, V. THE CHAMBERS. The legislative power is executed in common by the King and two Chambers. The consent of the King and

the Chambers is requisite to every law. The first chamber consists of the princes of the royal house as soon as they have attained their eighteenth year, and of, at most, sixty members who must have reached their fortieth year, and have a yearly income of not under eight thousand dollars : their seat is here-

ditary. The second Chamber is to consist of 180 members. The members of the second Chamber are elected for four years. They must have attained their thirtieth

year. No one can be a member of both chambers. The sittings of both chambers are public.

CHAP, VI, -THE COURTS OF JUDICATURE. The judges are appointed for their lifetime by the CHAP. VII. -FINANCE.

A budget for the expenses and revenues of the state for each coming year must be presented beforehand. The clauses in the projected constitution respecting the throne and first chamber have excited great dissatisfaction. Copies of the Constitution were burnt by the people on the evening of the 23rd ult.

SOUTHERN GERMANY. It appears that the late disturbances at Mentz are peratives had their promised dinner at five sous a for the present ended, though great animesity still prevails. In the sitting of the Constituent Assembly at Frankfert of the 23rd ult., a detailed report of those lamentable events was given to the Assembly The 'Club Barbes,' which had been closed since by Mr Zitz, the ultra Radical member for Mentz. but voted a commission to be appointed to inquire into the facts of the case.

On the 21st ult., a manifesto to his people, signed Ferdinand,' was posted in the streets of Innspruck, (Tyrol), declaring that he had sought refuge among them from anarchical faction, and in particular denouncing the Academical Legion of Vienna. The subscription for a sword of honour to Gen. Courtais, end of this no one can see. The Austrian empire is, to all appearance, going to pieces.

ITALY. HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT NAPLES BY THE

TROOPS AND THE LAZZARONI. Letters from Naples, of the 15th ult., state that a difference between the King and the chamber led to from the Assembly to put him on his trial, but he a breach of the peace, in consequence of which the has been formally interdicted by the Executive go | troops were called out. The national guard immediately raised barricades in the streets, and a combat ensued. After a time the fighting became general, The committee of the National Assembly on the musketry and grape-shot being discharged. The po-

It appears that on Saturday, the 13th, in the and that both should be elected by the universal suf-frage of the nation. The committee is divided on de Monte Olivetto, in preparatory session, to modify the question as to the duration of the office of presi- the form of the oath to be taken at the opening of rary, used by M. Viguerte. No member of the As- dent and of the chambers. Some of the members parliament. This oath was in these terms:—'1 sembly should presume to say that one of his wish to fix both at three years, while others think swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of colleagues sat in it only in virtue of a temporary that, for the tranquillity of the country, the elections 29th January. The deputies were opposed to this of both president and legislature should only take form, because it was not in consonance with the place once in four years. There are a great number concessions of 3rd April. Saturday and Sunday of important points not yet considered; but still passed in negotiations. In the evening, at eleven

The deputies, to the number of eighty, met, declared themselves in permanence, and sent a deputamoved that the decree be voted in the form presented by the government.

| Was sent to the palace, when the King demanded time. A modification of the oath was then proposed, The Moniteur, and other organs of the govern- in which a reservation of the rights conferred by the

> that M. Thomas left Paris in the charge of gen- conciliation became impossible. Soon after midnight issued from their barracks and occupied the spaces

and the squares of the palace and other places were covered with armed forces, including a great quanresterday evening in the quartier St Denis and St | At nine o'clock, the Swiss troops were drawn out

capital considerable forces are stationed; seven balery commenced a murderous discharge of grape; talions of the Garde Mobile under the orders of the conflict, in fact, became general. At the barri-General Tempoure are posted in front of the Hotel de cades of San Fernando and San Bridgida the Na-Ville. The workmen, brought back to sentiments of tional Guards sustained a fire of musketry and arpeace and of submission to the authorities, have con- tillery for three hours without yielding an inch of

On the commencement, the lower orders seemed make a demonstration. An immense force occupied the been crowded with the workmen. At Vincennes cries of 'Viva el Re!' The signal of attack was the neighbourhood of the palace, and the thorough-

called to the tribune to present a report of the Cemmittee of Labour on the National Workhouses. The one of the galleries of the National Assembly on Mon.

a father, mother, and four children. Other violims mittee of Labour on the National Workhouses. The one of the galleries of the National Assembly on Mon. The same paper states that a man was arrested in a father, mother, and four children. Other victims bayonets. The royal guard murdered two sons of The agitation which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in his own palace: the father LAMARTINE AND BYRON.—Lamartine was always an avowed admirer of Byron; and when that great bard died, leaving his Childe Harold incomplete, be allowed travelling expenses to return to their species, more serious than at that period.

The Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which paragraph which paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which pervaded all classes cannot be the Marquis Vassatori in file our paragraph which paragraph w

> The massacre continued for eight hours. The hospitals were filled with wounded. In one Swiss regiment alone there were 800 killed and wounded, of

ing to disarm the National Guard.

that otherwise he would bring his fleet from Castel Mare, and disembark 9.000 men to defend the rights of humanity and nations.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The National Guard of Naples amounts to about 10,000 men, smong whom there are nearly 2,000 noties and 6,000 employes. These took no part in the affair, so that the force of the National Guard was be added about 500 Calabrians, who were at Naples at the time. This little band performed prodigies and briefly and eloquently opened the meeting, and of valour. At Sainte-Brigitte, the Swiss mounted concluded by calling on five times to the assault, and five times they were repulsed. But the small quantity of ammunition possessed by the National Guards was soon exhausted, and the defenders of the barricades retired into the houses, whence a shower of projectiles were hurled has been convicted by the old system of packing on the heads of the troops. The artillery then enjuries; and further expresses its determination to aid tered the Largodel-Cortela, and a heavy fire of grape and assist the Irish Confederates in their endea-The Swiss, who had been joined by the Royal Guard, pursued the National Guard. The houses to which open, and women, old men, and children were slaughtered, and, in many instances, their bodies thrown from the windews. When a door could not be broken open, the cannon were brought to bear upon it, and the ichabitants fell victims to their involuntary hospitality. Robbery and plunder have been added to these indescribable scenes of desolation. Tue Swiss, who were the first to arrive, laid their hands on the money and all such valuables as they thought worth taking. Then came the Reyal Guards, who carried off furniture, linen, and other simuar moveables. Lastiy, the lazzaroni, to whom

the refuse was acceptable. To the preceding, we add the following from the ITALIA of Pisa:- The Civic Guard of Naples has been almost annihilated after a valorous resistance. After the struggle, all who were taken with arms in their hands were shot, by order of the king; many others were carried, bound hand and foot, on board aship, where there are at present more than 500. The National Guard has been suppressed, and an order is ned that whoever did not give up his arms within twenty-four hours would be shot. Naples is become a charnel-house, and is governed by martial law. The white Bourconic flag is substituted for the

tricolour.' LEGHORN, MAY 18th .- I came hither by a steamer from Gen.a, and have just heard of the horrible events of Naples. The butchery appears to have been most savage. In the steamer which arrived here this morning from Naples and Civita Vecchia, there were 187 English fugitives. I learn from some of them that, although the King had reduced the insurgents to order, it was expected that the Calabrians and Sicilians would shortly arrive at Naples. and sack the town. Everybody here is exasperated against the King of Naples; though he has always been most unpopular, he now has reached his climax, for I am just returned from the Piezzi d'Armi, where a considerable crowd is assembled, having forn down the arms of Naples from the Neapolitan Consulate. dragged them through the mud, and are now barning the same amidst the hooting of the Livornese popu-Isce and the execration of every Italian.

REPORTED RISINGS OF THE CALABRIANS. the disturbances had recommenced. Many thousand insurgents, among whom were the Calabrians, under Romeo, were marching upon the capital.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. Naples, May 18-21.- Every hour seems to show the greater magnitude of the loss of life on Monday the 15th, and the horrors connected with it. Upwards of 2,000 persons sacrificed! Such is the enormous the returns from Campo Santo. I went last night to Whilst there, I met a person who, being at Campo in; they were found in a well, and were supposed to have been thrown in, er else to have thrown themselves in to avoid the soldiery. The common voice the residence of the 'leading side — the people looking between the bars, g ed naturedly 'chaffing' the specials, and asking them 'are you taxpayers?' The specials did not half appear to relish 'night work.' Aspley House,' goes on to speak of women and children being shot as the residence of the 'Iron Duke,' had a strong guard expectation of death whilst their houses were rifted of military were all under arms. The procession passed again wandering through this city of sorrow, and and at twelve the police had evacuated it, all being passed down Santa Brussiva. Near the church was rubbish, and men were called in to wash down the steps and street, which was flooded with blood and water. Here there had been great carnage; on this spot poor Helga and three others had been shot; in the next house, on the ground floor alone, as many more had been hacked to pieces by the soldiery, who had broken through at the back of the church to get at them. Take these as feeble descriptions of a thousand similar horrors. The aspect of the city is beyond conception sad: this usually gay and cheerful city i now comparatively deserted, houses burned, ruined or robbed; shops generally shut. Most have fled. The houses in the suburbs are filled by poor families, who are too happy to have escaped with their lives. Very many are c'ad in recent monrning, and all are agitated by a hundred rumours which point to some approaching and more terrible disaster. One of the most disgraceful features of this affair has been the plunder on the part of the soldiery and the lazzaroni. I saw the latter running by my house with the most valuable articles for two days and a night, exulting over what they deemed their lawful robbery, and arm themselves for a demonstration on Monday shouting 'Viva il Re!' It is said they were encouraged to rob by the soldiers: certainly they were not prevented; and that day and the day after it is equally cert in that a piaster a-piece was distributed to them. soldiers and the mob.

The rage against the Swiss soldiers is intense; and be assured that assassination will take off many. I tien in a van, there being from 3,000 to 4,000 persons The night before last several were murdered; yester- present. day morning more than one was shot, from whence or

The returns at the consulate of the killed and wounded are: Soldiers killed, 320; wounded, 580. Many since dead. Citizens-men, women, and children-killed, 1220. But I take this statement as

A letter from Genos of the 22nd, which states that the Neapolitan troops of Bologna, which amount to 4,000 men, having a complete field battery of artillery, received the King's order to return to Naples, but have refused to quit the defence of Lombardy.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY. The seige of Peschiera commenced on the 17th ult. On the batteries being opened, the Austrians replied in a determined manner, and showered shot and shell in great abundance. Bad weather appears to have prevented the prosecution of the siege for some days. The Piedmontese Gazette of the 23rd publishes the bulletin of the 21st from Somma Campagna. The

bad weather having ceased, the fire had been reopened against Perchiera, and several cannon had been dismounted. A bomb had blown up a powder magazine in the Mandello outworks.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE. Letters of the 22nd from our correspondent at the Riege of Peschiera state that considerable progress in three places, and all the guns but two in the Fort

Mandello had been dismounted. The bombardment of Peschiera continued the whole of the 24th, the date of the last accounts. A decisive attack was expected to take place on the 28th or 27th.

The Patrie says :- 'The government has received a despatch, containing the important news that the Austrian corps d'armée, commanded by General Nugent, had defeated, before Vicenza, the Italian di-Visions under the orders of Generals Antonini and Darando, and by this victory had been able to effect siunction with Marshal Radetsky. Gen. Antonini had his right arm carried away by a cannon ball, and on the following day Gen. Nugent entered Verona with 48,000 men.

UNION OF LOMBARDY TO PIEDMONT. Un the 25th the voting on the question as to the under density and I deny, in the most positive manner, that I said any. Finsbury square. The pensioners of Greenwich are also were continually receiving accessions, and whose under arms, and so are the artillery and the whole of the object was to bar all means of retreat. After a se-On the 28th the voting on the question as to the

The combined fleet of the Sardinian, Venetian, and Neapolitan equadrons, blockading Trieste, had demanded the surrender of all the Austrian ships of have aisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of absence of the regular force.

nouncing the penalty of death for political crime. The individual condemned is a professor named Zoschafwski, who excited the people to the revolt which took place in the cathedral of St John on the

SOUTH AMERICA.

The affairs of Yucatan remained in a deplorable condition. The Indians had taken the town of Balcalar, in the south-eastern part of Yucatan. No fortifications had been thrown up on the side towards the mountains, and by that way the Indians broke in, and at once commenced burning and pillaging. the mountains, and by that way the Indians Droke in, and at once commenced burning and pillaging. The whole town was soon laid in ruins. Some 400 the entry of the whole town was soon laid in ruins. Some 400 the entry of the en 10,000 Indians were on the Rio Honda, forty miles South of Balealar, and the inhabitants of the Belize were holding meetings to prepare for their approach.

The Indians had elected a King under the name of their king or chief the oonquest by the Speniards.

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The Indians had elected a King under the name of their deposition to the police. The prisoner and the City police were likewise under arms. The houses the one and his wife were unsuspiciously standing at the court, and looking at the court a south of Balcalar, and the inhabitants of the Belize

CHARTISM AND REPEAL IN THE METROPOLIS.

EXCLISH SYMPATHY FOR THE HERO AND PA-TRIOT, JOHN MITCHEL.

On Monday evening, May 29th, a public meeting, the following caution:—
consisting of at least three thousand persons, was whereas meetings have re reduced to about 2 000 men, to which number may held on Stepney Green, shortly after six o'clock. Mr Beezon was unanimously called to the chair,

Mr ERNEST JONES, who rose, much applauded, to address the meeting on the following resolution: That this meeting expresses its utter detestation and abhorrence of the manner in which John Mitchel was poured on the barricades which still held out. vours to redress the injury done to that Irieh Patriot.' The reading of the resolution was received with great applause. Mr Jones addressed the meetthey had retired were entered, the doors broken ing at considerable length, and left to attend a si-Mr M. CRAE seconded the motion in an animated

> Dr M'Douall supported it in a speech of much power; during which he highly eulogised the conduct of the brave men of Brauford, and asked all who were determined 'to organise and prepare to defend their lives and property,' to hold up their hands. The major part of the meeting responded to this call. The doctor retired loudly cheered.

> Mr Maunder May, in a very forcible speech, highly eulogistic of the heroism of John Mitchel, upported the motion amidst rapturous applause. Mr C. M'CARTHY, a member of the Irish Confederation, in a bold and manly speech, which was delivered with much warmth and animation, also supported the resolution amidst great applause. The resolution was then put and carried unani-

mously. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman. abreast, and proceeded quietly down the Whitechapel road, up Commercial-street, Sun street, to Finsbury-square, where they met another body just arrived from Clerkenwell-green, with whom they joined, and proceeded onward in processional order up Chiswellproceeded onward in processional order up Uniswellstreet, Barbican, &c., to Smithfield Market; then
down Snow-hill, up Holborn-hill, Holborn. down
King-street, across the 'Dials,' Upper St Martin's
Lane, New Coventry-street, through Leicestersquare, to Princes-street, Old Compton-street, Deansquare, to Princes-street, Old Compton-street to Pall
street to Orford street down Regentertreet to Pall
street to Orford street down Regentertreet to Pall street, to Oxford-street, down Regent-street to Pall on the 20th, announcing that when she left Naples fearing a return of the 'Chartists.' This 'force' at any one time. Now, he had no hesitation in say. Melga, the proprietor of the Crocelle in Chiatamine. baten in hand, one of whom had seated himself down ing. very cosily with a pipe in his mouth—at the gate on Santo, had seen seven bodies all of one family brought | the Piccadily side — the people looking between the well as men, or placed on their knees in momentary of police, and on inquiry we were informed that the quiet in that quarter. The procession proceeded onward through the Strand, Fleet.street, &c., &c., had been a little rain, which had disturbed the to Finsbury Equare, where it separated in the same good order that had pervaded its ranks all through its long metropolitan walk. Not a pane of glass broken, nor a single person molested. Let my Lord John beware in time that the working classes-ay,

> takable tenes, both the Charter and Repeal. (From the Morning Advertiser.) For some time past meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis, of Irishmen who are advocates for the Repeal of the Union and also of the Chartists, and the resolutions arrived at have been to the effect, that in the event of any punishment being inflicted on Mr John Mitchel, who has now been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, they would rise en masse to request from the Queen of

thise with John Mitchel, and demand in unmis-

England his release. As soon as the news arrived in town, on Saturday, of Mr Mitchel's conviction, the various clubs assembled at their respective places of meeting, and at many of them it was agreed that the members should

It was publicly proclaimed that a public meeting should be convened on Clerkenwell-green, and that a proce-sion should be formed; but whither it was to There was a general fraternisation between the march was a profound secret. Seven o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting. About that time the leaders of the party appeared and took their sta-

Mr Williams was called on to preside, speeches of Mr Williams was called on to preside, speeches of a very violent and inflammatory character were delivered by several of the leaders, and after them the chairman called on the meeting to fell to in marching contains an called on the meeting to fell to in marching contains and called on the meeting to fell to in marching contains and called on the meeting to fell to in marching contains and called on the meeting to fell to in marching contains and called on the meeting to fell to in marching contains and meeting to fell to in marching contains a order,' an injunction that was instantly complied

with and with almost military exactness. Williams and the other leaders then descended from the van, and having taken their place at the head of the procession, moved along St John-atreet. Goswell street, Old street-road, and along the Cityroad. On their way every street poured forth its inhabitants to join the moving mass. In the City-road, on its way to Finsbury-square, the procession received a large accession of exrength, and on reaching that point where the City-road and Finsbury-square unite

the procession consisted of at least 7,000 persons. In Figsbury-square they were joined by a large body from Stepney-green, where a meeting had also named Duncan, who exhorted them to make 'the Charbeen held. The united body then proceeded through ter and Mitchel' their rallying cry. body from Stepney-green, where a meeting had also

Chiswell-street, Smithfield, Holborn, King-street and Long-acre, &c. Every street they passed added ts quota to the stream, so that by this time (ten numbers with any degree of exactitude. [The remainder of the report is incorrect, and therefore not worth giving.]

According to the account in the Morning Post a colhad been made on that day. The town was on fire people and several of the police were seriously hurt. MANSION HOUSE .- THE DISTURBANCE ON MONDAY MIGHT.—On Tuesday Thomas Clancey was brought before the Lord Mayor by city policeman No. 366, charged with having been one of the ringleaders in the procession in the streets on Monday night. Three pieces of paper were found upon the prisoner in the station-house. They contained the following words:—'N.B. Firteen minutes is the time allowed in speaking.' 'Resolved—That this meeting being duly impressed with the utter hopelessness of the present government of this country, and of their cold and callous inclination to do justice to the peeple of these countries, we therefore call upon the Executive to the peeple of these countries, we therefore call upon the Executive to the peeple of the consequence was, that not a few were removed and the consequence was, that not a few were removed and the consequence was, that not a few were removed and the consequence was, that not a few were removed only by violent measures. The policemen's truncheons arrived at the front door of their houses, they, themselves, escaped out of the back.

In a few minutes, and before they could satisfy themselves that the two men they were in search of had escaped, the special constables found themselves, the procession in the pro NIGHT.—()n Tuesday Thomas Clancey was brought before these countries, we therefore call upon the Executive to proceed directly with the people's memorial to the Queen, being greatly impressed with the belief that her most gracious Maje-ty will not lend an inattentive ear to the prayers of her devoted and loyal subjects. 'Lord John says we don't want anything. Contempt on the minion.' Evidence was heard against the prisoner, who upon being asked by the Lord Mayor whether he wished to make any asked by the Jordan Mayor whether he these countries, we therefore call upon the Executive to observation, said, 'I have reason, my Lord, to complain of the treatment I have had from the police authorities, union of Lombardy and Piedmont closed. The union was carried unanimously. A mixed Piedmont of any kind. You may judge of the treatment montess and Lombard government is to be formed, to reside at Milan.

The thing at all calculated to lead to riot or disturbance, or unitary at the Tower and various barracks.

Special Constables.—The superintendents of the bouse, one of the police said. Oh, you have got one of the police bave sent to the leaders of the special constables.

What damage the Char. the — Chartists, have you? That was language which you know ought not to be used by men in such situations. As for the meeting of the people last night, I believe it to absence of the regular force. war in that port within a delay of twenty-four hours, under a threat of bombardment.

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw, of the loth ult, says that the Council of War has given its first judgment, pronouncing the penalty of death for political crime, and the convergence of the loth ult, and the penalty of death for political crime, and the convergence of the sassertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of have arisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of disaffected persons have been attempting to get up demonstrations in Finsbury. Each number of disaffected persons have been attempting to get up demonstrations in Finsbury. Suggested that his life was despaired of, but he has since somewhat rallied. Others of the police, the meetings have been broken to row assembled for the purpose of giving the most declaration. I have a tisen, in a great measure, out of the assertion of disaffected persons have been attempting to get up demonstrations in Finsbury. Suggested that his life was despaired of, but he has since somewhat rallied. Others of the police, the meetings have been broken to considerable distance by the people, who continued to the purpose of this gross misterions in Finsbury. Suggested that his life was despaired of, but he has since somewhat rallied. Others of the police, the meetings have been broken to considerable distance by the people, who continued to the purpose of the people did not want to consequence of this gross misterion of the purpose of the police, the meetings have been broken to consequence of this grows astance of the purpose of the police, the police, the police, the p iustified my conduct; and I can safely state, that if a person so strongly connected with the government did not make false statements about the wants and desires of the people, there would have been no meeting at all. Now, the government had done very wrong in another respect too. They have sent spies in amongst the people, and that practice never has been known to work any good that practice never has been known to work any good yet. Now, I should wish to have two females, to whom I spoke in the presence of these policemen, to give their evidence. The Lord Mayor: Very weil. I shall postpone the case, if you please, to give you the opportunity.—The prisoner, upon consideration, preferred the immediate adjudication, which, he said, he had no doubt would be a fair one. The Lord Mayor: I shall endeavour to make it a just one. Your conduct has been certainly very repre-

> You must procure two sureties, each to the amount of lice are not only provided with swords, but they have £40, and you must yourself be bound in the sum of £80, elso fire arms, and the foot-police have cutlasses.

stayes. - The Lord Mayor sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the Bridewell for one month, for the as-

POLICE PROCLAMATION. On Tuesday the Commissioners of Pelice issued

Whereas meetings have recently been held of large numbers of persons in different places in and near the metro-polis; and whereas on Monday night last (the 29th ult.) persons who had been present at several of such meetings, afterwards assembled together and walked in large num-bers in procession through some of the principal streets of the metropolis, under circumstances calculated to excite terror and alarm; and whereas information has suthorities that nightly drillings of large numbers of been received that such persons have declared their intention of again assembling and proceeding in the same manner through the streets of the metropolis; and where as the peaceable subjects of her Majesty are thereby were made amenable to the law. On that day two alarmed, and the public peace is thereby endangered; alarmed, and the public peace is thereby endangered; notice is hereby given, that such assemblages and processions are illegal, and will not be allowed; and all well-disposed persons are hereby cautioned to arstain from attending, being present at, joining, or taking any part in such assemblages or processions. sions. And notice is further given, that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent such processions taking place, and effectually to protect the public peace, and to suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof. PUBLIC MEETING ON CLERKENWELL GREEN.

(From the Times.)

Another meeting of physical force Chartists and Irish Confederates was held on Tuesday evening, on Clerkenwel'-green. The proceedings were nearly the same in spiritas those of the preceding evening-the

procession excepted. In consequence of what took place on Monday night a large body of police were stationed on Tues day in the Sessions-house and in the adjacent place.

At seven o'clock Mr Williams, Mr Sharp, and Mr Daly (from the Irish Confederation), arrived, The meeting immediately formed a procession five and were immediately surrounded by about 4,000

Mr WILLIAMS was the first who claimed the attention of the meeting. He said, the government and middle classes had now seen what could be done by a proper system of organisation. They had been sell state that the people in this country did not de-Mall, and through the renowned Trafalgar Equare. It mand an extensive measure of reform, and that the is needless to add, prior to its arrival here, the procession was greatly increased in length, and although and Mr Cobden might now learn that whether the it had proceeded quietly through the streets, it had middle classes did or not demand reform, and whecreated and excited the greatest curio-ity amongst ther the Chartists were fewor many in number, their on the terrace wall facing the National Gallery, as if tists he did not care a straw. It had been reported a considerable time been experienced by the manudesirous of preventing any one speaking—doubtless that there were not more than 12 000 persons present facturing operatives.

105s in which all seem now to agree, having formed their calculations in some degree upon the basis of the force, who acted most brutally in the square. We heard a policeman state to a special constable, the returns from Campo Santo. I went last night to that in their course down Regent-street, the processight sort.' He had always declared, and he now On Sunday a very large gathering of the advocates inquire for a gentieman who resides near me, and sion was five or six abreast, and that it extended a declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared into a pit with hundreds of others, of St. Install Park and a half.' We found the gates must come when decisive measures must be taken tour miles from Bradford, Biogley, and Keighley, and the six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time of the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, about declared it more emphatically than ever, the 'six points' took place at Wilsden, abou

> through Trafalgar-square about half-past ten, lice appeared in sight, and a large proportion of the back to their respective towns in the same military meeting began to move off; the speaker denounced order in which they went to the meeting. them as cowards, and inquired how they meant to fight for their liberties if they were afraid of such a had net been idle. About 2,000 special constables when called upox. and a good portion of the middle classes too-sympa-

o'clock.

After the proceedings had terminated, and the assemblage had become much thinned, a large body of police, sided by some of the horsemen of that force, drove the remaining persons from the Green. Several persons were knecked down by the police and were severely injured. ANOTHER AFFRAY ON CLERKENWELL GREEN.

(From the Morning Advertiser of Thursday.) the most intense excitement in the minds of the inhabitants of the various localities.

few hours, the Commissioners of police sent notices to all | first little emeute. persons in the district of the several meetings, requesting them to keep the gas turned off at the mains.

From an early hour in the day the government officials at the War-office, Scotland-yard, &c., were engaged in adopting every precautionary measure for suppressing any outbreak that might occur. The parish church at Clerkenwell (that place having

been fixed upon for a demonstration) was filled with foot on the Green were filled with special constables, who in the course oi the day had been called out. At about seven o'clock no fewer than 5,000 persons

were present. At half-past seven o'clock two troops of Horse Guards made their appearance on the Green, over which they proceeded to St John-street, where they took up their The instant the soldiers came within view they were

most enthusiastically cheered. The men took off their hats, which they waved in the air as the soldiers passed. Having gently trotted over the Green, the military were withdrawn for the present. The persons present were then addressed by a spoaker

(From the Morning Chronicle.) NIME O'CLOCK, P.M .- At this hour not only was o'clock) it was quite impossible to estimate the Clerkenwell-green densely crowded, but the several streets to the same place were completely thronged : according to instructions given to the superintendents of living in the strongholds of Chartism in Bradford police during the afternoon, an immense body of consta. | -namely, Manchester-road and the small streets bles on foot suddenly emerged from their places, and be- leading into it. The specials arrived at Adelaidelision took place in Redcross street, when some of the gan to clear the ground. The majority of the growd ran street, Manchester-road, about seven o'clock in the away, but a great many obstinate fellows called upon morning, at which time Lightowler and 'Wat Tyler' them to stick together, for there were plenty of them to were at home; but by the advice of their friends. manage the police. Several hundreds of persons did so, when the constables arrived at the front door of their cleared, and sentinels were placed at the end of the va- children, who pounced upon them from every ave- a notice prohibiting the meeting. We take the

Ten o'Cleck, P.M .- A great number of mounted po-

DISTURBANCES IN YORKSHIRE. (From the Daily News of Monday.)

In the Dally News of Thursday last allusion was

made to the demonstrations which had been made at Bradford, for several days previously, by the unemployed operatives, who had assembled in large bedies and had paraded the chief streets of the town with Chartist banners, pikes, and other weapons. For some time past it has been known to the magisterial it was not until Friday last that any of the parties men were brought before Mr B. Ferrand, a magistrate, at Bingley, charged with unlawful drilling, and, after the necessary depositions had been taken, they were fully committed to York Castle for trial at the next assizes. As soon as the commitment had b en made out, the men were sent off to York in charge of way station, they were attacked by a mob of persons, who rescued the prisoners, and took them to a black smith's smithy, where their handcuffs were filed off. Shortly afterwards the clerk to the magistrate, who, rant of commitment, was attacked by the mob and

WIIIG 'REIGN OF TERROR' IN YORK SHIRE. ALLEGED TRAINING AND DRILLING.—INFAMOUS ATTEMPT TO DISARM THE PEOPLE.—MUR. DEROUS ATTACK UPON THE WORKING MEN OF BRADFORD, BY THE 'SPECIALS,' POLICE,

and other military stations.

AND MILITARY. (From the Times.)

The peace of several of the principal manufactur-

The authorities have for some time been aware excited much curiosity, and caused many persons ing that when they went past the Chartist Assembly that the Chartists at Bradford, Halifax, Bingley, who were passing to stop to know 'what were the police at some of the lice about to do.' At length the steps of St Martin's Church and violette presented a very spirated of the lice about to do.' At length the steps of St Martin's Description and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest and other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest arming and end other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest arming and end other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest arming and end other towns in the riding, were arming and end offered to the ingress of the police at some of the longest arming arm Church and vicinity presented a very animated cluded by remarking, that there would be no procesary and Property Protection Societies, or National break open the doors, appearance, the police using their stayes sion that evening, and he entreated them after hav.

same night, tossed into a pit with hundreds of others, and lime thrown upon them. His mother was still in hopes of seeing him, and no one dared tell her the truth. He is a man well known amongst the English truth. He is a man well known amongst the English that nin hand one of whom had seated himself down. Mr Daly (from the Irish Confederation) next pre- heads, marched in military array upon the ground, sented himself, and was received with boisterous and went through various evolutions preparatory to Francis Vicary, Jehnstone, William Winterbottom. cheers. He said, he came there as one of the Irish the commencement of the meeting. The determina-Confederation for the purpose of asking his fellow tion was then expressed of resisting by arms any countrymen immediately to form an offensive alliance attempt by the authorities to capture the leaders. with the Chartists of England. The speaker was There were several violent speeches delivered, and perceeding to denounce the government for their conduct with regard to Mr Mitchel, when a body of po- storm of lightning, thunder, hail, and rain, marched

> handful of men? He proceeded to say that there were sworn in. The police force were armed with were 10,000 men at Wapping and a like number at cutlasses, and two companies of the 39th regiment, Bermondsey, who, although they did not join the pro- two troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and about cession on the preceding evening, were ready to rise thirty of the Royal Horse Artillery were despatched on Saturday from Leeds, and two companies of the Atter sundry exhortations to the people to disperse 81st were ordered up from Hull. The Second West

> advantageous points. 'National Guards,' and taken before Mr W. B. Ferrand, ma istrate, by whom they were committed to York for trial at the next assizes. As soon as the capture of the two leaders became known, the alarm was given to their followers, and upon the police attempting to convey the prisoners to the railway The threatened disturbances, on Clerkenwell-green station, in order to their being removed to York, and various parts of the metropolis last night, created they were surrounded by some 2,000 persons. who beat them dreadfully, and rescued the two prisoners, and they got clear off. Indeed, so emboldened were A threat having been made at several of the Chartist these parties that one of the rescued was a speaker and Confederate clubs that they could, if any interrup at the meeting at Wilsden on Sunday, and was

On Monday morning the Bradford magistrates

issued the following caution :-Borough of Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Whereas, processions of large numbers of people, at tended with circumstances tending to excite fear and alarm in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and training and drilling, or practising military movements or exercise, are highly criminal and illegal; and whereas, joined not to attend, or take any part in, or be present at such processions or drillings; and all well-disposed persons are hereby called upon and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public peace, and suppress any attempt to dis-turb the same.

CHARLES HABDY R. MILLIGAN (Mayor) JOHN RAND L. W. WICEHAM T. G. CLATTON J. P. TEMPEST H. W. WICKHAM JOSHUA POLLARD Bradford Court house, May 29, 1818.

Simultaneously with the issuing of this notice a posse of special constables were called out for the purpose of apprehending two of the most violent and dangerous of the Chartist leaders-namely, D. Lightowler (one of the representatives at the National Convention and Assembly) and Isaac Jefferson, alias Wat Tyler,' the reputed principal Chartist pikemaker of the district, a man of Herculean strength. About forty special constables started on this awkward mission, the men they were directed to capture by a volley of stones, which stopped their progress. Finsbury square. The pensioners of Green wich are also were continually receiving accessions, and whose request. tists sustained it is difficult to say, but the injurier of some of the special constables were very severe.

policeman suddenly served that he was the most peace. in the immediate vicinities, to give notice to the reserve the commandant of the district, sat in council at the his force, advancing from Manchester towards the

special constables to be in attendance at half past three o'clock; and when that time arrived, one thouone to Selby, and, it is said, the other to Bingley. and missiles. One stone struck him on the side of the The who'e of Bradford streets in the neighbourhood of the Court-house were almost blocked up with the people, and the yelling and hooting at the police and special constables was tremendous.

of dragoons. This imposing force proceeded to Man-chester-road, their object being to capture all the The greater nur two constables, but before they had reached the railrived at the corner of Adelaide-street, the scene of of the streets above named. secompanied by Mr had assembled in great force, completely filling the street, and when the police attempted to force their way a fearful onslaught commenced. The police in the discharge of his duties, had filled up the war- drew their cutlasses, and the special constables their staves, and they were met by the Chartists with was held for some time ever the battlements of the bludgeons, stones, &c. Each side fought desperately bridge, during which time it was debated whether he for a short time, but eventually the police and special should be dropped into the water, or restored to constables were driven back, many of them dreadterra firma. The latter course was resolved on, and fully injured. The military, being in the rear, could he escaped without much bodily injury, though his not act at the onset, and the ranks of the civil power dress was much damaged. During the evening, a were trown into confusion and disorder before the large pleasure boat, belonging to Mr Foulds, one of dragoons could be brought up. They galloped to the the constables, which was moored on the canal, was corner where the severest part of the fight had been, houses, a fact which was communicated to the set on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. A despatch and the Chartists began to waver. An attempt, people as they arrived, in case any outbreak took was sent to Readford for some of the military stationed there; but Major General Thorn, the com- by striking at their horses' fore legs with bludgeons. mander of the district, who has been several days One man in particular who had wrested a staff from at Bradford in daily communication with the magis a constable was very conspicuous, his possession of trates there, did not deem it expedient to divide the the truncheon inducing the belief in the minds of forces then at Bradford, and suggested the calling more than one dragoon that he was a special. He out of the yeomanry force of the district. On Satur- aimed several blows at the legs of the horses as they day, however, additional reintorcements of infantry galloped up; and, although he was cut and thrust at and a detachment of artillery arrived from Leeds, several times, the plunging of the horses was so great which have been replaced by other forces from Hull that it is stated he escaped uninjured. The dragoons having galloped into the thick of the fight. very soon terminated the conflict, the Chartists beating a prefty general and precipitate retreat. The police and specials then succeeded in capturing 18 of the most active of the Chartists, one of whom was

armed with a dagger, and with which he attempted to stab several special constables and policemen. He and some others made desperate but ineffectual resistance. The forces then proceded down Adelaidestreet and all the other streets and alleys in that populous neighbourhood known as the rendezvous of the people, who stood in groups discussing as to present organisation had little to do with those quest whence they came and whither they were going—tions, their great object being to declare against a gross the general cry was—'The Chartists are out.' No act of injustice which had been committed in the general cry was—'The Chartists are out.' No act of injustice which had been committed in the depression of the worsted manufacture, was at home; and the search for arms in their dweling towns, particularly Bradford and Bingley, has the Chartists, again visiting the houses of 'Wat sooner had the precession quietly passed through sister country. What he wished all those who heard and the introduction of machinery that has super-like strong and antheres and antheres and the search for arms in their dwellings was also unsuccessful. In one house a pike or like strong and antheres are an antheres and antheres and antheres and antheres and antheres and antheres and antheres are an antheres and an antheres and an antheres are an antheres and antheres and antheres are a and join some 'association' or 'locality,' whether it seded the use of manual labour in the process of spear, mounted upon an eight feet shaft, was found, of it; nearly one hundred of whom seated themselves were the Irish Confederation or the English Char-woolcombing, much distress and suffering have for and in others several pike shafts and pike heads, evimoulds, quite warm, as if just used, lead models of pike heads, apparently to be used in casting pikes, were taken from other houses. Much opposition was

The search having been completed, and the supre appearance. the ponce using their clares such that evening, and no entreated them after nave cleared the steps and space, the people very readily retiring at the cry 'Move on,' notwithstanding which, a young man in the garb of a plasterer, had which, a young man in the garb of a plasterer, had his orm very hadly injured by the truncheon of one.

Sion that evening, and no entreated them after nave delivered, both in and out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to both in and out of the towns, and especially in the court-house, were precautions were taken to quell this arm very hadly injured by the truncheon of one.

Mr Sharr much regretted that he was unable to the use of the pike, large quantities of which weapon, and the supre-both in and out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to be understood by the court-house, were precautions were taken to quell the use of the pike, large quantities of which weapon, and the supre-both in and out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to be understood by the court-house, were precautions were taken to quell the use of the pike, large quantities of which weapon, and the supre-both in and out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to be understood by the court-house, were precautions were taken to quell out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to be understood by the court-house, were precautions were taken to quell out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to be understood by the court-house, were precautions and out of the towns, for the purpose of macy of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to be understood by the court-house, were precautions and out of the towns, for the purpose of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to the supression of the law demonstrated, the forces returned to the court his arm very badly injured, by the truncheon of one be present on the previous evening, but although he it is understood, have been made in different parts night. Orders were issued to all publicans and beerand in order to empower the military to act instanter

The names of the parties apprehended are-William Sagar (charged with drilling the Chartists, and Thomas Glenman, Samuel Rateliffe, Issiah Heaton, James Darwin, Joseph Wood, and Mary, wife of Joseph Mortimer.

William Sagar, after having been examined before the magistrates, was committed to York Castle for

Tuesday morning. The whole body of special constables paraded the town throughout Monday night, and a troop of the town throughout Promusy night, and a troop of the Stower, as yet been made, though, from the police being aware of the retreat of some of the ringleaders, their capture is hourly expected.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the Bradford magistrates met at the Court-house to hear the Atter sundry exportations to the people to disperse quietly, the leaders left the ground about nine York Yeomanry Cavalry were called out, and the charges against the rest of the prisoners. There spade-tree-maker. Yorkshire Hussars were also marched to the most were also on the bench, Captain Edwards, M.P., and SCOTC Colonel Pollard, of Halifax, General Thorne, and At Bingley, on Friday, two Chartist leaders were several other military officers. The investigations exptured by the police on the charge of drilling some were going on when this account was sent off.

LEEDS. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

In Leeds, although no actual outbreak has taken place, the Chartists have for nearly a fortnight been ongaged in training and drilling, while at several sectional meetings which usually precede these military exercises the speakers have openly advised armproceedings have not escaped the attention of the civil authorities, and on Tuesday a caution was is. sued by the police against drilling or military exertion were offered to their meetings, burn London in a loudly cheered when he recounted the success of his cises, stating that parties so offending were liable to transportation.

This morning, shortly after seven o'clock, about the same number of pensioners, arrived at Bingley, J. M. Mawson.—Dec. 5, 1844. naving travelled by a special train from Bradford Nearly at the same moment two troops of the Yorkshire Hussars marched into town from Otley. The shire Hussars marched into town from Otley. The Dear Sir,—I think it due to the proprietor and yourself immediate cause of the soldiers being marched into to state that I have received the greatest benefit during Bingley was to assist the civil authorities in the ap. the short time I have taken Dr Locook's Wafers, so much preliension of a number of men who on Friday last so that I would not be without them on any account. rescued Thomas Kilvington and William Smith, whom Mr Busfeild Ferrand had committed to York

Castle.

As soon as the soldiers arrived, the company of (Signed) Hinton Williams.—No. 4, Ridley Villas, New-Castle. the 52nd were drawn up at the railway station, the castle, Dec. 5, 1844. Hussars formed in sections in some of the approaches to the station, and the pensioners, with fixed bayonets, accompanied Mr Ferrand and some of the police to several mills and workshops, where sixteen men were apprehended. Most, it not all, of those apprehended for taking part in the rescue were iden. tified by Mr Ferrand himself.

The names of the parties arrested are Isaac Icker. ingill, Joseph Hollings, Thomas Bottomley, Henry Shackleton, Ralph Slater, John Smith, Fielding Whone, Isaac Eagland, Thomas Rawsthorne, Thomas Whittaker, Edward Lee, James Crabtree, John Taylor, William Smith, Robert Atkinson, and John Quinn. The prisoners were placed in a railway carriage, and conveyed by a special engine to York Castle.

examinations before the Bradford magistrates on similar symptoms, I, myself, found almost instant relief from taking only two waters. I do not wish my name to be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, take their trials for riot. In Leeds all is quiet.

DISTRESSED STATE OF LANCASHIRE. PUBLIC MEETINGS SUPPRESSED.

had been made on a large scale to prevent the meetliee have just arrived, and several sections of foot police have succeeded in clearing Saffron-hill and the adjoin- principal portion of the women and children, as if ties intending to assemble, waited on the authorities at the paring streets, but not without considerable difficulty, and by concert, withdrew, and an attack was made upon on Tuesday night, and again on Wednesday morning, several parties have received severe blows from the po- the specials by hundreds of men armed with blud- and expressed their belief that the meeting, if allowed to take place, would be a peaceable one, and a The whole of the Honourable Artillery Company have justitaken up their quarters under arms at their depot in whelming number of their assailants, whose ranks magistrates, however, refused to accede to this to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allewing number of their assailants, whose ranks magistrates, however, refused to accede to this to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allewing number of their assailants, whose ranks at their depot in whelming number of their assailants, and other missies. The special contraction would be removed. The

were continually receiving accessions, and whose request.

The whole borough police with the addition of special constables, are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever conflict, the specials were at length able to supernumeraries and a body of special constables, sand the conflict of are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever user conflict, the specials were at length able to supernumeraries and a body of special constables, lead. (Signed) Samuel Pearsall.—Lichfield, July 10. rescue themselves from their position; and when a were placed in different parts of the borough, and on the roads leading to Ashton, Oldham, and Stockpert, where the principal bodies of men were expected to from every agent throughout the Kingdom, and on the where the principal bodies of men were expected to come from early in the morning; and towards eleven o'clock information being received of a large body of working men being on their route from Oldham, and smaller bodies from other towns, the military disorders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as the property agent sales and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as were called out by Lient. General Sir Thomas in a few hours they remove all hourseness, and increase Arbuthnet, and bodies of the 11th Hussars and 63rd the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most Infantry were stationed in Stevenson's square, where pleasant taste. the meeting was to have been he.d, and in parts of the borough. Bedies of police also went out towards Failsworth, where it was announced that the meeting Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Failsworth, where it was announced that the meeting | Venders. was adjourned to.
Shortly after eleven o'clock a messenger arrived at

Manchester who stated that the people were rioting at Failsworth, and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot and a troop of the 11th Mussars proceeded thither at once, and Mr Maude and Mr Murray, both thither at once, and Mr Maude and Mr Murray, both county magistrates, and who were in Stevenson's-square at the time the information was received, proper pare spurious imitations of that remedy. The public could think with the county Sir Thomas in the part of the public county was received, properly the county was received, properly the county was received to the county ceeded thither with the cavalry. Sir Thomas intimated that if he found the rioters with arms in their

We have since heard that the body of men advance ing from Oldham to Manchester, on learning from a few hours they would be able to create a Chartist some of their comrades in this city the ample prepara tions that had been made to prevent their entering

ably disposed man in the world. notwithstanding which if their services should be required. Up to this hour, he had been most worldly belaboured with constables, fortunately, nothing of the kind has been required.

The Lord Hanny arrived bar; and he requested Mr John Henry, who was in the town. Orders were issued to the whole of the acting as one of the mounted patrol, to proceed at the constables. hastened forward, but instead of taking his way down sand had assembled. The Halifax troop of yeomanry same side lane or street, so as to avoid the advancing mob, he pushed forwards, met them, and then tried cavalry were ordered to hold themselves in readiness in their quarters; the Bradford troop of the same to get through by urging on his mare; and, whilst in in their quarters; the Bradiord troop of the same the mob, some person with a pike or dagger, stabled regiment was sent to Huddersfield; the lludders- the mob, some person with a pike or dagger, stabled field troop marched to Halifax, and the Leeds two the animal in the side, and Mr Henry received seve. troops of the Yorkshire Hussars were despatched— rai blows about the head and face, both from sticks head, near the ear, and inflicted a severe wound of the scalp, but did not fracture the skull.

WEDNESDAY, SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.-The close of the mills for the day has liberated the workpeople At four o'clock, the whole of the police force. and the streets round Ancoat's lane, Swan-street headed by Superintendent Brigg, marched from the Georges and Oldham roads, are crowded by several Court house; they were followed by one thousand thousand people. A part of the mob took up a special constables, the Mayor and magistrates, two portion of the pavement, which they threw at the hundred infantry with fixed bayonets, and two troops police, but beyond this no offensive operations have

The greater number of the people assembled have Chartist leaders residing there, and to search for been attracted by curiosity to the spot. The miliarms. They met with no interruption until they ar- tary and police are drawn up in the neighbourhood the conflict in the morning. There the Chartists Maude and other magistrates.

had assembled in great force, completely filling the Half-past Eleven, p.m.—The crowds have entirely dispersed, and the town is, to all appearance,

perfectly quiet. BOOKS AND WOMEN .- A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men. however, who judge of both from the beauty of the

covering. SLIDING SCALE OF ABUSE.—The Emperor abuses his courtiers, and they revenge themselves on their subordinates, who not finding words sufficiently energetic, raise their hand against those who, in their turn, finding the hand too light arm themselves with a stick, which further on, is replaced by the whip. The peasant is beaten by everybody: by his master, when he descends so far to bemean himself; by the steward and the starsta; by the public authorities: the stanovoi or the ispravnik; by the first passer by, if he be not a peasant. The poor fellow on his part, has no means to indomnify himself except on his wife or his horse; and, accordingly, most women in Russia are beaten, and it excites one's pity to see

how the horses are used -Russia under Nicholas I. A VERSATILE CHARACTER. - A Yankee in the West. says the SAWVILLE GAZETTE, advertises that he will mend clocks, lecture on phrenology, preach at camp meetings, milk cows at the halves, keep bar, lecture on temperance, and go clamming at lew tide. He says, during his leisure he will have no objection to weave, rock babies to sleep, or edit a newspaper. Mr Chalmers, gardener to the Earl of Eglintoun, at Androssan, lately caught a white mole in the pleasure grounds there, and kept it alive for eight days in a large barrel containing earth.

In the 'Petty Bag' office of Chancery, it came out on a Parliamentary inquiry, that the deputy clerk confessed to having made a charge of £182 for simply altering the tense in a petition of right Mr Abraham Henry Ellithorn, a young man of twenty two, son to Mr Elithorn, of Lancaster, attor-

ney, was drowned on Sunday week, whilst bathing in Morecombe Bay. The LONDONDERRY STANDARD states that the Marquis of Hertferd draws about £ 80,000 yearly from his Irish estate, and of which sum about £300 may be spent in Ireland.

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 30.) BANKRUPTS.

W. Sage, New Brentford and Hampton, tallowchandler and omnibus proprietor—W. Howitt, Strand, bookseller and publisher—J. Dows, Newbury, Berkshire, corn dealer —H. Whiteley, Woolwich, victualler—R. Redman and E. Redman, Mark-lane, wharfingers—W. J. M. Norris, Denton-street, Somers Town, licensed victualler—H. liam Connor, Francis Halstead, William Bairstow, Holdaway, Petersfield, Southampton, brewer-G. Godon, Brailes, Warwickshire, carrier—W. Boucher, Bris tol, bed manufacturer-R. J. Cambridge, Cheltenham. Gloucestershire, cigar-dealer - J. Edwards, Horfield Gloucestershire, mason-F. Tombs. Cheltenham, Glou cestershire, miller-J. Mayer, Cheltenbam, Gloucestershire, printer-H. Bentley, Salford, Lancashire, roller maker-J. Mitchell, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, shipowner. INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

Wilson Haselden, Birkenhend, manager of the Wood-side ferry — William E. Edwards. Poulton cum Seacombe, Cheshire, book keeper-Philip H. Phillips, Hastings, cornchandler-Henry Gee, Derby, watchmakergilder-James Gutheridge, Liverpool, licensed victualler -Isaac Shepherdson, Everton, near Liverpool, marine-store-dealer-William Ireland, Kendal, manager for an innkeeper-William Hatton, Oldswinford, Staffordshire,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. Murray, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant-Je Quee, Glasgow, chemist and druggist.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEX MINUTES AFTER USE.

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

Read the following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 18, recommended them in many cases with astonishing success. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, This morning, shortly after seven o'clock, about not only on account of the relief they afford, but from sixty of the 52nd regiment of infantry, and about the pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed)

The fellowing has also been received :- CURE OF COUGH, SURENESS OF THE CHEST, &c. Their wonderful efficacy in immediately alloying the irritability and tickling of the throat, together with cough and soreness of the chest, makes them truly valuable to

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

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

CURE OF COUGHS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, &c, Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, Highstreet. Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemen,—I have a son who was afflicted with pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and distressing cough—and having had one of your handbills presented Castle.

Last night there was a large open-air meeting of try two small boxes of Locock's Wafers, which have proChartists at Bradford, which passed off quietly. The your agent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me,

Sunderland, Oct. 18, 1845.

CURES IN DARLINGTON. Extract of a letter from Mr W. Oliver, Bookseller, Blackwellgate, Darlington. Gentlemen,-I never sold a medicine for asthma cough, wheeling, &c.. that has been so much inquired after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, many parties who have been cured by them have resommended them to others, but are unwilling to publish their names. I can, however, bear the strictest testimony of their excellence. &c. (Signed) W. Oliven.—Oct. 10, 1845.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had

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

Agents for Sunderland, R. Vint and Carr, Hebald

IMPORTANT CAUTION. should, therefore, be on their guard against such counterfeits, and not purchase any 'Wafers,' unless the words hands, he should at once order the cavalry to disperse | 'DR Locock's WAFERS' appear in white Letters hands, he should at once order the cavalry to disperse | Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each

> Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windillis street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmi ster at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, 19737 don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, New-ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West

minster.—Saturday June 3rd, 1849.