LONDON REPEALERS.

The meetings are crowded nightly, and the greatest interest prevails, following up the trial of Messrs O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel draws near. It is in contemplation to hold an aggregate meeting of the Irishmen of London and the friends of Ireland in Kennington Common, on an early day—and they will be able to show their class legislators that if they were able to muster, on Monday last, 20,000 of Chartists on the common, in support of the Charter, what can they not do for their own 'green land?'

Chartist Club.—The usual weekly meeting of this club was held on Sunday evening, at the Green Man, Berwick-street, and the large room was crowded to suffocation, hundreds numbers went away that could not gain admission. Mr Bayly (Englishman), was called to the chair.—Mr A. W. Hyde dwelt at great length on the glorious union of the English and Irish people.—Mr J. M. Wheeler (of the Chartist Executive), addressed the meeting, and was loudly cheered.—Mr T. Reynolds denounced the conduct of the Irish class to the people, and, as he said, they possessed, to a great extent, a power over the ministers, by having the franchise, the jury box, the administration of the poor law, and the power of levying taxes—the whole of which they exercised against the sons of toil. A day of retribution would come.—Mr R. Crowe said, that they had exposed in them.—Mr R. Crowe said, the Whigs were pursuing the same course in Ireland that made the Berserkers so notorious—and that Ireland had sufficient power in herself to regain her nationality without resorting to foreign aid. Ireland, from her present position, would soon be able to write the epitaph over Palmerston's grave. (Loud cheers.) There was a great cry in Ireland for republicanism, and the only way to stop the onward progress of ultra independence was, for the English government to grant the parliamentary independence. Lord Byron had truly said, that the union of the two Parliaments looked something like the shark swallowing his prey. Republicanism, now was that while Ireland got nothing by the Union, they were losing by it. He was proud to see the union between the people of the two countries, and let them be aware that Ireland was not conquered, it is not to be preserved in its entirety. He was a Chartist, knowing that it would tend to establish the rights of labour. He was glad to see that there was only one opinion among his countrymen in England—that of fraternisation with his brother Englishmen. They must learn to understand one another better, and when they would do that the Irishman was in the happiness of the other. (Loud cheering.)—Mr Glass then stated that a subscription list had been opened, to defray the expenses of the State trials in Dublin.—Messrs Dunn and O'Mahoney then addressed the meeting, which was adjourned to Sunday evening next.

The Sherry Jack Lawless Club.—A meeting of this club was held on Monday evening, at the Working Man's Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster. The Hall was crowded, and considerable anxiety was displayed as to the progress of the government Coercion Bill, for the better security and protection of the aristocracy. Mr O'Farrell in the chair. Several speeches of the Confederates at their late meeting in Dublin having been read, the chairman proceeded to address the meeting. He called their attention to the present state of Ireland, and impressed on them the necessity of renewed exertion. — Mr Geoghegan on being loudly called for, came forward, and in a very eloquent and powerful speech, dwelt at great length upon the evils that arose generally from monarchial institutions, and pointed to the injury that Ireland had suffered from a proper form of government, such a state of things could not exist. Agitation until of late had been of no avail, but if their object was repeal, they must adopt the Belgian tactics, and form in the channel, where it would soon be obtained; the Irish people were determined to obtain it. He (Mr Geoghegan), adopted the sentiments of Messrs O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel, and he, for one, would not shrink from his duty to his fatherland. It was ridiculous to suppose that Ireland could regenerate herself by moral force alone. The government would in this time fully aware that there would be no mistake on the part of the Irish people. He thought before long that Dublin would be made to feel the sword. Lord Clarendon. (Loud cheers.)—Mr Walford said, that Ireland had lost her manufactures through the Union, and instead of Irishmen being engaged profitably at home, they were compelled to come to England to work at a starvation price. Mr F. O'Connor had said, there were five million acres of unsettled land in Ireland, and if it had been in cultivation, would have preserved the lives of all those who had perished the last two years from famine. He hoped the day was not distant when Ireland would be able to regulate her own affairs, he would read a verse from the Lagoniser:—

'Then Erin take courage, the day is at hand,
Then thy ruler's oppression shall cease and fall,
When Erin's own sons shall possess their own land;
And shall make her own laws, still better than all,
Yes, Erin's dark night of oppression shall flee,
Like a vapour dispell'd by the morning's bright eye,
And then, sweet Isle of the ocean thou'lt be
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.'

They had been calumniated by the mere Repeal repealer, who obtained seats on the strength of their five pound qualification, it was time this system was put an end to. In conclusion, he would beg of those present, not to drink intoxicating drink, but send the price of their debasement to their own green land, to assist their relatives.—Mr M'Sweeney also explained the principles of the Confederation.—Mr T. R. Reading informed the meeting amidst loud cheers, that Mr W. S. O'Brien was in his place that evening, opposing the measure of the government, with regard to the better security of the state, and that the people's petition had been presented and received by Lord Morpeth. Mr Reading then went into a long explanation of the measure of the "people's security of the Crown, showing its deadly effects on the liberty of the subject.—Messrs Needham, Campbell, and Spilling, addressed the meeting, and several persons were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned.

Davis Club.—A meeting of this club was also held on Monday evening, and we regret that our reporter could not attend, in consequence of illness of state. It is most cheering to know that at no period were the Irishmen more keen to their interests than they were at the present time, and the Englishmen forgot their conduct in fraternising with them in time of need.

Meetings for the ensuing week:—

Sunday Evening.—Bagnigge Wells, Berwick-street, Oxford-street; 'Druid's Arms,' Greenwich; Temperance Hall, Wapping; 'Victory' Newenham-street, Edgware-road.

Monday Evening.—Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho; Working Man's Temperance Hall, Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster.

Wednesday and Friday.—Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho.

Repeal of the Union.—The adjourned debate on this question will be resumed on Sunday morning next, at the Working Man's Temperance Hall, Carteret street, Broadway, Westminster. More than one hundred persons attended on Sunday last.

Repeal.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—On Friday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Nelson-street Lecture-room, to hear the Independent Chartist duties which devolve upon the working classes, at the present most important crisis, and to accelerate the triumph of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' The meeting was one of the most important that has ever taken place in Newcastle. The speeches were of the most stirring character, and were received by the multitude with applause. The wrongs of Ireland were pointed out; which was done in strong, glowing, and forcible language. A memorial to the Queen, denouncing the Union, the repeal of the Union, was carried unanimously, there not being a dissentient voice in the large assembly, to either the resolution or memorial:—'That the present frightful condition of Ireland, at this critical time past has been the theatre of aristocratic tyranny, and which is at this moment on the verge of a mental outrage, which will drive the present order of a people being goaded to madness by the oppression of their rulers, makes it apparent to the whole world that ignorance and crime, misery and barbarism, are the necessary consequences of class legislation.'

Disgraceful Conduct of the Police.—*From a Correspondent.*—On the return of the people from the Common over Westminster Bridge, the police drove the people from the Palace Yard, the Parliament-street, and they were only compelled to desist from their brutal conduct by their superiors. Several of them were drunk, and liquor, especially those of the N. division, and used their truncheons unmercifully; and the shopkeepers were compelled to cry out shame. On several occasions the superiors were compelled to postpone passes over the bridge on business, and the next moment they were stopped; in fact, there appeared to be but one opinion—that the police were anything but disciplined on this occasion, they were more like overgrown boys than men. In Bridge-street, they pulled shopkeepers and special constables from their doors, and beat them, till they were compelled to pull out their staves to defend themselves from the attacks of drunken policemen.

How seldom do we feel, perceive, or think of the small beginnings of disease which insensibly creep and operate upon us in our enjoyments and intercourse with the world.

The young disease, which must subdue at length, Grows up with our growth, and strengthens with our strength.'

An improper regimen acting upon a particular kind of constitution, late hours, both of retiring to rest and rising in the morning, lay the foundation of intestinal as well as skin diseases. To all such we would recommend, first, a change of system, and, secondly, as a powerful assistant for the recovery of health, that efficacious Family Medicine, Frampton's Pill of Health, which has received the approbation of persons in every station in society.

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

GREAT CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

PRODIGIOUS PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT

In addition to the preparations doing duty in the metropolis, the following on Saturday received marching orders and were commanded to proceed to London—viz the Horse Guards Blue, from Windsor; the 12th Lancers, from Canterbury; the Coldstream Guards, from Chichester; the Coldstream Guards from Windsor; the 63d, from Chatham; the 62nd from Winchester; the 3d Light Dragoons, from Hounslow; and militia staff of the surrounding counties were all under arms and in readiness for action at a moment's notice. The marines and all the sailors of the royal navy, at Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Shoeburyness, and other naval stations, together with the dockyard men, were kept under arms from early morning till late in the evening. In addition to their other duties, were directed to keep close watch over the mercantile marine, lest any of them should be induced to join the Chartists. The Chartists The heavy gun batteries were ordered to be brought up from Woolwich, and posted at the points where danger was apprehended. The other disposable military force, consisting of the Guards, were dispersed throughout the metropolis, but their stations were kept a secret. On Saturday the marines took up their position on the river Bridges, and mounted guard at the gates, two sentries doing duty.

Similar active measures were pursued in organising the police. The mounted detachments were armed with pistols and pistol blades.

The various public buildings were put in a state of defence. Somerset-house had over each of its gates a strong barricade of heavy cheval-de-frise. The active exertions were made at the Bank of England. In addition to those connected with the establishment six hundred of the pensioners were sent for its protection, as well as a sufficient number of the supply of provisions. A vast number of sand bags were deposited on the roof, and the open space before it was surrounded with barricades of the same nature the day. Similar measures were adopted at the East India House, Guildhall, and the Post-office. Two thousand stand of arms were sent from the Tower to the Bank of England, and 1,000 more held for the use of the clerks and officers of that establishment, all of whom were sworn in as special constables. A large detachment of the Artillery was also stationed At the Mint and Custom-house every precaution was taken; over the gates of the latter a *chevaux-de-frise* was placed, and a strong detachment of the Admiralty at Charing-cross, from the first Lord of the Admiralty downwards, had been sworn in as special constables, provided with staves, and with more destructive weapons for offensive use. On Sunday day there were received there for distribution among the other departments 500 muskets and bayonets, 500 cutlasses, and some 2,000 rounds of ball cartridges.

All the steam vessels complete at the ports were ordered to be in readiness for service at a moment's notice, to convey troops to any quarter required.

Two field batteries left Woolwich on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock for London. The three troops, including the rocket service, left the garrison on Monday morning for the metropolis, under the command of the commander of the forces, and another two field batteries also proceeded to London on Monday. The four field batteries had been taken from the grand depot, and each battery consisted of three nine-pounder brass guns, and three howitzers, with their entrenching tools to cut down palings or barriers and level ditches, and were supplied with six ammunition waggons of field ammunition. Colonel Cleveland, commanding the field batteries, had been recalled from leave of absence to take the command of the batteries. One thousand of the pensioners left Chelsea on Saturday, armed as infantry with their rifles, in case their services should be required. The 62nd Regiment of Foot arrived in London from Chatham on Sunday. The troops were conveyed by railway on Sunday afternoon. Two regiments arrived from Chatham on Saturday by steam.

At the Tower, on Saturday a large number of workmen were engaged in making barricades and additional arrangements. At the several garrisons round the Tower, the guns were examined and placed ready for battery, and the ammunition and stewed shot work were put up behind the battlements for the purpose of strengthening the stone-work. The whole of the troops were ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness for marching, at a moment's notice, with their respective officers.

The several docks—St Katharine's, London, East and West India—were divided, all the labourers having, for several days past, been sworn in as constables. The City prisons were guarded by the military, as also the county gaols. The churches were converted into temporary barracks, the electric telegraph station in Lothbury, behind the Bank, was delivered over to the sole charge of the government. The stations in all parts of the City and Southwark were also be under the superintendence of government officials.

The omnibuses and cabs were generally withdrawn from the streets. Not the slightest opposition was adopted was one for the organisation of special constables. The commissioners in that regulation recommended the authorities to have a place for assembling in each parish, and to have a meeting of the committee, a list of names and addresses of the constables to be called over, and the parish to be divided into divisions, and to appoint a member of the committee to take charge each of a division list. The committee were then to appoint one of their own body to take charge of each of the several divisions. They were then to divide themselves into parties of ten or twelve to act together, one to have the direction of each party, but if sufficiently numerous, there might be also a party of twenty or thirty or forty, composed of the smaller parties.

The special constables in the parish of St George's, Hanover-square, which, including the out-ward of Finlico, is the most important in London, assembled on Saturday in the yard attached to the workhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, for the purpose of making arrangements for the preservation of the public peace on Monday. The special constables of the parish, which amount to about 3,000 persons, were divided into separate bodies of three divisions, the colonel-in-chief was Field Marshal Lord Stratford. The Earl of Delaware was appointed captain of the 1st division; Admiral Bowles of the 2nd; and Commander Ross, R.N., of the 3rd. Ward division of Pimlico. It was next decided that each of these divisions should be divided into eight subdivisions, each under a captain. The majority of the subdivisions of the 1st and 2nd divisions were the Duke of Leeds, General Robins, Viscount Castlilque, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ashley, Lord Ashley, Lord Cowley, Sir E. Cust, General Fox, the Hon. Captain Stopford, Captain Ingle, Colonel Ingle, the Hon. Captain Ross, Sir W. Burgoyne, and the Hon. Commander Ross, Grosvenor-square, Westminster, divided into sections of twenty-five men, to have a sergeant at the head of each. The arrangements were made for the assembly of the Chartist advanced in front of the assemblage, and addressed them upon the importance of the occasion which had called them together, and the duties which they had to perform, and the conduct of the large force of loyal citizens called from their homes to protect life and property from the attacks of wanton disturbers of the public peace. The arrangements were given for the Queen, the constitution, and their colonel, after which the assemblage dispersed.

In the city upwards of 70,000 persons were sworn in special constables. The Lord Mayor proceeded to the Home Office, where he was sworn in by the Queen, George Grey; the result was, that the aldermen of the different wards met at the Mansion House, and in consequence of the great number of the City authorities having been sent for. The result of the deliberations was not allowed to transpire, but it was understood that the most decisive measures were adopted.

The royal carriages and horses, and other valuables were removed from the palace. The whole of the Queen Keeper's carriages, horses, &c., were removed to Bushey.

The military force (exclusive of the artillery and Chelsea and cavalred out-pensioners) in and near London was as follows:—Royal horse guards; 1st and 2nd Life Guards; 1st Dragoon Guards; 1st of foot guards; 17th regiment of foot; 62nd ditto; 63rd ditto—making an available force of nearly, 9000 men.

THE CITY.

At a very early hour there presented in the City evidences of the interest taken in the intended meeting at Kennington Common. Hundreds were observed passing in the direction of the metropolis, and hundreds were likewise to be observed at the different stations appointed to be most strictly attended to, and, no doubt, by the military arrangements, which to some extent were carried into effect, to others alarm. The operators of the Bank fortifications were very numerous through the day. A breastwork of sand bags, with loopholes for muskets and small-arms, had been thrown up along the parapet wall of this establishment. In addition to this, at each corner of the building, musket batteries, bullet-proof, were raised, having loopholes for small-arms fire. In the interior, in addition to the 900 clerks and servants sworn in as special constables, every one of whom was provided with a brace of pistols, a musket and a cutlass, there was a strong detachment of Foot Guards.

The Lord Mayor and the Commissioner of the City Police had an interview on Sunday at Home office, with Sir George Grey and the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, when final regulations were made as to the course to be adopted and placed in the hands of the authorities throughout the whole of Sunday night the principal officers of the City force were assembled at several stations in preparations to carry their instructions into effect. Apart from the innumerable persons sworn in as constables at the various wards, under the Aldermen, and the greater part of whom were provided with staves and armlets, upwards of 5,000 of the younger and more active men were selected by the Aldermen and placed in direct communication with the City police under the Commissioner. They were to take up position at the Cross Keys in Gracechurch street, the Royal Exchange, and Bridewell Hospital, which were placed at the complete disposal of the City police, and as they mustered at the several places of appointment they were immediately marshalled into bodies of 100 each, and again subdivided into sections, and placed under the command of captains and sergeants of their own selection, with inspectors of the City police controlling the whole. At eleven o'clock the police and special constables marched in a body from the three bridges, and took up their station there in immediate communication with the metropolitan constables, who stationed at each side of the bridges. As, from previous communications, it was inferred that the Chartists would proceed with their petition from Kennington Common to the House of Commons over Blackfriars Bridge, that station was the point at which the most formidable resistance was contemplated. It was generally believed in the City that the government had determined, at the last moment, to prevent the Chartists from proceeding to the assembling of the people at Kennington Common, or to their progress from thence with the petition to which over bridge their movements might indicate their intention to pass over, but that it was resolved that every resistance should be offered to any greater number than ten of the petitioning body from crossing over the bridge, and that, if it be the first instance to the management of the civil force, the military to be called upon in the event of the inside query of that power. The military force consisted of the police of cavalry and infantry were stationed in the neighbourhood of the bridges, but out of the sight of the people, under the special command of Gen. Brotherton.

STEPNEY-GREEN.

The pre-concerted hour of assemblage at this point was eight o'clock, but up to nearly nine the Green was occupied only by numerous groups of working-men, all having the appearance of having been in deputation to the Convention to inquire whether any change in the arrangements had taken place. Shortly after nine a few Chartist deputation returned, and a band of music, preceded by the flag of 'The Stepney Society of Cordwainers,' and attended by a large number of persons, made their appearance, and were there joined by vast numbers of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, bearing other banners with the inscriptions of 'The People's Charter and No Surrender,' 'The Charter, Land for the People,' 'Liberty, &c.' The procession then formed and defiled up the lane, from the Green to the Whitechapel-road, along which it proceeded to Commercial-street, Spitalfields, Spitalfields, Church-street, Bethnal-green, and Crown-street, to Finsbury-square. Every court and alley contributed its quota to swell the numbers of the procession as it passed by, and when it reached the square, the Chartists from Clerkenwell-green, Russell-square, and the other points, came up; and, notwithstanding the unpromising weather, the procession, with the band, the whole returned by Crown-street to Bishopsgate-street, and from thence through Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street, Tower-hill, London Bridge, to the Elephant and Castle. At this point another body joined the procession, and the whole then proceeded to Kennington Common. The banner of the Irish patriot was borne in the most honest manner. A flag in another part of the procession exhibited the following:—'Guizot laughed immoderately.'

The persons forming this procession seemed anxious to behave themselves in a most orderly manner; no weapons of offence and not more than two or three sticks were observed amongst them. A policeman or soldier could not be seen throughout the whole of the route from Stepney-green to Finsbury-square, and from thence to Kennington Common. A number of females, wearing the tricolour, walked in the procession.

FINSBURY-SQUARE.

This was the rallying point for the district of Finsbury, and the place of the Chartist meeting was fixed by the Convention for the gathering together of the Chartists of this locality.

The Sappers and Miners, at the Tower, were busily employed during the day in making barricades upon that part of the fortress near the western entrance, and along the whole of the lower ramparts facing the river. The gates were kept closed throughout the day, and no persons were allowed to pass except those who had business to transact within the fortress. Double sentries were also placed throughout the entire building.

At ten, sounds of music were found to proceed from a small band which marched into the square, followed by many thousands walking four abreast, the majority of whom were perfectly respectable. They bore no weapons of offence or defence. Scattered throughout the procession were men bearing small banners, on which were inscribed various devices and mottoes; amongst them were 'The People's Charter and No Surrender,' 'The National Land Association,' &c. There were also caps of liberty, fastened to the ends of pikes. The flag was the procession moved in the most regular and orderly manner from the square through Crown-street, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, to London Bridge, where, contrary to the fears and expectations of many, not the slightest resistance was offered to their passage over the bridge. Indeed there was neither there, nor at any other part of the whole route from Finsbury-square to Kennington-common, the appearance of a soldier or policeman. In Bishopsgate-street there was a large and dense knot of special constables indeed in front of a large building, but as soon as the Chartists observed them they set up a cheering which intermixed between the constables and the Chartists, and the latter then continued to proceed rapidly on their way to the meeting. The shopkeepers on this side of the water appeared to have made up their minds to keep an orderly conduct of the procession, for, with the exception of two or three in Gracechurch-street, not a shop window was closed. The flag of the Chartists progress from Finsbury-square to London Bridge. By the time the procession reached Newington Butts, the number of those who accompanied it on each side was as great as at the starting point. At twelve o'clock the procession reached the common, and mingled with the gatherings from the other districts of the metropolis.

THE WESTERN DISTRICTS, &c.

The whole of these districts, from the earliest hour of the morning of Monday, exhibited considerable excitement, owing not only to the passing of numerous groups of those who were assembling for the purpose of proceeding to the meeting, but also to the assembling of the masses of policemen and special constables, the latter of whom had begun to make duty in relief of the former even on the preceding night, and were in the morning universally substituted for them.

The Knightsbridge Barracks, were kept closed, but, on the occasional passing of the gates, it was perceived that they were crowded with troops, the regiments usually stationed at Hounslow and Windsor having been marched into Knightsbridge Hyde Park Corner it was found that the gates were shut on both sides of the road, and at the triumphal arch, which is the entrance to the Park, stood a guard of Grenadiers. From that place to Trafalgar-square, the passing to and fro of the special constables and the absence of police displayed the preparations which were taken for the government which indicated them. In Trafalgar-square it was that the police body of the force were stationed, and there the whole force of two or three in Grasschurch-street, not a shop window was closed. The flag of Mr Hyde Park progress from Finsbury-square to London Bridge. By the time the procession reached Newington Butts, the number of those who accompanied it on each side was as great as at the starting point. At twelve o'clock the procession reached the common, and mingled with the gatherings from the other districts of the metropolis.

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KENNINGTON COMMON.

The police and special constables, the former amounting to 4,000, and the latter to 5,000, were so distributed and located, that while ample and sufficient protection could at any time be afforded where it was required, none of those forces were seen at the place of meeting. It was, however, understood that the Horse Tavern, Kennington Church, Surrey Gardens, and the gardens of the Philanthropic Institution were specially guarded by military and had, upwards of twenty omnibuses laden with policemen from Greenwich and other neighbouring towns deposited their contents at Kennington Cross.

At nine o'clock the crowds began to collect in the precincts of the common, and about an hour afterwards the surrounding thoroughfares were densely crowded.

Shortly after, the different Chartist associations began to assemble, accompanied by bands, flags, and banners. They were loudly cheered as they entered on the common.

Among the flags we observed the American and a number and variety of inscriptions. The procession was divided into thirty sections, each directed and controlled by leaders who ranged them six abreast, and marched in perfect regularity, thus protecting those inside from any sudden incursion on the part of the police, if such should be attempted.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At twenty minutes past ten, the place was found Trafalgar-square entirely filled with police, the people from the steps of St Martin's Church, National Gallery, &c., being quiet spectators; vast numbers of 'The Charter,' 'Land for the People,' 'Liberty,' &c., Charing-cross, &c., with white bands round their arms and staff in hand. At a quarter to eleven o'clock, the procession from Clerkenwell-bridge, Spitalfields, Church-street, Bethnal-green, and Crown-street, to Finsbury-square. Every court and alley contributed its quota to swell the numbers of the procession as it passed by, and when it reached the square, the Chartists from Clerkenwell-green, Russell-square, and the other points, came up; and, notwithstanding the unpromising weather, the procession, with the band, the whole returned by Crown-street to Bishopsgate-street, and from thence through Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street, Tower-hill, London Bridge, to the Elephant and Castle. At this point another body joined the procession, and the whole then proceeded to Kennington Common. The banner of the Irish patriot was borne in the most honest. A flag in another part of the procession exhibited the following:—'Guizot laughed immoderately.'

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for good and orderly and citizen-like conduct on this occasion. (Cheers.) In my place in the house, I told the Ministers that they need not be afraid of my counsels, and that they need apprehend no folly on your part. Well, they have not, though they threatened us, interfered with this meeting on Kennington Common. (Cheers.) That is one great and glorious step achieved, and, as I have always told you, Chartism, when struck down by tyranny, rises only to march onwards with renewed strength. (Much applause.) And now that I have carried into practical effect that social principle for man's regeneration, enabling him who does not wish to work in the artificial human market, to obtain land of his own where he may struggle for himself, and not for others, and where there are none to step between him and the fruits of his industry, is not Chartism better worth contending for than ever? (Cries of 'Yes, yes,' and cheers.) Then, seeing the results I have in store for you, viewing the consequences which must inevitably follow from such a demonstration as this, let me, with the confidence that I have preserved order, go down to the house to-night to oppose Sir Grey's treasonable bill, for which I have declared, if no other man comes forward, I will impeach the government. (Great cheering.) You, my friends, will show them we are Chartists, not pickpockets, and that we will not jeopardise our cause by a single act of wickedness or folly. (Cheers. We, at least, have had our meeting. (Cheers.) The government have taken possession of all the bridges. You know that I have all my life been a man of courage, of firmness, and of resolution; but how should I rest in my bed this night if I were conscious that there were widows awake mourning for husbands slain? (Hear.) How should I feel if I thought that by my act of mine I had jeopardised the lives of thousands, and thus paralysed our cause? (Hear, hear.) How, I ask, would you feel if you were conscious that you had been parties to my death? What would be our trouble and our sorrow, how great would be our shame? These are the sentiments which actuate us all, and, as the Convention have received an intimation that the police will not let the procession pass the bridges, where they guard the ground, the Executive have decided that you shall not be brought into collision with an armed force. These cars will not be allowed to pass, the flags will not be allowed to be displayed. The Executive, therefore, will, as a deputation, take the petition. I will go to the house to remonstrate against this hinderance. I will present your petition, and I will make your voice heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheering.) I ask you, under these circumstances, through good and evil report, to stand by me to-day. (Cries of 'We will.') Will you obey my counsel, and follow my advice? ('Yes, yes.') I will remain among you as a boutage, for, so help me God, I will not desert your cause until life deserts me. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) You must, however, bear in mind the great responsibility you impose upon a stranger in your country. I am a stranger—You are one of us. You must not forget the charge devolving upon me. I have spent, in your service, six sleepless nights; my breast, at this moment, is like a coal of fire, and I could produce a certificate from a physician to certify that it would be better for me if I were at this instant in bed. But I know where my place was, and I am here; and now let those who will take my advice, and set themselves quiet and sensible men, yet determined to have their liberties and to see the Charter the law of the land, hold up their hands. (The appeal was readily obeyed, and a 'monster' show of hands on all sides of the speaker followed.) The petition, by-and-by, shall be taken down, through not with the procession; for, if we resisted the government, we should only afford them cause for censuring us; and, so help me God, I will die upon the floor of the house or get your rights for you. (Great applause.) I will do my duty; I will be faithful to the people; I will be true to your liberties and for the proper privileges of the people; but I will maintain the peace. Large as my family is—and you are all my children—I do not wish to miss one from the human feast. (Cheers.) I love you better than I love my life. I have given you proof upon proof of this. I give you my days and my nights; last week the cause was threatened with poverty, and I proffered to the Convention all the profits of the NORTHERN STAR to carry on the movement. (Cheers.) Will you, then, hazard the life of an individual, and so ruin your hopes? Will you not rather arm me by your conduct with strength to resist the government plan to shed human blood? Will you, when I have such Chartism in store for you, be unkind to yourselves? You see (said Mr O'Connor, calling attention to the car) how labour feeds its horses. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.) Capitalists ought to feel their labourers—they are fat enough, and they are fed with the blood that is in little children's bodies. (Cheers.) I had some fears this morning that you might be led astray, but now your voices re-assure me; this pain has gone from my breast. I breathe freely again, because I am confident in your sense and your wisdom, and I in your resolution to carry this contest to an early issue. (Cheers.) Good God, my friends, how great will be my power when I rise in the house to ask, 'Where is the shop-lifting?' (Applause and laughter.) 'Where is the man with the danger to life and property?' I will say there never was so peaceful a demonstration in any country under such circumstances. (Loud cheers.) I have received letters innumerable from all parts of the country entreating me not to allow the peace of the movement to be risked by any folly in the metropolis. If you want to kill me, my life is at your command, but to others I will not surrender it without a struggle. (Great applause.) Then there is another thing I wish you to remember—I am a man, and yet I will weep me just now. (Cheers and laughter.) I will go on with you, steadily and peacefully, but resolutely. I will present your petition to-night; on Friday there will be a debate upon it; and nothing can prevent our success, if the people do not destroy themselves by intemperance and folly. (Cheers.) You may well imagine that I, who have suffered so much for you—that I, who, if beggared in my old age will be content to go from door to door among my children, confident in their love of land, will not shrink now from rendering you further service. The whole of my day, the half of my night, is sacrificed to you, and it gladdens my heart, makes my blood bubble, and swells my veins, to find so glorious a response as you now give to the people of confidence and your confidence. (Prolonged applause.) Let those of you who think that the Convention have acted wisely in preventing the flow of blood shed among the people hold up both hands. (The suggestion was promptly and enthusiastically responded to.) I am glad to see this display. I am glad that you need no fugleman, and that you are so well disciplined. Hear your leader—hear your father:—If you see a man hurrying to the house, do not stop to hand him over to the police, but knock him down at once. (Cries of 'We will.') Do not let it be said that one wrongful act was the act of a Chartist. (Hear, hear.) Odillon Barrot was attacked for not having dispersed the meetings he called, and I myself blamed Mr Cochrane lately, that, having led the people into danger, he failed to get them out of it. There is, therefore, a precedent in the case, and I come now to disperse you. You will not walk in procession. You must go peacefully to your homes, and to show that I am careful of the lives of all here, as these horses will not be allowed to cross the bridges, I will give them a gala day, and let them sleep to-night at Greenwich. (Cheers and laughter.) I will not forget Ireland in the considerations of to-day. I look upon Ireland and the Irish cause as I view England and the English cause; and I hold, after the demonstration of to-day, and the petition which is to be presented, that it will be impossible to withhold from Irishmen their just rights, justly demanded. (Loud cheers.) I now breathe freely again, and may God desert me but I will read the government a lesson in sitting your courage and your resolution, and in telling them also of your love for order, and your respect for the law. (Cheers.) The police, I am now confident, will be unable to take you at a disadvantage. Do not, I say in conclusion, dishonour the Charter, and though I be stretched on the rack, I will, if necessary, smile terror out of countenance. (Cheers.) Go on, conquering and to conquer, until the People's Charter has gloriously become the law of the land. (Mr O'Connor closed his address amidst most enthusiastic applause. He has been gentleman throughout suffering from severe bodily pain, and was evidently exhausted with the effort of speaking.)

Mr E. Jones, having been introduced by the chairman said, Mr Chairman and respected friends, in that one (pointing to the assembled multitude) and in that our are the voices of more than 6,000,000 people. There will be more than 6,000,000 signatures to your petition when Mr Feargus O'Connor arrives at the House of Commons. (Cheers.) You have the honour of Great Britain in your hands this day, and you must not soil that honour or injure that cause by a foolish collision or by bloodshed. (Hear, hear.) Recollect, that I am what is call-d a physical force Chartist, and that I have not shrunk from coming here to-day. But, my friends, it is useless to attempt, peaceable men as we are, a collision. We have, however, gained one point. We have held our meeting. That is sufficient to satisfy our honour and we won't damage our success by any act of rash folly. I trust you will listen to the advice of Mr O'Connor, and disperse quietly, not to give up the agitation—(cheers)—but, on the contrary, to await the result of presenting the petition, and the debate thereon on Friday next, and that you won't spend the intervening time in apathy, but that our meetings here and elsewhere may grow more numerous every day. We must have numerous meetings, between this and Friday. (Cheers.) We must show our force day after day, and if the House of Commons reject our petition we will memorialise the Queen. (Cheers.) We will have another gathering larger than even this—(cheers)—and our prayers shall be carried respectfully to the foot of the throne. (Great cheering.)

Mr O'Connor here gave instructions that the waggons should remain in the neighbourhood until they were again wanted, and that the horses should be taken to the same stables at which they were put up last night. He then said,—I now go as your ambassador to Sir G. Grey at the Home-office, to tell him that you were determined not to come into collision with the armed force this day. I call upon all those of the same opinion to hold up their hands. (The show of hands was given accordingly.) But, my friends, there is to be a petition against the bloody-minded bill which has been brought into the House of Commons by Sir G. Grey, and some of the gentlemen around me will address you on that bill (A voice—'No more petitioning.') You will petition against that bill, and enable me, in presenting it to use the strongest language I can command against it. (Cheers.) And while you are doing your own work, don't forget your Father. (Loud cheers.) My family has suffered enough in this cause. My father was tried for high treason five or six times, and was in prison for seven years of his life. My uncle is now in the 50th year of his banishment, and I myself was made the first President of the Republic in France. My brother is Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of a Republic in South America, and I think that I have not disgraced my name. (Cheers.) My family has suffered enough in this cause. My father have never, for fifteen years, spent a day or an hour on account, but all for yours. (Cheers.) You have more than repaid me for the sacrifices which I have made on your behalf, and, by heavens, my children, I love you, if possible, more than I ever did before. [Great cheering followed the close of this speech. Mr O'Connor then descended from the van, and, having made his way through the crowd, left the common.]

Mr T. Clark then presented himself, and said, I have a petition in my hand which I call on you all to adopt: It prays the House of Commons to throw out the infamous bill which Sir G. Grey has introduced for the better protection, as he termed it, of the Crown and Government of the Queen's dominions. This measure comes perhaps naturally from a Russell administration, but it is an insult to every liberal and intelligent Englishman. We propose to offer the bill every legal and constitutional opposition. They have been speaking plain in Ireland lately, and suggesting that Lord Clarendon ought to go to England. Lord Clarendon ought to go home—You are one of us. You must not forget the charge devolving upon me. I have spent, in your service, six sleepless nights; my breast, at this moment, is like a coal of fire, and I could produce a certificate from a physician to certify that it would be better for me if I were at this instant in bed. 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