

"Onward, and we conquer!
Backward, and we fall!"
"THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!"
TO THE OLD GUARDS.

FAITHFUL FRIENDS AND COMRADES,—

At no period of England's history was there a more important crisis than that which has now arrived; and if by the past policy by which our own movement has been governed I am enabled to show that, in spite of the most persevering, powerful, and united opposition, we have been enabled, not only to maintain the position in which we originally stood, but to fortify, improve, and advance that position, then I may confidently appeal to you, men who have suffered privations, incarceration, and persecution, for the maintenance of that position.

The scenes which are now taking place throughout the continent of Europe, and especially in France, would at other times have attracted a greater amount of English attention, and even now their importance cannot be overlooked or under-rated.

You must critically understand the position of France, and the cause of disturbance in that country, to be able to estimate the value of those privileges which you have secured in spite of oppression. How often have I told you, that tyranny can neither stab sentiment, nor shoot public opinion!—that moral power is the deliberative quality in each man's mind, which teaches him how to reason, how to endure, and when forbearance becomes a crime! and should it fail to secure for man all those privileges to which he is justly entitled, and should physical force be found necessary (which God forbid!) that it would come to man's aid like an electric shock, while those who marshal it would be the first to desert it, and were invariably traitors or fools.

By the dread of increasing moral power—backed by the oppressor's belief in its determined resolution—more may be done than by any physical outbreak; and the reason of my present address is to preserve you within the bounds of moral discipline, in spite of any agency that may be used in the midst of passing excitement to force you from your fastness and stronghold into looseness and weakness.

The French people now in arms—and, mayhap, now being slaughtered—have been raised to madness by the with-holding of just rights, and by the desertion of their leaders in the hour of struggle.

Old Guards, this is their position. The people's representatives and leaders contended for the right of meeting together, eating together, and conferring together; and in their several sentiments and speeches they gave their followers directly to understand, and reason to believe, that when the struggle between Democracy and Despotism came—as come it must—that they, the men seeking the transfer of power from the hands of their political opponents to their own, would be foremost in the danger.

Their rejection of the toast of the King's Health at the Reform Banquets, was an implied assurance that the next struggle would be between Democracy and what is called Legitimacy. Sixty of those Reform Banquets were held, and the promoters, strengthened by increasing confidence, assumed a bolder attitude, and one of defiance, and resolved upon holding a grand Reform Banquet, within the city of Paris, during the sitting of the Chambers, and under the nose of the King.

This Banquet was originally to have been held on Sunday, the 20th; but, fearing the popular support which they had previously courted, they abandoned their original intention, and postponed the Banquet to Tuesday the 22nd.

This was the first false step; because the leaders of the people must have been aware of any danger that the day presented, and there is nothing more fatal to the character and position of a leader than the slightest indecision or wavering.

The holding of this Banquet was to have constituted the grounds of an indictment against the leaders, and thus the right of the people to meet and discuss was to have been adjudicated upon in a Court of Justice.

During the night of the 21st the Reform leaders issued a proclamation, inviting the presence of the National Guard, which is supposed to be a citizen corps, contra-distinguished from the Troops of the Line, who are mercenaries, and the Municipal Guards, who are spies. Now, this postponement and invitation very naturally led to increased excitement, increased preparation, and increased reliance—but, behold, tyranny trembles, but the oppressor gains nerve and resolves upon opposition.

This change is provoked by the proclamation of the Democratic leaders, and though peace and good order was enjoined, and though their lives may be the sacrifice, I contend for it that it was the duty of those leaders to have placed themselves in the foreground, and as they looked for the lion's share of popularity, that they should have taken the lion's share of responsibility and danger.

Their presence would have been eminently successful in quieting the angry multitude—in subduing angry passions—and in inspiring renewed confidence; and by their presence slaughter would have been spared, or the officers would have participated in the struggle.

Old Guards, as I have taught you to look suspiciously upon the cold effusions of the cold blooded hireling who writes philosophy for pay, you may, perhaps, judge me by the same standard. But to qualify myself for the task that I have undertaken, let us go through our wars, our struggles, and our conquests; and when you have read the long catalogue of dangers, of daring, and of triumphs, you will say that they are pertinent, and strictly analogous, nor will you consider their repetition egotism.

In 1839 the magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire prohibited our Peep Green meeting by proclamation. I was 200 miles off—I repaired to the spot, and issued a counter proclamation signed by myself, bidding defiance to the magistrates in their usurpation of a power that did not belong to them, stating that I would lead you in person to the conflict. I did lead you, and we triumphed.

In the same year my presence at a meeting in Sheffield was announced, though I had not permitted it; the magistrates of the district met—they continued in conclave—they had cannon ready, and the troops in a state of preparedness. When I heard this, I came amongst you—held our meeting in the principal square—paraded the town in procession with you, and was obliged to depart in the middle of the night, no one daring to give me lodging.

In the same year I was denounced as a traitor at Carlisle and dared to appear. I travelled from Edinburgh that day—made my way single handed through a scoffing, insulting crowd. I stood alone on a stage in a crowded theatre. I rose in the midst of insulting shouts, and concluded amidst most affectionate applause, and was conducted in triumph to my hotel, my prosecutor not daring to appear.

In the same year, when I was dared to attend the torch-light meeting at Bury, I arose from my sick bed, travelled from Leeds, and met the conspiracy of parson Stephens, the Cobbefts, the Fletchers, the Richardsons, and others, and saved the people from their machinations. In 1840 the men of Dewsbury, in the West Riding, led to madness by Bussey and other traitors, denounced me, and instantly repaired to the scene of action, met my revilers, and received their censure.

In 1840, when dared to appear in Birmingham, I went single-handed to the great meeting in the Town Hall, and dissolved the Council!

In 1839, when a revolution had broken out in

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Birmingham, when I was safe at Rochdale, and due the next day at Blackburn, I asked permission of the meeting to allow me to return to the scene of danger, and I started after the meeting—travelled through the whole night—drove with Dr M'Douall to the gaol of Warwick through the drunken and infuriated yeomanry cavalry—would not leave the gaol till I had my prisoner liberated, and in the dead of night drove back again with him to Birmingham.

In 1842, when the Free Traders hired my countrymen to kill me in Manchester, knowing the danger, I went alone to the meeting, and after the triumph of ruffianism on the first night, and after Sir Charles Shaw, the commandant of the police, had called upon me to tell me he would hold me responsible for the peace of the town, we had printers up all night announcing our determination to hold a meeting in the same place on the following night, and defying our opponents; and, although the money of the League was profusely spent, and although the Irish in Manchester were maddened by placards posted in every part of the town, inviting them to come and defend O'Connell against his enemies, I refused all protection, and went single handed to that meeting, and our resolution intimidated the assassins.

In 1842, when the revolution raged, I was amongst you in Manchester—the last to desert you—and defended our position for eight days in Lancashire. In 1842 I fought the battle of Nottingham with you. In 1842, I faced the Town Hall of Birmingham, full of Free-trade ruffians; and, although nine of them sought to assassinate me, I defended your cause against the enemy.

Well, I have fought your battle twice in the Court-house of York, once in Liverpool, once at Lancaster, and twice in the Queen's Bench. I have endured sixteen months' solitary confinement in the condemned cell at York; and these things I mention, Old Guards, in order to qualify myself for tendering you advice in the present state of affairs.

Now, what is really the question at issue between the French people and the French crown? It is not a question of parliamentary reform, but it is whether or not men shall have the power of meeting together and discussing their grievances. And always bear the one GREAT FACT in mind, that the only superiority that your constitution possesses over all others is, that we have the power to meet, and that having the power to meet, by our courage we have destroyed the oppressors' power to prosecute if we express sentiments at variance with his will.

See the conclusion that I draw from this GREAT FACT. It is that—with this guaranteed right—this right defended, protected, and upheld by our courage and our suffering—you are the framers, the perpetrators, of every single grievance of which you complain; inasmuch as a simultaneous move upon the part of the whole people must inevitably and irresistibly crush the power of the oppressor. This is the right which I have ever sought to preserve inviolate; the right which Abinger attempted to destroy and which Graham attempted to place in the keeping of the police.

Well now, this is the real right—the initiative privilege—for which the French people are contending; presuming, and naturally, that all other legitimate rights will spring from this great source. But, see how the French despot can quote English precedent for his bloody attack upon those from whose sweat the pauper monarch has amassed millions of treasure. Sixty of those banquets were allowed to establish the right—but the crowning banquet—the appearance of the provincial actors upon the Metropolitan stage was prevented—precisely as the Clontarf meeting, which was intended as the crowning monster of the provincial gatherings, was prevented by Whig brute force in Dublin. That false step upon the part of the Irish leaders gave the first check to Repeal, as the cowardice of the French leaders threatens to mar the prospects of the French Democracy.

It is useless to talk to me of their prudence. If submission was necessary, their presence was indispensable to insure it; if vigour was required, their presence was indispensable to enforce it; if danger was apprehended, their presence was indispensable to share it.

But they have secured a change of Ministry, a transfer of power from gluttoned to needy officials—while, by their resolution, their courage, and presence, they might have secured the Charter of the People's Rights.

Old Guards, that's just what they don't require; and you, who have so long placed implicit confidence in your General, believe him, when he tells you that the Labourer alone can justly represent the rights of Labour. And, however we may yet be able to do good out of this cowardice and imbecility of the French opposition, and however we may, and do, sympathise with the "Fustian Jackets, the Blistered Hands, and Unshorn Chins" who have been the sufferers in this contest, let me beg of you, let me implore of you, and beseech you, not to allow any foreign question—however its results may enlist your sympathies—to operate on our great domestic movements.

When the struggle between pure Democracy and Despotism shall take place in France, then we will not be slow to communicate our sympathy for the strugglers; but I tell you that as long as I live, the Charter and the Land shall never be lost sight of, nor placed in abeyance by any foreign excitement or movement, however we may use events for the furtherance of those great objects.

Old Guards, the mind of England is now astir—and although mine is absorbed in the consideration of those means by which I can insure happy homes, and protection for all—the release of women from slave labour, and the release of little children from the abodes of pestilence, disease, immorality, and death—yet if a greater sphere of action should open upon me, I pledge myself that I shall not be found backward in moulding passing events to future advantage.

I am, Old Guards,
Your faithful General,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

BIRMINGHAM.—The members of the Branch No. 1 are requested to attend at the Chartists' room on Saturday, the 4th of March, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, to pay their local levies. There will be a general meeting of the Land members and the Chartists body in the same place, on Tuesday, the 27th of February. To commence at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

BARNLEY.—The shareholders of this branch are requested to attend the monthly meeting, to be held at the Butchers' Arms Inn, on Monday evening, February 25th. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

NEWTON LEAZES.—The members of this branch of the Land Company are requested to attend a general meeting on Sunday, February 27th, at the house of Mr. Joseph Fletcher, opposite the Manor Inn, Newton Heath.

ROCHESTER.—The members of this branch are requested to attend at the usual place of meeting on Monday evening, March 6th. It is expected every member, who desires to remain on the books of this branch, will attend and pay up his local expenses and levies.

CARRINGTON.—The members of this branch will meet at the New Inn, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—A special meeting of the members of the Manchester Branch will be held in the People's Institute, Henderson-street, on Sunday, the 27th inst. Chair to be taken at nine o'clock in the morning.

TO "W. S."
Who writes a Letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, an Edinburgh Paper, and whom I shall take the Liberty, from his initials, of christening "Wolly Scribble."

DEAR WOLLY,—
I thought that the example made of your clansman, "W. C." would have saved you and others from his fate. However, Wolly, if you will be drowned, and nobody shall help you, you shall be drowned.

With more justice than my opponents observe towards me, I give your production at full length, together with the editorial introduction, in which I am announced as an impracticable man—that is, not a practical agriculturist—although I have devoted the major part of my life to the pursuit of agriculture; attending to its varied operations from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, when length of day permitted, and working myself as hard as any man. In the editorial introduction, the writer very fairly gives to Mr Carroll, the editor of the Farmers' Gazette, that high character for practical knowledge which he so eminently deserves, having obtained the warm approbation of Dr Lindley, a very scientific agriculturist. Thus, Wolly, you are dealing with the extravagances of Mr Carroll, Dr Lindley, and Mr Quin, who gave his evidence before the Land Commission, and not with the extravagances of Feargus O'Connor. However, here follows your letter, and its editorial introduction:—

MR F. O'CONNOR AND HIS THREE ACRE LIVINGS.

In last MISCELLANY we published a statement by Mr O'Connor, with calculations, designed to show that three acres of land are amply sufficient for the subsistence of a man and his family. We would certainly have placed small reliance on Mr O'Connor's own authority, he not being a practical man; but then he gave his estimates at length, and he was backed by the editor of the DUNDEE FREE PRESS, a man whose signature was a guarantee, and who has obtained the warm approbation of Dr Lindley. The following letter is devoted to a refutation of Mr O'Connor's calculations. We are not aware whether the writer has made any other statement, or whether he is a man of words, or a man of facts; but we are sure that he is a man of facts; and we believe that it is upon these that Mr Carroll, of the GAZETTE, founds his imprimatur. Certainly, if the allegation is erroneous, the sooner it is exploded the better for Mr O'Connor's hands; for it is not a mere theory, but an actual practice, which is settling down crowds every year on such holdings as these.

THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER, I observe an article, quoted from the DUNDEE FREE PRESS, headed "What may be done with three acres of land." The statement therein is, that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land.

Sir,—In reply to the WEEKLY REGISTER, I observe an article, quoted from the DUNDEE FREE PRESS, headed "What may be done with three acres of land." The statement therein is, that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land.

Next, 200 acres of wheat, and equal to it in value, is a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land.

Acres of potatoes, and two half rods green crop, to be converted into the milk of two cows, viz, sixteen quarters per day at 1d. for home and road, and a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land, and that a man and his family may be supported on three acres of land.

Annual Expenditure £ 10 0
Rates, taxes, and rent £ 10 0
Clothing man, wife, and three children £ 10 0
Fuel, soap, and candles £ 10 0
Four pigs in May £ 10 0

Now, instead of £44 remaining, as he says, all that the poor farmer has left is £12, for seed to sow and plant the ground, which is a considerable item, educate his family, keep up house and road, the loss of stock, and sometimes, as lately, the whole crop.

In the sequel, Mr O'Connor says—"Well, all the riches he has in the world, and payment of interest for his capital, &c., all come out of these men's labour; and they have taken any notice, in the account of expenditure, of any money having been given to those men; and he concludes this misrepresentation of his with these words, "How ridiculous for those who think of talking about land that know no more about it than the crow that flies over it!"

Truly, if these are the ideas entertained by the aristocracy in Ireland in general, it is no wonder that the poor people are discontented and driven to desperation!"

Edinburgh, Jan. 31, 1848.

Now, dear Wolly, if it was not for the deep and sincere interest I take in the well-being of all who have committed their fate to my keeping, I should treat your effusion as the ravings of a lunatic, the devices of a hypocrite, or the conjectures of a fool. However, as you have rushed into print, and as I am always able to deal with those who give me figures instead of sentiments to grapple with, I will take your figures, and from the result produced by them I will deduce the altered condition of the working man.

Firstly,—I will take your table of profit, set down at 61l. 10s., and then I will take your table of expenditure, and from it deduce the results to be realised even from your own showing, allowing that the calculation stopped there. Your expenditure is as follows:—

Rates, Taxes, and Rent £ 8 0
Two Tons of Hay and 24 £ 10 0
Repairing Implements £ 1 0
Four Pigs, in May £ 4 0

Now, I have left out the 15l. for clothing man, wife, and three children; and I have left out 8l. for fuel, soap, and candles, because those items belong to the general account of a poor man's expenditure; and I am adopting your table of profit and loss, the difference constituting the amount which the poor man has to rely upon, whether expended in articles of clothing, fuel, soap, and candles; and I am going to show, from your own table, what he has to live upon, expend it as he may.

Your Profit, then, is £ 61 10 0
And your Expenditure £ 26 10 0

Leaving, upon your Calculation £ 35 0 0

over and above the highest figure of expenditure, for 137 days' work.

Now, Wolly, if you are an arithmetician, and if you will multiply 35l. by 20 to bring it into shillings, it will give you 700 shillings; and if you divide the 700 by 157, the number of days work, it will leave you within a fraction of

4s. 6d. per day; or 27s. per week, out of which the labourer has not to pay rent, rates, or taxes, or the repair of agricultural implements; whereas, Wolly, under the present system, the agricultural labourers of England have to pay rent, rates, and taxes, to find implements, and to live upon ten shillings a week; and right joyful and thankful will he be if he can get four days' work in the week throughout the year.

Now, my friend, I might stop my calculation here, as the controversy is wholly and entirely between your own figures, as stated in your tables, but the whole result is not given from your incidental calculations, as I will now show. For instance, in your table of profit you have deducted half an acre of wheat, 6l., for the use of the family; and you have deducted two bacon pigs from the latter, because in your table of expenditure you charge me with four pigs bought in May, and you give me credit but for two sold; and now, Wolly, according to Cocker, two bacon pigs at 10l., are just equal to two other bacon pigs at 10l.; so that in the two admitted items, of 6l. for half an acre of wheat, allowing the other half for consumption of family—for there is an acre of wheat, and you allow but half an acre—and the 10l. for the two pigs with which you charge me, will make 16l., which 16l. added to 35l. for your own table, Wolly, will make 51l. for 157 days' labour, or nearly 6s. 8d. a day, or 2l. a week, and exclusive of rent, rates, and taxes, and agricultural implements, Wolly.

Now, Wolly, I will still refer to your desultory statistics, and I will adopt your production of potatoes at ten tons, instead of fifteen; and after giving the nine tons to cows and pigs, you allow the remaining ton for the use of the family—and that remaining ton at 4d. per stone, will amount to 24 l. 13s. 4d., thus leaving the husbandman 53l. 13s. 4d. for his 157 days' work—always buttering the cake on both sides, Wolly.

Now, Wolly, we will go by degrees, and I ask the reader to refer, sentence by sentence, to your written statistics, and to use them, and them only, as proof of the deductions that I draw from them. We have, then, disposed of the two first items, potatoes and wheat, adopting your own amount of produce, application, and price, in both cases. We next come to the 32 rods employed in growing green crops, and there, also, I sink my own calculation, and adopt yours; and, funny enough, Wolly, you, who profess to be a practical agriculturist, would estimate the value of three crops, produced by spade labour, of the most valuable and seasonable produce, by the standard value of one crop of turnips, the very most unprofitable of all crops. And, Wolly, you forget that in estimating the value of these 32 rods, I allowed seventy days' labour, or nearly the one-half of the whole, to be expended upon that quantity of ground, while you appear to forget that it is not the land, but the labour that is applied to it, which yields its multiplied fruits.

Now, Wolly, there are 4,840 square yards in an acre—and, consequently, 2,420 in half an acre; and in a half rod 605. That is, in round numbers, in 24 rods there are 3,000 square yards. Now, Wolly, allowing one cabbage to a square yard, and that cabbage to be worth but one penny for feeding purposes, when it arrives at its full growth, you have 12l. 10s. for that one crop alone, whereas I allow too much ground, and you will have three crops. The flax we are agreed upon. The garden vegetables and fruit you reduce from 5l. to 3l., and we shan't quarrel about that. Then, Wolly, you are in a puzzle about the means of sustaining the cows from March till May, relying, as you do, upon winter vetches for that season; while, Wolly, you appear to forget things called carrots, parsnips, cabbages, Swede turnips, hay, and straw. Now, don't you think that all those eatables come in good season, from March till May, and that any one of them is much preferable to a mouthful of tares?

But, Wolly, let us see what I do allow for the support of two cows for the year. Here is the table:—Two tons of potatoes; two tons of hay; an acre of wheat straw, if necessary; and the produce of nearly an acre cropped three times—as you appear to forget the clover, which succeeds the flax, in your calculation of produce.

Now, Wolly, not to run into extremities, let us see, in gross numbers, the quantity of land that I assign for the support of two cows, and we will sink the labour applied to it altogether. An Acre must be good to produce Two Tons of Hay 1 Acre
Straw 1 Acre
After Flax 2 Acre
Potatoes, Two Tons nearly, by your calculation 8 Acres

Now, Wolly, there is the produce of an acre of the best hay, drawn to the farm to enrich it, and for which I allow 4l. a ton, instead of 3l.; so that you see, with all the labour, I assign the produce of three acres to the keeping of two cows, quite enough to maintain them in grass without any labour at all; while Cobbett has proved that a quarter of an acre, with a sufficiency of labour, is quite sufficient for a cow. Thus showing that three acres will maintain twelve cows—and if two cows realise a profit of 30l., twelve will realise a profit of 360l. But, Wolly, I prefer dealing with the rudest system of agriculture in the first instance.

Now, let me give you a table that I have this moment received from a practical agriculturist, of the amount of food allowed by the largest dairyman in the neighbourhood of London for the maintenance of his cows during the winter; and the average value of his stock is from 18l. to 36l. per head,—while my calculation is made for a smaller breed—while, by his table, you will see he does not allow as much food as I do. One of the largest cow-keepers in the neighbourhood of London allows his cows for winter food:—

One Tross of Hay Between Three Cows.
One Bushel of Roots
The weight of hay, 56lbs. and roots, 60lbs., making 116lbs. per day, or about 39lbs. each; being a little over 2½ stone each. The cows are of the very largest breed, and cost generally from 18l. to 36l. per head.

Now, Wolly, from one of your items, namely, the milk produced by two cows, you are aware of my mode of calculating the produce of a cow; and in order to knock 6l. 10s. off the price of the milk, you estimate their milk at 16 quarts a day for ten months—that is, from May till February, both inclusive; while I made my calculation from May till October, both inclusive, at 32 quarts a day, or 16 quarts a cow, allowing them to be wholly dry from October till May, thus estimating the produce of the year in months—to make the calculation more simple, as 16 quarts a day for twelve months, is exactly equal to 32 quarts a day for six months; while I would like to see your two cows that are to give 16 quarts in February, when they should be dry, as we calculate upon their calving in May. However, as I don't think you know whether a cow gives milk from her udder or her horns, and as your calculation was made for the mere purpose of knocking off the 6l. 10s., I make you a present of the deduction; and now, Wolly, adopting every one of your calculations from beginning

to end—even taking the 15l. for clothing, and 8l. for fuel, soap, and candles, I will make a table of your own figures. You allow profit, then upon

The 157 days' Labour £ s. d.
Half an Acre of Wheat 6 0 0
Two Bacon Pigs 10 0 0
One Ton of Potatoes 2 13 4
Making a Total of £ 20 13 4

Now, Wolly, multiply that by 20, and you have 613s. 4d., and divide that by 157 days' labour, and you have within a fraction of 4s. a day, or 24s. a week, without any allowance for rent, rates, taxes, fuel, soap, candles, agricultural implements, while, my sweet Wolly, you have omitted the honey and the ducks.

Now, Wolly, 24s. for half the year is equal to 12s. for the whole year; so that you see from half a year's labour—and 157 days are more than half the working year—your agriculturist may remain idle for one half the year, have 12s. a week for the whole year, after paying rent, rates, and taxes, spending 23l. upon clothes, fuel, soap, and candles; pound for implements; 8l. worth of hay drawn to the farm, with that added to his manure; and, Wolly, the grand item that you have omitted is, the annual permanent income derived from the improved state of his farm, which constitutes his Savings Bank, returning him compound interest for every drop of sweat he spends, while you have knocked the wind out of two of my pigs altogether.

Wolly, I have put down rent, rates, and taxes at 13l. 10s., whereas 10l. would be nearer the mark. I have put down hay at 4l. a ton, while I am buying it at 3l.; and I have allowed seventy days' labour of a man and his family to be expended upon one acre of ground, while I have taken the produce at the lowest amount, and the lowest price; and after all your deductions, Wolly, you have arrived at the conclusion that a man can earn within a fraction of 24s. a week; 13l. 10s. for rent, rates, and taxes; 15l. for clothing; 8l. for fuel, soap, and candles; 8l. for hay, and 12l. for implements. And now, Wolly, the thing that puzzles me is, how a Northern could be such an ass, for there are your figures,—there are your calculations,—there are your results,—and, henceforth, you must do battle with your own ghosts—and very substantial ones they are—but when next you write, for the honour of your country, don't publish your figures in a Scotch Newspaper.

I remain, dear Wolly,
Your very thankful and obliged servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P. S.—Wolly, see how easily I make a month's wages of an agricultural labourer at 10s. a week, out of an item of which I have made no mention—namely, two calves at 1l. a head, 2l. Wolly, these were animals which I should not have forgotten while you were in question, and, therefore, I ask your pardon.

F. O'C.

TO POOR TOM BAILEY.

POOR TOM.—Having disposed of the "Scribbler," I now turn to you for a bit, as you went to the expense of sending an inquisitor to Lowlands, and have, as I understand, published his discoveries. Tom, I have not read his lucubrations, ventilated through your puzzle-pate, but I assure you he afforded the sensible allottees a good deal of amusement at your expense, when they discovered, from your "Mercury," that the "fule"—as the Scotch call a fellow without brains—was sent by you. He went to a man who was digging, and asked "If he always dug with that end of the spade," and "If digging didn't hurt his foot." He saw one man digging a drain, and asked him "If there was a death in his family," as he thought he was digging a grave. He saw another man putting pipes into a drain, and asked him "If that was the way they planted carrots."

Now, Tom, such is the qualification of your land commissioner, and as one fact is worth a ship-load of the ravings of such noodles, allow me to describe the forlorn situation and disappointment of my daps.

Tom, on Sunday fortnight two men waited upon me: the one a Mr Parker, from Birmingham, the other Mr Wallis, a two acre occupant from Lowlands: the object of their visit was to conclude a bargain for the purchase of Wallis's allotment, by Parker. The stipulated price was 40l. I give names, Tom, and now I will give you, not the substance of our conversation, but the conversation itself, verbatim.

Mr O'Connor.—Wallis, why do you sell? Is your wife dissatisfied? or does the place disagree with your family?

Wallis.—No, sir; for three years before we came to Lowlands my wife never enjoyed good health, and now she is healthy and happy. My three children were poorly, and one I feared would lose the use of her sight, but now they are all well; and we are all grieved to the heart at the thoughts of leaving.

Mr O'Connor.—Then why do you leave? Wallis.—Because, having purchased and not being entitled to the loan, and having given all my spare capital for the allotment, I am not able to go on with the work as I could wish.

Mr O'Connor.—Well now, Wallis, how much money would place you in a situation to make you comfortable, and induce you to reject the 40l.?

Wallis.—Why, sir, if I had 10l. to go on with, I would not take 100l. for it.

Mr O'Connor.—Wallis, I'll tell you your sincerity, as your love for the land, and your wife's and children's attachment to it, makes me grieve at the thought of your losing it, and as you are not entitled to the loan, and as, by the wheel of fortune and by my own ruffianly, I have a 10l. note above the world—you shall have it from me, but not from the Company—I ask no security beyond your industry and excellent character. Now choose between my 10l. or Mr Parker's 40l.

Wallis.—God bless you, sir, and thank you. I wouldn't take 100l. now; and won't my wife and children jump with joy, as her family are highly respectable, but wouldn't assist me because they are opposed to the Land Plan.

Mr Parker.—Well, sir, I assure you, although I have had my journey for nothing, I am very glad it has ended so.

Mr O'Connor.—Well, Parker, I like both your look and your zeal in the cause, and go to Aclam, a four acre allottee at Lowlands; I have a commission to sell his allotment, and come to me if you can agree.

Well, Tom; on Sunday last—yes, Sunday; for, God forgive me! even my Sundays are devoted to the cause of the poor—Mr Parker again called upon me, and told me that he had agreed with Aclam for the purchase of his allotment, and that the price was 100l., which he came to pay me. I replied, that I was only Aclam's agent, and that, unless he was present, I would not undertake to ratify any agreement on his behalf, and that he should go for Aclam. He went, and in due time returned, accompanied by Aclam; and now, Tom, you shall have our conversation verbatim:—

Mr O'Connor.—Aclam, I didn't feel justified in ratifying any agreement between you and

Mr Parker. Are you a willing seller? and are you prepared to receive the money and transfer your allotment?

Mr Aclam.—Well, sir, the whole way here something has been pulling at my skirts and cautioning me not to sell, and my son is wild about the place. It doesn't agree with my wife or daughter; but I had rather be at my expense to make them comfortable and well, than part with the land; so I'll let them go to Barnsley till the weather gets fine, and then I know they'll be glad to come back.

Mr O'Connor.—Well, Parker, you must excuse me; but I am glad you have been disappointed a second time. And now what I shall tell every allottee who feels inclined to sell is, that when May-day comes they'll sit before their smoky door, in the town or village, and sorrow over their lost territory.

Mr Parker.—Oh, sir, I like to see the men so wedded to it. This is two journeys I've had, and now, I suppose, I must wait for my chance in the ballot.

Mr Aclam.—Well, Mr Parker, I think it very unfair that you should be put to this expense for nothing, so I'll pay you your expenses here and back, as I have changed my mind, and I wouldn't take any money you could offer me for my allotment now.

Mr O'Connor.—Well, Parker, as I am afraid I have stood in your way in both bargains, and as you appear so good tempered about it, and so determined to be duped, I'll sell you my allotment that adjoins Aclam's. There isn't a house upon it, and there hasn't been a penny expended upon it; so you see I didn't take care of Number One first. I gave 45l. for it. I was offered 100l.—you shall have it for 80l., and the 35

being kept in motion on the footway. The troops of the line seemed to have been prepared for active operations, many of them being provided with pick-axes, as if to destroy barricades.

On the Place de la Concorde an immense crowd had assembled. The bridges were closed at each end, and guarded by a strong body of cuirassiers and mousquetaires, and none but Members of the Chamber were allowed to pass. When any of the opposition members passed they were loudly cheered. At intervals, when the crowd became too compact, the military band and marched towards them, when they were dispersed. The people appeared perfectly good humoured and were cracking jokes at the soldiers. Not a *Sergent de ville* was anywhere to be seen, and in all the vast crowd not a National Guard was visible. An immense number of troops appeared to be on the alert.

All the shops on the Boulevards, the Rue St. Louis, and all the streets adjacent, are closed.

Workmen are employed from an early hour this morning in clearing away all the preparations for the banquet. At about half-past nine, a body of about 600 municipal guards, horse and foot, arrived, and took possession of a piece of ground in the middle of the place of the intended assembly, which was a large inclosed field, between the Rue de Chaillet and the Barrière de Longchamp, where a marquee had been erected. But few people had collected in that quarter or in the Champs Elysees.

At noon 30,000 persons assembled around the Champs Elysees, when they proceeded to attack, escalating the rails and the telegraph wires, and proceeded to disperse the assembly. The Champs Elysees were surrounded by many thousands of cavalry, and artillery.

On Tuesday the Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance; the galleries were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour; he looked pale but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris, in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench.

The subject of discussion in the Chamber was the bill for the privilege of the Bank of France. At 3 o'clock M. O. Barrot rose and placed in the President's hands the following document:—

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTER.
The Deputies of the opposition, to the number of fifty-three, submitted to-day the following proposition:—

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty of—

"1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

"5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the force and the grandeur of the kingdom.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and of the exercise of which he has been entrusted to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot at the head.

M. Gervais submitted in his own name a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:—

"Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for Electoral Reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to impeach him as President of the Council and his colleagues.

"One account states that Guizot, on reading the above document, laughed immoderately!

The Chamber then rose at five o'clock in the utmost agitation.

INCREASED ASSEMBLINGS OF THE PEOPLE.
The multitude around the church of the Madeleine now became so formidable in numbers, though manifesting no symptoms of disorder or violence. The regiments which had arrived were drawn up in line along the railing of the church. Soon after several squadrons of the municipal cavalry arrived, and the populace was desired to disperse. This order being disregarded, the charge was sounded, and the dragons rushed on the people. A first effort was made to disperse the crowd by the mere force of the horses, without the use of arms, and the dragons did not draw. This, however, proving ineffectual, several charges with drawn swords were made, the flat of the sword only being used.

Troops of labourers were met in all parts of the town during the afternoon, singing the *Marseillaise* hymn, and in some cases bearing a tri-coloured flag.

At the Madeleine I found the crowd becoming more dense. This continued the whole length of the Rue Royale. The people, every moment called upon to disperse themselves, answered with cries of *Vive la Reforme*, *Vive la Ligne*, and then hurrying to the *Chœur de Girondins*, *Mourir pour la Patrie*.

In the Place de la Concorde matters were a strange appearance. It had been filled with people as on the days of the *fetes*. The municipal guards of the post at the corner near the Turkish Embassy saluted and attempted to drive the crowd before them, who, however, for several minutes, refused to retreat into their fortified guard-houses to avoid being dispersed, nor only did the people give way, but absolutely pressed upon them.

Immediately afterwards the people stopped a carriage in which was a Ministerial Deputy on his way to the Chambers, which is only separated from the Place de la Concorde by the bridge. They made him alight, and then him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different press was adopted towards M. Marast, principal editor of the *National*, whom they cheered, and all but "chained."

(From the correspondent of the TIMES.)
Twelve o'clock.—The Boulevards Italians and the Rue Lepelletier are filled at this moment with a detachment of students, who have arrived from the office of the *National* with a copy of the petition they have addressed to the Chamber for the impeachment of Ministers. The attitude of the crowd which follows them is harmless, but at the extremity of the Boulevard, that is at the Madeleine, from thence to the Place de la Concorde, where the people form a dense mass, they have begun to sing the *Marseillaise*, and new choruses, *Mourir pour la Patrie*. Nothing up to the present has occurred of a really alarming character. Nevertheless the money-changers in the Boulevard have closed their shops, and are likely to be imitated by all other shopkeepers as the day advances.

RAISING OF THE BARRICADES—CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE PEOPLE.
Tuesday Afternoon.
The lamps in the Champs Elysees are all broken, and barricades are formed in the Rue Richelieu, the Rue de la Paix, the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, and the Rue de la Vierge. The gates of the Tuilleries are closed, and the gardens and Palais occupied by troops. Marshal Bugeaud has, it is said, accepted the military command of Paris. Various collisions have taken place between the troops and the Municipal Guard, and many have been killed and wounded.

At five o'clock the *rappel* for calling out the National Guard was beat throughout Paris. The drums were resounded with cries of *Vive la Reforme*, and with the *Marseillaise* and the *Girondin* chorus, *Mourir pour la Patrie*. Several sections of armed National Guards had assembled at the hour the first.

(From the correspondent of the GLOBE.)
The mob in passing M. Guizot's hotel contained themselves with breaking a few windows, but at a later period a number of men in blouses, shouting *à bas Guizot*, and headed by five men in the uniform of the National Guards, made an attempt to force the gates and break in the body of Municipal Guards came up and dispersed the mob. In the Place de la Concorde, where troops had been assembled to prevent the people from rushing to the Chamber, the mob pelted the soldiers with stones and mud, but the men bore the outrage with patience. In the neighbourhood of the Rue Vivienne great alarm was excited at about noon. A mob of about 100 persons entered a baker's in the Rue de la Harpe, and after stealing some bread, snatched up a large quantity of fire-wood which was at the door, and each man and boy—the boys were the most numerous—marched off, carrying each a lot of wood. The shopkeepers in the Rue Vivienne instantly put up their shutters, but the alarm was of short duration. The mob went to the *Chœur de Girondins*, where they were met by a very serious affair elsewhere, except in the Place du Chatelet, where the shop of an armourer has been plundered.

At six o'clock a portion of the Rue de Rivoli was unpeaked. The *emute* chiefly prevailed in that neighbourhood. It was feared, however, that the Quartier St. Antoine would be the scene of disturbances. At the moment our correspondent closed his papers, he received information that the populace were throwing up barricades in the Rue de Rivoli.

PROGRESS OF BLOODSHED.
(From the third edition of Wednesday evening's Star.)
Shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday, a collision took place in the Rue St. Honoré, where a squadron of dragons charged the people sword in hand, and a great slaughter took place. The conflict was going on at the time the last accounts left. Several wounded had been taken to the hospitals.

There is a large park of artillery in the Champ de Mars, in front of the Ecole Militaire, with officers and menia attendance ready for action.

All the money securities, &c., of the Bank of France have been removed to the caves of that establishment, and are to be in safety in the event of the building being destroyed.

Throughout Paris the feeling is bitter against M. Guizot. *A bas Guizot! La tête de Guizot! A bas le chef de la tête de Guizot!* are the popular cries.

(From the London TRIBUNE of Thursday morning.)
Paris, Wednesday 26 o'clock.—After I despatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to now had occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts and omnibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the Municipal Guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed.

In the conflicts which took place yesterday, several lives were lost, and a great number of persons were wounded. The Municipal Guard acted with the greatest brutality—actually running their bayonets into women and children! I myself saw one of the Municipal vagabonds fall a peaceable man to the ground with the butt-end of his musket.

Different accounts agree in representing that several persons have been slain. It appears, moreover, that the people have fought, and are still fighting, with great bravery, though, as few of them have muskets, the chances are dreadfully against them.

RESIGNATION OF THE GUIZOT MINISTRY.
Three o'clock.—The Guizot ministry has resigned! A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuilleries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jacquemont, commanding the National Guard, that the ministry had given in its resignation.

Four o'clock.—The intelligence of the resignation of the ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is everywhere received with every demonstration of joy.

In passing the Bank just now, I saw that the mob had not possession of the guard-house at the corner. They had, however, the flag, and a fellow hooted at on a large pole. There were then shouts of *To the Tuilleries! To the Tuilleries!*

Five o'clock.—The public joy increases. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards followed by a large crowd is passing before the Bourse, shouting *Vive la Reforme!*

Chamber of Deputies this day, M. Guizot announced that the King had sent for Count Molé to form a ministry. This announcement created the greatest agitation.

(From the Morning CHRONICLE.)
Paris, Half past six p.m.—Disturbances were renewed.—National Guard showed disaffection and the line wavered. M. Guizot and his colleagues have resigned.

(From Thursday's TIMES.)
The people in the neighbourhood of the Halle, and of the Rue St. Denis, St. Martin, and the Temple, having on Tuesday night obtained some arms, threw up barricades, from behind which they attacked the Municipal Guards, but they were ultimately beaten and many prisoners taken.

Some lives have been sacrificed.

The troops bivouacked on the Boulevards, and in the markets, and other public places.

The mob set fire to the depot of omnibuses at Neuilly. A guard house in the Champs Elysees was also burned.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS FRATERNISE WITH THE PEOPLE.—VICTORY OF THE PARISIANS.—OVERTHROW OF THE MINISTRY.
(From the second edition of Thursday's TIMES.)
The courier who bore my letter of this forenoon had hardly (at half-past eleven o'clock) left this house when there took place under the window at which I write, a most extraordinary and the most decisive movement that has yet occurred.

Attracted by a buzz of voices in the Rue Lepelletier, I hurried out in front of the Opera-house, the National Guards of this, the second Legion. I took it for granted that they had obeyed the *rappel* and had assembled to support the government in resistance of Reform. I was, however, soon convinced of my error. I had hardly recommenced the translation from the journals of some of the *scribes*, when I perceived that the people were in the street. Outside the people, I was asked, "What are you doing?" "We have declared for Reform," said he. "That is, some of us differ about Reform, but we are agreed about Guizot!" *Vive la Reforme!* *Vive la Garde Nationale!* cried the people incessantly.

An hour afterwards the National Guards proceeded, with the force of a deluge, to fall in full column, to the Tuilleries to declare their sentiments.

They returned about one o'clock, and occupied the Rue Lepelletier again. A platoon closed the street on the Boulevard. Loud cries of *Vive la Garde Nationale!* were heard to the window again. A squadron of cuirassiers, armed with half-pikes, and a company of dragoons, the *Chœur d'Escadron* gave orders to draw swords. The ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people, however, although they were suppressed, were not silenced.

The cuirassiers, who are the most formidable of the troops, were ordered to draw swords, and gave the word to "wheel and forward," and they resumed their march accompanied by the cheers and clapping of the National Guard, who were shouting *Vive la Reforme!* *Vive la Garde Nationale!* and *Vive la Ligne!* A precisely similar occurrence took place, but this time it ended with the absolute retreat of the troops, for they were met by the force of the *Chœur de Girondins*, *Mourir pour la Patrie*.

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Police Report.

BERRY.—On Monday, a respectably dressed man and John Davis, said to be a clerk in the

ord, was placed at the bar before Mr. [illegible] charged with having committed robberies [illegible] and during [illegible]

maker, at No. 31, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, deposed that on Saturday evening

lock, the prisoner entered his shop and watches, and in a few minutes went

would call again. He came a second and
upon the latter occasion, which was at

selected one of the articles which he had
mined, the value of it being £3; prosecu-

he was to wind up and regulate it, when he
snatched it from him and ran.

hell, 220, D, said that, at a quarter past
the cry of 'Stop thief,' and at the same

and the prisoner, who was running up Mary
East as he could; he had the stolen watch
and made no observation about it.

and charge was preferred against the pri-
son William Clarke, foreman of N. S.

the 11th instant, between seven and

rescued from the troy a hooting watch
made his escape. Witness added that
the same instant a woman, most probably a
name in and asked him the nearest way to
as he had no one to look after the prisoner
during his absence, he thought it best
prisoner, inasmuch as the said female
have thought fit to make an addition to
there had been an opportunity afforded for doing
or had not, in either case, anything to
do.—Mr Broughton was of opinion that
much service in this matter, by giving
had transpired, as, in the event of other
been plundered by the prisoner, which
likely, they would be made aware of the
in custody, and would come forward
he will be brought up again on Monday

—SCANDAL BEGINS OUTRAGE.—On Mon-
day last, about William Thomson,
a blacksmith, was placed at the bar
charged with breaking and entering
the banking house of the National

pany, Four, New Oxford-street, value £15, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P.—Thomas who attempted to prefer the charge, and of the prisoner for five or six years; but what his occupation was or his blood was, aware of his being in town about the time, —Mr Hall observed that he had not for the amount of the property destroyed, that the matter be taken to one of the judges a decision could be obtained to the value of the establishment said prisoner had shown such a degree of wantonly, he deserved some punishment, premises had been seen looking about the premises month,—Mr Hall said, if any specific charge, preferred he would hear it, but he the advocate for the damage done to such an amount, Then I shall shape the charge within the jurisdiction of the Court, and to £5, being the price of three squares the Court agreed to do.—The clerk then on five and six o'clock on Saturday at

ward, having run out, he saw the prisoner in the house, in the act of throwing away the key. He immediately rushed forward, and the prisoner did not attempt to resist. He wished for an opportunity to make a speech, and he was informed that Mr. O'Connor had robbed him of £10, upon which he was taken into custody. He had demolished the sequence of articles exceedingly prejudicial, which were the cause of his ruin, but the considerable time appeared in Mr. O'Connor's case, he was determined not to be put down. He then addressed the other Irishman—at the same time, before the assembly, he immediately and emphatically smashed the other window. Mr. O'Connor, the manager, Mr. Thomas Price, the manager, and the other members, were present. He stated that the hon. member was pro-se, and also chairman of the board of the Hall, in calling for an answer to the prisoner that whatever ill-feeling he had any grievances, he should not express them in a violent manner; and he advanced against him, it could have no

prisoner should give. The prisoner rather disappointed that the Court was to act in a summary manner, as he had expected a jury, that the injuries inflicted by working man, for several years, Victims of the law, and the law of the Court were entirely unprovoked, and be come on the ground that he could bring down from the files of Mr O'Connor's news in innocuous, which proved more direct attacks. Mr Hall said he had to his own hands, and as the case had proved, it only remained for him to pay the sum of £5, the amount in default be imprisoned with two years. Mr P-Price read a portion of a letter from Mr O'Connor, "Pray let the Court do not I owe the fellow any money." This removed from the bar, and was a POLICEMAN.—Mary Honest was making an obstruction at Harriet-cross, crossing, and receiving alms from per-sonal Officer Gaff said she was on duty and

boomer, with others, causing obstruction, receiving money from persons coming to his aid, he attempted to drive her away, but, on his orders, as his companions did, he lay on the pavement, pretending to faint. On picking up, said she would not allow him to go through the streets, and his laying on the fatal-gate-square, where, on his laying down, she took off her handkerchief, she fell on her hands and knees, and she was then embraced over her, by which means he was enabled to get into custody.—Several respectable persons, who were passing, stopped to see what was the forward, however, and gave a very different view of the circumstance. They stated that he had escaped into the square, the commander for some time, and having at last seen her, he struck her violently in the face, and she fell on her hands and knees, and he, with his clenched fist, and felled her to the ground, and then took her into custody, and she received some injury in her hand, which he did not heal.—Mr Jardine ordered her to be kept in custody for three weeks, and directed that the policeman should be investigated in the

HIGH-STREET.—A JUVENILE HIGHWAY-robbery.—E. Pollard, a boy, was going along at about eight o'clock, when he saw, from beneath some of the trees in the witness and his companion came near towards them, and demanded their money boys (Houghton) came up to Pollard. "We want, and money we will take," said Houghter he would get nothing, and then came up, and demanded money, which caused him to run off. The two men took his handkerchief and ran off. Pollard pursued, and returned with two prisoners. When in Edgerdale's company as the ringleaders of the attack on the policeman, and he gave them into custody were committed.

A DANGEROUS SWEET.—J. CLARKE, who was finally examined, charged with assault. On Wednesday took the prisoner

sweep the chimneys of a beer shop by the
 men employed did not submit to a se-
 cretly called in to remove the prisoner
 and they did so, but the moment he
 commenced a furious attack on the
 "fou". He first knocked down police-
 men first. He also felled the police-
 men and then a blow under the ear, and had
 both Arvey and Tjor, as the constables
 were so great, that neither of the constables
 was able to do any duty, nor are they
 for some time to come. So depraved
 to remove him to the station-house
 to be taken by him then. A number
 of men were deposited to the station
 to put the prisoner in custody, as well

conductor towards train while at station. Walker h'm to the station house. The prisoner who is a powerful built man, some years a terror to the police, and has been in jail as many as eight or ten times for assault. Some six or eight months ago, however, he was in the person of Johnny Walker, who appears that Walker, with one or two arid associates, was at the bar of a sporting house on the side of the water, where, coming out, and approaching the counter for a glass of beer, he was suddenly pushed against Walker, on the other side, and left a deep imprint of his costly hair on the forehead of the man who was being remonstrated with him on his conduct. The man then turned and told the policeman told him that if he was cheeky to him, he would be a good deal more so to his head. The result was a scot-free, and the man, who was being remonstrated with, got a sound thrashing, and a few small after the third round,

elephants, a male and a female, had been taken from Ceylon.

W	Newcoming,	0	10	0	Huddersfield Land	
H	ft Temple, do,	0	19	0	Company and	
J	M Semple, do,	0	2	6	Friends	7 18
H	Hochrath,	0	0	0	Dalton, near	
G	Glasgow	0	2	6	Huddersfield	
J	Tweedle, do,	0	2	6	York, per A. B.	0 7
J	M Beth, do,	0	1	0	Friends,	
M	St Clair,	0	1	0	Bradford	0 8
D	Dalston, 2d Re-	0	5	7	J. J. J.	0 1
m	ittance ..	0	5	7	Mr Anderson	0 1
J	John Howarth ..	0	2	6	Mr Wesley	0 0
S	St Hill ..	0	0	0	Mr Giler	0 1
G	Hemming, Co-	0	1	0	West Comes	0 1
v	entry ..	0	10	0	P M Browne	0 5
m	ing, do,	0	1	0	Mount Sorrel	0 3
W	Norwich ..	0	15	0	Thake	0 8
B	B. Blair	0	2	6	G Clark	0 3
A	Saunderson	0	2	6	Mossley	1 10
J	Bennett, Led-	0	0	0	Branch	2 7
z	Central Road,	0	0	0	Mytholmroyd	0 2
d	dale ..	0	6	0	Lincoln	0 2
R	Rochdale Land	0	0	0	Ilwaco	1 9
C	Company ..	0	6	0	Hackmondside	0 3
R	Rochdale Chae-	0	1	0	do, per J Fearly	1 8
t	tists ..	1	10	0	Heigh Town	0 10
0	Rochdale female	0	1	0	Lietherside Land	
C	Charlists ..	0	10	0	Company, from	
H	B. B. Rugby	0	1	0	Local Levy	
R	B. B. do,	0	1	0	Fund	1 0
M	C. do,	0	1	0	Dudley Land	
W	C. do,	0	1	0	Charlists ..	0 14
J	J. do,	0	1	0	Headless Grass	
L	Lower Warley ..	1	0	0	Land Com-	
C	Cuckooth, Land	0	12	0	pany	0 4
C	Charlists and	0	12	0	Leicester, per	0 20
L	Land Company,	1	10	0	Friends, Pockling	
J	Robinson, do,	0	10	0	ton	1 1
A	Akley and Lelling-	0	10	0	Land Com-	0 12
s	stove, Land	0	2	6	pany	0 10
G	Hardy, Exeter ..	0	2	0	M Murphy, Water-	
C	Fassmore, do,	0	2	0	ford	0 3
W	Carlele, col-	0	1	0	A. Gaigyan	0 1
P	P. Tut	0	1	0	2d Witham	0 3
H	Channing ..	0	0	0	Huntingdon Land	
C	Yerner, do,	0	0	0	Company	0 3
E	Exeter ..	0	0	0	A. Working Wood	
H	Whistler, mer	0	0	0	marly, Red.	0 0
C	Whistler, mer	0	0	0	Whistler, mer	0 0

0	G Hardy, Exeter	0	2	6	ford	0	1
0	G Hassmore, do	0	2	6	A Wesleyan	0	1
0	G Hassmore, do	0	2	6	Without	0	1
0	G Hassmore, do	0	2	6	Washington Land	0	1
0	G Hassmore, do	0	2	6	Company	0	3
0	G Hutt	0	0	6	A Working Wo-	0	1
0	H B Channing	0	0	6	man, Red.	0	1
0	H B Channing	0	0	6	marley	0	5
0	C Verner, do	0	0	6	Winchester, per	0	1
0	T Morgan, do	0	0	6	G Sturges	0	4
0	W Carroll, do	0	0	6	J W R	0	5
0	W Ervin, do	0	0	6	Ruth	0	5
0	R Snow, do	0	0	6	Wilmsho	0	5
0	S Puddinb, do	0	0	6	Atherstone	0	8
0	S Vellien, do	0	0	6	Crayford	0	8
0	H Montague, do	0	0	6	Bernonemy Gar-	0	1
0	E Bates, do	0	0	6	tists, 2d Sub-	0	1
0	W Howard, do	0	0	6	scription	0	11

0	Gaskell, do.,	0	2	J Pless	..	6	1
0	Hyde, per W	0	0	H Jones	..	0	1
0	Haatlingden	..	5	0	0	0	0
0	Shelton, Row, W	0	0	2	T Bangham,	..	0
0	Company	..	0	6	10	Breckley	0
0	Torquay	..	0	5	2	Haywood Char-	0
0	Cooling	..	0	0	5	Elderis and John-	8
0	Northampton	..	0	0	0	stone Land	0
0	Land Company,	..	0	0	0	Company and Char-	0
0	ord Branch,	0	18	4	0	Fed Acres Men-	1
0	Charlists	..	1	0	4	Giggleswick	0
0	Charlists and	..	1	0	0	Stockton	0
0	Land Masters	..	0	0	0	Longton Land	0
0	Bristol, second	..	0	0	0	Company	13
0	remittance	..	2	0	0	Kilmarnock, Three	0
0	R Brownhill, Man-	..	0	0	0	chesters	0
0	chester	..	0	1	3	Friends	0
0	Sheffield, per G	..	0	0	0	Humber	0
0	Cavill	..	0	0	0	Glossop	3
0	Derby and Remit-	..	0	0	0	Northwich	0
0	tance	..	5	0	0	J Jones, Tredegar	0

T Rogers, Promer	0	1	0	W Jones, do	..	0	1
Winnebago, Land	..	..	..	M Fox, do	..	0	1
Company ..	0	1	0	J Hancox, 2nd	..	0	1
South Side, Land	..	..	..	Subscrip	..	0	1
1st Subscrip-	..	..	..	Mrs Hancox, do	..	0	1
tion ..	..	..	..	T Bayless	..	0	2
Stockport Char-	1	2	0	W Williams	..	0	1
ities ..	0	0	0	J Sanford	..	0	0
Duane Water	..	..	..	N Gibson	..	0	1
Tower ..	0	2	0	W Munson	..	0	1
Hanley Charlist	..	..	..	P Diamond	..	0	1
Association ..	0	0	0	T Riley	..	0	1
J Arnot ..	0	0	0	J M Munn and J	..	0	1
..	0	0	0	Vernes	..	0	1

J Liddan ..	0	0	6	Market Rasen ..	0	9
J Ward ..	0	0	6	Chester ..	0	10
Mr Mansfield, ..				J Gibson ..	0	1
Bradford ..	0	5	0	Pershore ..	0	10
Mr Fisher, do. ..	0	5	0	Chatteries, per ..		
Leeds, per Mr ..				Taylor ..	0	3
Hemmett ..	2	0	0	Fradingham ..	0	3
W P Walker ..	0	0	6	Welsh Patriots, ..		
Revely Abbey ..	0	7	6	Merthyr ..	0	14

W	W Leicester	...	0	2	E	Richardson	...	0	1
0	J Eswett	...	0	1	0	C Cameron	...	0	0
0	W Cook	...	0	1	0	Windy Nook	...	0	0
0	R Longwood	...	0	1	0	Dewbury, per	...	0	0
0	R Richardson	...	0	1	0	J Poppnell	...	0	12
0	C Richardson 2nd	...	0	1	0	Wardale	...	0	15
0	Subscription	...	0	1	0	MixendenStones	...	1	2
0	T. and R. Tur-	...	0	1	0	T. Riley	...	0	1
0	Mr Butterwith	...	0	1	0	Miss E. Richard-	...	0	1
0						son	...	0	2
0						Mr and Mrs Davis	...	0	1
0								£127	3

The last item was given to me at the close of the meeting, at John-street, on Tuesday evening last, by a good friend, for himself and his wife. I am not sure that have given them the proper name, but if not, this notice will suffice.

THOMAS CLARK.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE.
MONDAY.—Constitute, up to our market last week the arrivals of English wheat, barley, malt, and oats were considerably on the increase: those of beans and peas small, and those of flour moderate. From Ireland and Scotland, the receipts were mostly confined to a few cargoes of oats.
BRITISH.—Wheat: Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, old red 4s to 53s, white 54s to 59s, new red 49s to 54s, white 51s

59s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, old red 4s to 51s, white 51s to 57s.—Rye; English, 30s to 34s. Barley, grinding 21s to 28s, distilling 26s to 29s, malting 21s to 24s.

to 29%, malted, 27 to 32%, Mal: brown, 45 to 53%, pal 54 to 88%.—Oats: Banf and Aberdeenshire, feed, 21 to 25%, potato 22 to 27%; Moray and Ross-shire, feed, 21 to 25%, potato 22 to 27%; Lincoln and Yorkshire, Poland, 21 to 25%, potato 22 to 25%, feed, 21 to 24%, black, 19 to 27% Devonshire and West Country, feed, 21 to 24%, black, 19 to 25%.—Rye and Barley: Devonshire, feed, 21 to 25%, malted, 21 to 25%, rye, 19 to 25%, Dundaik, and Derry, feed, 19 to 23%, potato 22 to 24%; Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, feed, 19 to 23%, black, 19 to 23%; Limerick, Sligo, and Sallow, white, 19 to 24%, black, 19 to 22%.—Wheat: Devonshire, feed, 21 to 25%, potato 22 to 24%; Lincoln, 21 to 25%, Beans: English, tick, 34 to 45%, harrow, 38 to 52% small, 45 to 45%.—Peas: English, maple, 42 to 46%, grey, 45 to 47%, white, 41 to 45%.—Lentils: English, 42 to 45%, French, 42 to 45%, town-land, 43 to 45%, Kent, 43 to 42%, Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 37 to 41 to 41 per sack of 280lbs.

FORKTON.—Wheat: Dantsie and Konigsburg big, 45 to 46%, town-land, 40 to 56%, Mecklenburg, Rostock, etc., 46 to 54%; Danish, Holstein, and Fries

land, 445 to 452; Russian, hard, 416 to 395, soft, 448 to 425; Argentine, 410 to 400; Egyptian, 425 to 410; Spanish, hard, 465 to 450, white, 450 to 360; Italian, 450 to 440; Tuscan, can., red, 448 to 598, white, 465 to 505; Egyptian, 505 to 515, Canadian, 425 to 508, via Diemen's Land 510 to 500.

WEDNESDAY.—There is very little English wheat fresh from the mill, and the market is at the same time the demand was limited in the extreme. The few transactions that took place were at the following prices:—The foreign wheat there was less business done than on last market day, but prices cannot be quoted lower. Barley participated in the general dullness, and where sales were made the prices were not much better than on Tuesday. The same remark will apply to oats. In other articles there was no alteration.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—At this day's market there was a steady business in wheat, at fully the price of Friday, especially for new, which was taken more freely. Oats were also in fair request, and in some instances the price was advanced. The demand for grinding samples. Grinding barley and beans found a slight demand, without alteration in the values; as Indian corn was also less sought for to-day, but not much less than on Tuesday. The demand for sack flour was more lively, but without any improvement in price; United States less in request, but also unaltered in value. Oatmeal dult, at the former price.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—The market was very quiet. Inferior beef 32 1/2 to 34 1/2, Midding ditto 34 1/2 to 35 1/2, prime large ditto 35 1/2 to 38 1/2, prime small 38 1/2 to 10 1/2, inferior mutton 38 1/2 to 38 1/2, middling ditto 38 1/2 to 39 1/2, prime ditto 39 1/2 to 40 1/2, small pork 38 1/2 to 38 1/2, per 8 lbs by the carcass.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—Very little corn can now be procured, and the market on next Wednesday, of 66 per cent on wheat, and 56 per cent on barley, will probably give more firmness to the trade, which

is at present very sickly. There has been a rather more improvement in the condition of the cattle at farms than at public markets, but the supply of good animals from private—all kinds of spring cures are exceedingly pressed. Their sales were at 48s to 50s per cow for good runs of red wheat, weighing 63lbs to bushel.

The navigation of most of the continental ports being now open, somewhat extensive imports of live stock have taken place into London since this day se'ntnight, or under.

	From Whence.	Beasts.	Ship.	Lbs.	Cal.	Pigs.
Noordwyk	20	—	—	—	—
Havlingen	172	89	—	—	—
Rottum	308	119	—	38	—
Antwerp	—	—	—	8	—

Cowse and inferior beasts 3s 6d to 3s 8d, second quality do 3s 10d to 4s, prime large oxen 4s 10s to 4s 4s, small do 4s 10s to 4s 4s, sheep 3s 8d to 4s, second quality do 4s 10s to 4s 8d, sheep coarse woolled sheep 4s 10d to 5s 2d, prime shorthorned 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large coarse calves 4s 10d to 6s, prime same 6s 10d to 7s, small calves 4s 10d to 5s 2d, pig 10s to 12s, porters 8s 10d to 9s per 8lbs to sinker the offat; such as calves 2s to 2s 4d, and old quarter porter pigs 10s to 12s each. Beasts 2, 35s, sheep 16, 65s, calves 13P, pigs 24s.

The arrivals of country-slaughtered meat, especially from the north of England have been on a moderate scale during the whole of the past week. The supplies of beef and mutton are abundant, and the prices have been good; that of mutton, veal, and pork comparatively small. Mutton has still somewhat briskly, at an advance of 2d per lb over otherwise the trade has been in a sluggish state, at about ordinary prices. About 100 carcasses of Foreign meat have appeared on sale.

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T. Price, Manager.				
RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARITY ASSOCIATION.				
Reading	...	0 1 0	Bridgewater	... 0 2 0
Lower Warley	...	0 9 6	Marylebone	... 0 1 0
£0 13				
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE				
MANCHESTER EXAMINER.				
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	...	4 10 0	Brown	... 0 8 5
Salford	...	1 10 0	Newton Heath	... 0 17 0
St Helens	...	0 6 8	Glossop	... 0 2 0
Manchester	...	0 10 0	Market Rasen	... 0 7 0

[illegible]

Manchester	0	0	7	0	0	
L. Leone, Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	
Dale	0	0	0	0	0	
Catherine Fisher	0	0	0	0	0	
Mr Farrer	0	0	0	0	0	
W. R. B. B.	0	0	0	0	0	
Mrs Gazeley	0	0	0	0	0	
D Murphy	0	0	0	0	0	
R T R	0	0	0	0	0	
W. J. Addler	0	0	0	0	0	
Market Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	
J Kennington	0	0	0	0	0	
H. Cook, W. L. L.	0	0	0	0	0	
and Feast	0	0	0	0	0	
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and Feast	0	0	0	0	0	
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W. H. W. W.	0	0	0	0	0	
and Feast	0	0	0	0	0	
Mrs Booty	0	0	0	0		

N	Clements,	0	2	Smith	0	2	6	From Whence.	Beasts.	Spur.	Lbs.	Cal.	Pigs.
P	Birmingham,	0	2	0	W	Naylor	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
P	Campbell,	0	2	0	W	Knox, Bristol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
P	Portsmouth,	0	1	0	W	Newcastle upon-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
P	Framework				T	Tyne	0	1	7	6	0	0	0
K	Knitters, Tewkes.				J	Bay Brown, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Priory, Holbeck	0	12	0	M	Matthieu, Hether-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T	Tidley				W	ins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Astley				0	11 Newport Pagnol	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
F	Falkham, Family				0	11 Cartwrights and Land							
A	and Friends					Company, Wol-							
B	Bristol				0	2 Devey, do.	0	0	15	7	0	0	0
J	Lawton, Prescott				0	8 Hawdon	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
W	South				0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

T Davis, Biston	0	0	0	0	110	0
Mr Tillery	0	0	0	6	Bradford, York	1
W Brown	0	0	0	0	Bradford, per J	1
E Brown	0	0	0	0	Smith	0
A Brown	0	0	0	0	Preston, per J	0
S Lavender, Wat-					Brown	8
	1	1	0	0	Bradford, 2nd	2
G Carter	0	0	0	6	Remittance	1
W Wood, Bir-					Morpeth	0
mingham	0	0	0	0	Newton H-ath	0
S Helens	0	0	0	0	Sailsworth	0
E D H, Lambeth	0	0	0	0	Marinek, Land	0
W and M Hewitt	0	0	0	0	Company	0
S Kydd	0	0	0	0	Chemsford, Land	0
W C O'Connell	0	0	0	0	Company	0
J Strupland	0	0	0	0	Lowis, Land, Com-	0
B Clarke	0	0	0	0	pry	0
James Clarke,					Bradford, per	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0

The arrivals of country-slaughtered meat, especially from the north of England have been on a moderate scale during the whole of the past week, and on Saturday, on offer, killed in the metropolis, have been good; the quality of mutton, veal, and pork comparatively small. Mutton has sold somewhat briskly, at an advance of 2d per lb on the average of the trade has been in a sluggish state, as also the stationary prices. About 100 carcasses of Foreign meat have appeared on sale.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street, and East, for the Proprietor. F. LUCAS, GUY'S-BURY, Esq., M.P., and Publisher, by WILLIAM LEVETT, of 25, Abchurch-lane, and by JOHN DONISTON, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 10, Abchurch-lane, in the City of London.