TO THE OLD GUARDS.

FAITHFUL FRIENDS AND CONRADES,-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

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 powerbacked 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 weak-

The French people now in arms-and, mayhap, now being slaughtered-have been roused 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 should 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

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

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, centra-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 reliancebut, behold, tyranny trembles, but the oppressor gains nerve and resolves upon opposition.

This change is provoked by the proclamation of the Democratic leaders, and tho ugh 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 multitudein 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

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 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 ther repetition

E 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 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 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 he a general meeting of the Land members and the 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

Revenue — The shareholders of this branch are

concluded amidst most affectionate applause, In the same year, when I was dared to attend o'clock. the torch-light meeting at Bury, I arose from

conspiracy of parson Stephens, the Cobbetts, the Fletchers, the Richardsons, and others, and saved the people from their machinations.

Riding, led to madness by Bussey and other traitors, denounced me, and I instantly repaired to the scene of action, met my revilers, and received their contrition.

In 1840, when dared to appear in Birming-ham, I went single-handed to the great meet-

ing in the Town Hall, and dissolved the

William Hewitt, Roblisher 16, Gt Windmill Freet, Hays

VUL. XI. Nº 540.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Birmingham, when I was safe at Rochdale. and due the next day at Blackburn, 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 Bir-

mingham. In 1942, 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

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 Freetrade 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. 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 observe an article, quoted from the Dublin Farmers, I could form the Dublin Farmers, I could fo ing the power to meet, by our courage we mouth, desiring information on that subject. I cannot have destroyed the oppressors' power to prosecute if we express sentiments at variance

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 perpetuators, 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. 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 iniare contending; presuming, and naturally, that crops—and, at a distance from a vegetable market town it is better to give them to stock, for which I shall allow all other legitimate rights will spring from this £10 that is at the rate of £16 per acre, and double the value great source. But, see how the French despot of the best agre of turnips in Scotland, and equal to 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 the Clontarf meeting, which was intended as sold at his own valuation, will be worth £10; two he a the crowning monster of the provincial gather-Dublin. That false step upon the part of the toes, leaving only one ton to feed the family by my esti 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 glutted 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 reuire; and you, who have so long placed imolicit confidence in your General, believe him. when he tells you that the Labourer alone car justly represent the rights of Labour. And, however we may yet be able to eke good out of this cowardice and imbecility of the French opposition, and however we may, and do, symnathise with the "Fustian Jackets, the Blistered Hands, and Unshorn Chins," who have 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.

consideration of those means by which I can insure happy homes, and protection for allthe release of women from slave labour, and the release of little children from the abodes of pestilence, disease, immorality, and death-yet working man. in Sheffield was announced, though I had not if a greater sphere of action should open upon permitted it; the magistrates of the district us. I uledge myself that I shall not be found advantage.

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

BURNLEY.-The members of the Branch No. 1 are requested to attend at the Chartist-room on Sa tarday, the 4th of March, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, to pay their local levies. There wil

BANBURY.—The sharcholders of this branch are requested to attend the monthly meeting, to be held

NEWTON HEATH .- The members of this branch of my sick bed, travelled from Leeds, and met the conspiracy of parcon Stanbars the Cabbetts. Mr Joseph Fletcher, opposite the Manor Inn, Newton Heath.

Rechester .- The members of this branch are re-

TO "W. S.," Initials, of christening "Wolly Scribble."

DEAR WOLLY,-

and others from his fate. However, Wolly, year, if you will be drowned, and nobody shall help you, you shall be drowned.

With more justice than my opponents ob serve 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 as hard as any man. In the editorial introducextravagancies 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 M length, and he was backed by the editor of the Dublis FARMERS' GAZETTE, who is a shrewd working farmer, 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 of spade labour; 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 in Mr O'Connor's hands it is not a mere theory, but an actual practice, which is settling down crowds every year on such holdings as these.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

The queriest asks how it is possible for an occupant to This is the right which I have ever sought to he gives us the produce of one acre of potatoes; fifteen crop. Next, 200 stones of wheat from one acre. What an tiative privilege—for which the French people acre two and a half roods are employed in growing green good grazing. Half a rood of flax, spun, worth £12 10s. at Metropolitan stage was prevented—precisely as pigs, he cannot keep more than four—two of these to b ings, was prevented by Whig brute force in that the cows and pigs will eat up about nine tons of pota-

> Acre of potatoes, and two and a half roods one acre of wheat, half of which is equal to Iwo bacon pigs in March ... Quarter of an acre of flax, spun by the family

Fuel, soap, and candles Four pigs in May ...

Now, instead of £14 remaining, as he says, all that th

been the sufferers in this contest, let me beg capital, &c., all come out of these men's labour, without so that you see, with all the labour, I assign My three children were poorly, and one I of any money having been given to those men; and he concludes this misrepresentation of his with these words How ridiculous for those to think of talking about the

Truly, if these are the ideas entertained by the arist Edinburgh, Jan. 31, 1848.

Now, dear Wolly, if it was not for the deep all who have committed their fate to my keep- instance. ing, I should treat your effusion as the ravings

table of expenditure, and from it deduce allows his cows for winter food. the results to be realised even from your own showing, allowing that the calculation stopped there. Your expenditure is as follows:-

£ s. d.
.. .. 13 10 0
.. .. 8 0 0
.. .. 1 0 0 Rates, Taxes, and Rent Two Tons of Hay at £4 Repairing Implements Four Pigs, in May . .

Now, I have left out the 151. for clothing man, wife, and three children; and I have

Who writes a Letter to the Editor of the labourer has not to pay rent, rates, or Sl. for fuel, soap, and candles, I will make a Weekly Register, an Edinburgh Paper, and taxes, or the repair of agricultural implements; table of your own figures. You allow profit, whom I shall take the Liberty, from his whereas, Wolly, under the present system, then upon the agricultural labourers of England have to pay rent, rates, and taxes, to find implements, and to live upon ten shillings a week; and Two Bacon Pigs right joyous and thankful will he be if he can One Ton of Potatoes I thought that the example made of your right joyous and thankful will he be if he can determine the clansman, "W. C.," would have saved you year.

Now, my friend, I might stop my calculation here, as the controversy is wholly and entirely and you have 613s. 4d., and divide between your own figures, as stated in your that by 157 days labour, and you have tables, but the whole result is not given from within a fraction of 4s. a day, or your incidental calculations, as I will now show. 24s. a week, without any allowance for rent, For instance, in your table of profit you have rates, taxes, fuel, soap, candles, agricultural deducted half an acre of wheat, 61., for the implements, while, my sweet Wolly, you use of the family; and you have deducted have omitted the honey and the ducks. two bacon pigs from the larder, because in Now, Wolly, 24s. for half the year is your table of expenditure you charge me with equal to 12s. for the whole year; so that you o'clock in the morning till six at night, when length of day permitted, and working myself credit but for two seld; and now, Wolly, are more than half the working year—your according to Cocker, two bacon pigs at 101., are agriculturist may remain idle for one half the tion, the writer very fairly gives to Mr Carroll, just equal to two other bacon pigs at 10l.; year, have 12s. a week for the whole year, the editor of the Farmers' Gazette, that high so that in the two admitted items, of 6l. for half after paying rent, rates, and taxes, spending character for practical knowledge which he so an acre of wheat, allowing the other half for 23% upon clothes, fuel, soap, and candles; a eminently deserves, having obtained the warm consumption of family—for there is an acre of pound for implements; 8l. worth of hay drawn approbation of Dr Lindley, a very scientific wheat, and you allow but half an acre—and to the farm, with that added to his manure; agriculturist. Thus, Wolly, you are dealing the 10l. for the two pigs with which you charge and, Wolly, the grand item that you have with the extravagances of Mr Carroll, Dr me, will make 16l., which 16l. added to 35l. in omitted is, the annual permanent income de-Lindley, and Mr Quin, who gave his evidence your own table, Wolly, will make 51l. for 157 rived from the improved state of his farm before the Land Commission, and not with the days labour, or nearly 6s. 8d. a day, or 2l. a which constitutes his Savings Bank, returnweek, and exclusive of rent, rates, and taxes, ing him compound interest for every drop of and agricultural implements, Wolly.

Now, Wolly, I will still refer to your desultory wind out of two of my pigs altogether. statistics, and I will adopt your production of Wolly, I have put down rent, rat potatoes at ten tons, instead of fifteen; and taxes at 13l. 10s., whereas 10l. would be after giving the nine tons to cows and pigs, nearer the mark. I have put down hay at 4l. you allow the remaining ton for the use of a ton, while I am buying it at 31; and I have the family—and that remaining ton at 4d. per allowed seventy days' labour of a man and his sides, Wolly.

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 forgot that in estimating the value of these 25 roods, I allowed the whole, to be expended upon that quantity of it, which yields its multiplied fruits.

Now, Wolly, there are 4,840 square yards in an acre—and, consequently, 2420 in half an acre; and in a half rood 605. That is, in round numbers, in 2½ roods there are 3,000 saware vards. 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 as you went to the expense of sending 121. 10s. for that one crop alone, whereas I an inquisitor to Lowbands, and have, as allow too much ground, and you will have I understand, published his discoveries.

ferable to a mouthful of tares? But, Wolly, let us see what I do allow for putting pipes into a drain, and asked him 'If the support of two cows for the year. Here is that was the way they planted carrots. the table:—Two tons of potatoes; two tons of clover, which succeeds the flax, in your cal-

culation of produce. Now, Wolly, not to run into extremities, let us see, in gross numbers, the quantity of and we will sink the labour applied to it alto-

An Acre must be good to produce Two Tons of Hay .. Roots, cultivated in the best way, with Clover Potatoes, Two Tons nearly, by your calculation

Now, Wolly, there is the produce of an acre and for which I allow 4l. a ton, instead of 3l. ! health, and now she is healthy and happy. two cows, quite enough to maintain them in now they are all well; and we are all grieved grass without any labour at all; while Cobbett to the heart at the thoughts of leaving. 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 not being entitled to the loan, and having eggs from his hens, and a mug of water from maintain twelve cows-and if two cows realise given all my spare capital for the allotment, I his pump, and I never partook of a more deliprofit of 301., twelve will realise a profit of 1801. But, Wolly, I prefer dealing with wish.

and sincere interest I take in the well-being of the rudest system of agriculture in the first

of a lunatic, the devices of a hypocrite, or the this moment received from a practical agricul- ject the 401.? Old Guards, the mind of England is now conjectures of a fool. However, as you have turist, of the amount of food allowed by the astir—and although mine is absorbed in the rushed into print, and as I am always able to largest dairyman in the neighbourhood of Lon-with, I would not take 100l. for it. Between Three Cows. One Bushel of Roots

Now, Wolly, from one of your reems, namely, the milk produced by two cows, you have got into a sad blunder. You were not aware of my mode of calculating the produce am very glad it has ended so.

Mr O'Connor.—Well, Parker, I like both your mode of calculating the produce am very glad in the cause, and go to left out 81 for fuel, soap, and candles, because of a cow; and in order to knock 61. 10s. off the those items belong to the general account of a price of the milk, you estimate their milk at look and your zeal in the cause, and go to lev, Midgley, Queenshead, Bradshaw-lane, and Halipoor 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

Your Profit then aday, or 16 quarts a day, or 16 quarts a cow, angree.

Well, Tom; on S In 1840 the men of Dewsbury, in the West Riding, led to madness by Bussey and other raitors, denounced me, and I instantly repaired to the scene of action, met my revilers, and received their contrition.

In 1840, when dared to appear in Birming ham, I went single-handed to the great neethan, I went single-handed to the great neethan in the Town Hall, and dissolved the Council's In 1839, when a revolution had broken out in In 1839, when a r

4s. 6d. per day, or 27s. per week, out of which to end-even taking the 15l. for clothing, and

The 157 days' Labour Now, Wolly, multiply that by 20,

sweat he spends, while you have knocked the

acres of land are amply sufficient for the subsistence of aman and his family. We would certainly have placed stone, will amount to 2l. 13s. 4d., thus leaving family to be expended upon one acre of small reliance on Mr O'Connor's own authority, he not the husbandman 531 13s. 4d. for his 157 days' ground, while I have taken the produce at the work-always buttering the cake on both lowest amount, and the lowest price; and after all your deductions, Wolly, you have arrived Now, Wolly, we will go on by degrees, and at the conclusion that a man can earn within ask the reader to refer, sentence by sentence, a fraction of 24s, a week; 13l. 10s. for rent, writer has made any allowance for the superior results to your written statistics, and to use them, and rates, and taxes; 15l. for clothing; 8l. for fuel, them only, as proof of the deductions that I draw soap, and candles; 8l. for hay, and 1l. for from them. We have, then, disposed of the implements. And now, Wolly, the thing two first items, potatoes and wheat, adopting that puzzles me is, how a Northern could be your own amount of produce, application, and such an ass, for there are your figures,—there price, in both cases. We next come to the 21 are your calculations—there are your results,—

> 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 seventy days' labour, or nearly the one-half of 10s. a week, out of an item of which I have made no mention—namely, two calves at 1l. a ground, while you appear to forget that it is head, 21. Wolly, these were animals which not the land, but the labour that is applied to I should not have forgotten while you were in question, and, therefore, I ask your pardon.

TO POOR TOM BAILEY.

Scribbler," I now turn to you for a bit, three crops. The flax we are agreed upon. Tom, I have not read his lucubrations, The garden vegetables and fruit you reduce ventilated through your puzzle-pate, but that easy job at 11 a-week, saying that he must from 51 to 31., and we shan't quarrel about I assure you he afforded the sensible work for himself on his land. Now, Tom, that. Then, Wolly, you are in a puzzle allottees a good deal of amusement at your about the means of sustaining the cows from expense, when they discovered, from your grass, or winter-sown tures; and he does not reflect that March till May, relying, as you do, upon 'Mcrcury,' that the "fule"—as the Scotch call will undertake to pledge myself that there is winter vetches for that season; while, Wolly, a fellow without brains-was sent by you. He not a neater habitation in Europe, and that he you appear to forget things called carrots, went to a man who was digging, and asked 'If will see such a man, such a woman, and five parsnips, cabbages, Swede turnips, hay, and he always dug with that end of the spade, and such lovely children-I offered him 1000l. for straw. Now, don't you think that all those 'If digging didn't hurt hisfoot.' He saw one one as he will not see in one case in a huneatables come in good season, from March till man digging a drain, and asked him 'If there dred thousand in this kingdom. I think, Tom, May, and that any one of them is much pre- was a death in his family,' as he thought he was digging a grave. He saw another man

> Now, Tom, such is the qualification of your e and the produce of nearly an acre cropped ship-load of the ravings of such noodles, allow 12 10 0 three times—as you appear to forget the me to describe the forlorn situation and disappointment of my dupes.

Tom, on Sunday fortnight two men waited upon me; the one a Mr Parker, from Birmingham, the other Mr Wallis, a two acre occuland that I assign for the support of two cows, | pant from Lowbands: the object of their visit Wallis's allotment, by Parker. The stipulated price was 401. I give names, Tom, and traits, and realised critically the objects of the now I will give you, not the substance of our conversation, but the conversation itself,

> Mr O'Connor .- Wallis, why do you sell? [s your wife dissatisfied? or does the place lisagree with your family?

Wallis.-No, sir; for three years before we of the best hay, drawn to the farm to enrich it, came to Lowbands my wife never enjoyed good the produce of three acres to the keeping of feared would lose the use of her sight, but

> Mr O'Connor.—Then why do you leave? am not able to go on with the work as I could cious meal. But, Tom, that's not the most in-Mr O'Connor.-Well now, Wallis, how

Now, let me give you a table that I have make you comfortable, and induce you to re- possible it is for tyranny to eradicate the true Wallis.—Why, sir, if I had 101. to go on

deal with those who give me figures instead don for the maintenance of his cows during of sentiments to grapple with, I will take your the winter; and the average value of his stock rity, as your love for the land, and your wife's parents, but no relation whatever—and, Tom, the winter; and the average value of his stock rity, as your love for the land, and your wife's parents, but no relation whatever—and, Tom, who had lost ner the winter; and the average value of his stock rity, as your love for the land, and your wife's parents, but no relation whatever—and, Tom, who had lost ner the winter; and the average value of his stock rity, as your love for the land, and your wife's parents, but no relation whatever—and, Tom, who had lost ner the winter; and the average value of his stock rity, as your love for the land, and your wife's lost of the la figures, and from the result produced by is from 18l to 36l per head,—while my calculand children's attachment to it, makes me go and look at that child, and tell me if you them I will deduce the altered condition of the lation is made for a smaller breed-while, by grieve at the thought of your losing it; and ever saw a straighter, more healthy looking, his table, you will see he does not allow as as you are not entitled to the loan, and as, more beautiful, or more neatly attired girl in pestuence, disease, immoranty, and death—yer if a greater sphere of action should open upon us, I pledge myself that I shall not be found us, I pledge myself that I shall not be found to the largest cow- low as I do. One of the largest cow- by the wheel of fortune and by my own fru- your life. Thus, you see, Tom, I have opened down at 61l. 10s., and then I will take your keepers in the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the load, and as, more neatly attried given in the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the load, and as, more neatly attried given in the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the load, and as, more neatly attried given in the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the load, and as, more neatly attried given in the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the load, and as, more neatly attried given in the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above the world—Nature's pores for one class, and I have rewarded to the neighbourhood of London gality, I have a 10l. note above t industry and excellent character. Now choose

Now, Wolly, from one of your items, cause they are opposed to the Land Plan.

Mr Parker.—Well, sir, I assure you, al-

poor man's expenditure; and I am adopting 16 quarts a day for ten months—that is, from Aclam, a four acre allottee at Lowbands; I and was conducted in triumph to my hotel, my prosecutor not daring to appear.

Trequested to attend the monthly incesting, to be field at the Butchers' Arms Inn, on Monday evening, your table of profit and loss, the difference of the mount which the poor man my calculation from May till October, both come to me if you can agree.

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 any 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 know they'll be glad to come back. Mr O'Connor.-Well, Parker, you must ex-

cuse 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 its 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 would'nt take any money you could offer me for my allotment now.

Mr O'Connor .- Well, Parker, as I am afraid 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 is nt a house upon it, and there has nt 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 1001.—you shall have it for 80%, and the 35% profit that I make, I shall place in the Bank to the credit of the man I bought it from, so that the poor fellow, in these bad times, will have a jump when he receives his additional 35%.

Mr Parker.—Well, I'll take it; and I'll pay down forty sovereigns, and I'll come next week with the balance.

Now, Tom, on Tuesday morning the man from whom I bought the allotment, received an acknowledgment from the manager for 35%, paid to his credit; and, Tom, don't you think that that 351. would be a better item to cover Wolly, I have put down rent, rates, and a deficiency to that amount in the balance sheet, than more "Tripps," more "Goatmans," or more "Bolders.

> Now, Tom, mark; the man who sold to Wallis might have had 60l. for his 2l. 12s. 4d. in May next; Aclam might have had, after paying the Directors, 130l. for his 5l. 4s.; for mind, Tom, the purchaser pays for outgoings, acts of husbandry, and seed, and pays for all the implements; this covers labour-and the dupe who sold to me, has received 80%, without a farthing of deduction, for his 51. 4s.

> Well, Tom, you shall have another dose, and you see I give names. My old squire, Mr Lee, has four acres at Lowbands. He has two sons, both able to work, and willing, which is better; and there are not three more noble, more valuable, more industrious men in Europe. I asked him what he would take for his four acre alletment, and you shall have his answer. He said-"Well, there's no use asking me, for I wouldn't take any money. The cotton trade in Manchester is gone, and my money would only be melting; besides, we are all so happy and independent here. Come and see my cow.'

Mr O'Connor .- Well, but Lee, surely you would sell if you were tempted, wouldn't you take 400*l.*, and be paid for your out-Lee.—No, that I wouldn't; and I tell you

there's no use offering anything, as I wouldn't Now, Tom, from this you will learn that

when one channel was closed against Lee, l opened another channel for him; but now, Tom, I have the money test to give you.

POOR TOM, - Having disposed of the Mr Reay, who purchased his allotment, has been occasionally employed by me at 11. a-week. His business latterly has been to see to the proper loading of the bricks at the wharf; and on Saturday week, he came to me to resign when your friends next visit Lowbands, tell them to inquire for Mr Reay's house, and I even your hard heart-and I am told its very flinty towards the poor-would soften if you

saw that family. Well, Tom, now we will go to the knife and fork. I have an Irish Orangeman-a hay; an acre of wheat straw, if necessary; land commissioner, and, as one fact is worth a four acre child—his name is Addison; he was a block-printer out of work, and consequently out of food, when he came to me. He said to me, on Monday week, as I was measuring the drains for tiles, "Daddy, come in here and see my portraits." I went in, and he showed me "Frost," that was a large gammon of bacon. "There's Duncombe," says he, pointing to a was to conclude a bargain for the purchase of flitch, and "there's Feargus," pointing to a ham. Well, I thought they were capital por-

> Now, Tom, this man was a block-printer, and I am told that your commissioner was struck with the incapacity of my children. And now, I'll tell you what I'll do with you; I'll bet you £100 that thirty of the newlycreated agriculturists at Lowbands, shall do a day's work with any thirty agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood.

Charter.

Well, Tom, we'll go on. It was a very wet day when I was measuring the drains, and I was obliged to take shelter in the house of Mr Kershaw; and not having breakfasted, I began to feel hungry. He treated me to some Wallis -- Because, having purchased and rashers from one of his portraits, and some teresting part of my visit to Kershaw. He had his aged father and mother living with him, much money would place you in a situation to Tom; and, still more, Tom, to prove how imfeelings of generosity from the hearts of the truly good, this excellent young man, and this excellent old couple, had a child of ten or eleven you shall have it from me, but not from those who have struggled, from natural goodthe Company-I ask no security beyond your ness, against most unnatural circumstances.

Now, Tom, I take my leave for the present, The weight of hay, 56lbs. and roots, 60lbs., between my 10l. or Mr Parker's 40l.

making 116lbs, per day, or about 39lbs. each; Wallis—God bless you, sir, and thank you. being a little over 2½ stone each. The cows I wouldn't take 100l. now; and won't my wife satisfied when you see a leg of mutton and turning without asking whether they grow are of the very largest breed, and cost generally and children jump with joy, as her family are turnips, without asking whether they grow highly respectable, but wouldn't assist me be-upon trees, or are produced by labour. Yours, dear Tom, as ever, and for ever,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

HALIFAX .- A district delegate meeting will be held in the Working Man's Hall, on Sunday, Feb.

The extensive practice of Hessrs R. and L. PERRY and Hessrs R. and L. PERRY and Great work, entitled, the 'SILENT FRIEND,' (one hundred and twenty-five thousand cepies of which have been deald), and the extensive sele and high reputs of these selections. reald), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is hereby caution a that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 2s. 6d. and the able manner in which the proceedings were and the proceedings wer in pestage tamps, THE SILENT FRIEND;

A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consethe system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by 26 coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co. 19, Berners-street, Oxford street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster row; Hannay, 62, and Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; Statie, 23. Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Lendenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leidhwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, the Arcyllistreet, Glaszew: J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Argyli-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-place, Hanchester. Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and by six coloured engravings. Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc-tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their ac-companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by physical decay. Part the Third.

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury,; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, infermination of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhea. gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or dered in this section, which if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. The part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.
Part the Fourth.

Tr ats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obvizted. Its action is simple but sure. It acts with the rires chemiaction is simple out to the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life. Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the causes which lead tethe happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married courses are traced to depend, in the assistity of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfect ment to tax the over-burthened labourers of Eng. them to tolerate the opinions of those who differed tions and errors, and the means for their removal are land to assist in their nefarious designs; and it was, from them, and now steed before them as the advo-

ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, inpotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from vexereal excesses, sands of cases To those persons who are prevented en-ering the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from the varied forms of secon ary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the Lead and face, enlargement on the skin, blotches on the read and lace, emargement minus as to the intentions of the format, tossils, and uvula; threatened destruction peruse the financial statement of Lord John Rusof the pose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price Ils. and 33s, per bottle. The 31 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive

Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxfordstreet, London; whereby there is a saving of 16.12s, and a vast increase of the public expenditure this year, the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 51.

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quested to be as minute as possible in the description of Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

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THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Printes Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

and having followed your printed instructions I have re- proved by the evidence of a barber's daughter, that possessed of property, and that granting them the guined that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several stedical men, who are relebrated for their skill, but instead of curing whom was a parson. That they were all drunk at Surely they could not forget that all property promy Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Ithe time, and some of them in such a beastly state, ceeded from the working men, and was accervanced. Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many that she had to shave them as they lay—they not placed in their care. He vindicated the character of tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but being able to rise—and the honourable?!) candidate, the working classes, and insisted on the justice of the working classes, and insisted on the justice of the middle class. the deceptions used by others, should be the means of pre- operation—the parson being in the latter batch of responsibility of denying the people their rights. with great cheers. renting many unhappy persons, under disease, from resulting to be pointed out as the real enslavers and intelligent voters. (Loud laughter.) The candidate are you willing to be pointed out as the real enslavers and intelligent voters. (Loud laughter.) The candidate are you willing to be pointed out as the real enslavers and intelligent voters. (Renewed laughter, and a loud condition, and to my great delight, in 2 few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and a loud of capital, from the stendard undersuch cheering anopies.' Workship to the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of France, he spoke in strong and instance of the people of the people of the wards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokesly, dated January 29th, 18:7.

To Professor Holloway.

and a haif, and who has derived thegreatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary reand a haif, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of as in former days. (Loud cheers.) They were now then have one man from this borough who would other, 'No vote no musket.' (Loud cheers.) strameus or strofolous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules of the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistules working men had votes, they should have men sent of the Peace Society; he had not form, and willing the assist in securing the rights of the walk filling the assist in securing the rights of the working men had votes, they should have men sent of the Peace Society; he had not working men had votes, they should have men sent of the Peace Society, he had not form, and willing the assist in securing the rights of the will define the rights of the working down—(laughter) and truckling of the people and place of the many second that he was filled to be distinctly unders od that he was filled to be distinctly unders od that he was filled it to be distinctly unders od that he was filled it to be distinctly unders od that he wals working men had votes, they should have men sent in the bids, for it woul ties of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite declared it to be sheir duty, as well as their inverest, and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to the meeting several trousers and waistcoat he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do so the was there to do his duty, and if they did not do so the was there to do his duty, and if they did not do so the was there to do his duty, and if they did not do so the was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty, and if they did not do he was there to do his duty to suffering hat no suffering hat the meeting adjourned.

A large meeting of the Westmisster Cosesse. cusing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring 20,000 of the National Guard had volunteered to de- then doing, for, if it went on much further there (Cheers.) He was glad to find the middle and work- A large meeting of the Westmisster Coffees.

Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghern, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sie,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politenes in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the ameunt, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a curre of a disorder in my liver and stampach, which all the cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed)

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the

greatest confidence for any of the following discuses: —
Ague Female Irregu- Sore Throat Scrofula, or King's larities Asthma Evil Bilious Complaints Fits Secondary Symp. Blotches on Skin Gout Bowel Complaints Headache Tic Doloreux Indigestion Constipation of Inflammation Tumours Ukers Bowels Jaundice Consumption Debility Liver Complaints Venereal Affec-Lubago tions Worms, all kinds Dropsy Piles Dreentery Erysipelas Rhematism Weakness, from Retention of Urine whatever cause

GREAT MEETING AT LEEDS.

NATIONAL PETITION. The Leeds Chartists have nobly done their duty in

no mincing of the matter, and not a particle of that rights? He thought there was, for although he timid reservation displayed which we have witnessed wished them to be gained by peaceable means, and in former days. They spoke out manfully for the would strongly urge on the people the necessity of TWENTY-FIFTH DULLION.

In former days. I new spoke out manually for the trusting solely to them, yet the wrong might be tion.

Six Points of the Charter, and defended its justice trusting solely to them. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and council.

> butt, Eq, who at once not only granted the use of the court House, but agreed to preside over the all those who were known to be friendly to the exmeeting. The requisition created a great degree of tension of the suffrage were actually brewbeaten in surprise among all classes, as a number of the the flouse of Coramons by men who had no sympathy thoughtless could not conceive that such an array of with the mass of the people. Such was the case names could be procured to such a document, but with Mr Cobden and others, and even for this reathere, posted on the walls, in unmistakable 'black son, it was necessary that the People's Charter and white, were upwards of three hundred names, should be granted in order to popularise that house. including a dermen, town councillors, merchants, ma. He mentioned the Charter that they might know le nufacturers, leading shopkeepers, and a long array went with them to the full extent. (Loud cheers.) of ten-rounders. At seven o'clock on Monday evening the Court House was filled in every part, the equalise taxation, for under the present mode, one ing the Court House was filled in every part, the equalise taxation, for under the present mode, one ists, at which time F. Carbutt, E-q., mayor of Leeds, to the object of the meeting, and resumed his seat.

resolution :-'That this meeting has witnessed with great con-

was warmly applauded.

him great pleasure to appear before his townsmen on he was, he knew that war and free-trade could not working men could not attend, hence the present that occasion, and to witness the rapid strides which | co-exist; therefore let them cultivate a friendly intheir principles were making, as witnessed that tercourse with the people of the continent, and tell in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the effspring. Advice for the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself evening. He then proceeded at some length to devening in the sufferings endured by the people, through the misdeeds of the ari-tocracy, and those who had usurfed the power of legislation. He argued the power of legislation. He argued the power of legislation. He argued the power of legislation in the suffering and their consequences is the nearly of the power of legislation. The argued the power of legislation is the suffering and their magnetic that the continent, and tell invitation to the Chartists to attend. A deportation, the government that war shall not be allowed. (Cheers.) He concluded by advising the working the working if it embodied the principles of Democracy, and was appointed to inspect the address, to see classes to discountenance bribery, and not obstruct if it embodied the principles of Democracy, and was usurfed the power of legislation. Ite argued the proceeded at some length to devening. He then proceeded at some length to devening the working in the suffering endured by advising the working the working in the suffering endured by advising the working the working the government that war shall not be allowed. (Cheers.) He concluded by advising the working the working the working the working the working the government that war shall not be allowed. (Cheers.) He concluded by advising the working the worki instanced the combination which existed among | (Mr Plint was loudly cheered on taking his seat.) the aristocracy, to increase the army and navy, not to protect the country, but to carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers. find places for themselves, and prevent the people from gaining their rights; they, therefore, follows:wanted the suffrage, to enable the people to send members to Parliament to put an end to such the middle classes to the document known as the planters not content with receiving twenty millions quisite for securing an efficient carrying out of the

vernment to enable them to lower the wages of their the law of the land.'
workpeople. They had the audacity to ask Parlia. He coincided in the opinion of the Mayor in advising THE CORDIAL BALU OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of tife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary includence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic: its power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the frame in all cases of ner-ties power in reinvisorating the graph of the country.

> sell. Let them look at his proposal to increase the as compared with former years; and all this whilst the industrious classes in our large towns were suffer ing the most heartrending privations. For in their let the idle and the useless be first removed. (Loud) dured, and, in the midst of such a state of things.

she was sent for to shave thirty-five voters, one of Suffrage would endanger the rights of property.

Hams had been sold greatly above their value, and be returned for Leeds at the late election; the show the usual disguises resorted to for the purpose of conetrumous or serviculous constitution. He service to have in a glorious position. They had the Mayor preside confront Lord John Russell on his infamous propo-

People's Charter shall be the law of the Land. Mr resolution. Brook concluded an able address by seconding the resolution, and resumed his seat amidst the hearty cheers of the meeting. Mr Th' MAS PLINT stood forward to support the re-

he wished to remind them that, on previous occa- ballot, so as to preserve them from being overced in columns.] to all his countrymen. He had heard some allusion get the Charter, the whole Charter, and he would not full of the usual cant of the Free Traders, and Peace street, New road. Several speeches were delivered, made to the Anti-Corn Law League, for not taking part in the Suffrage question, but it should be recollected that the policy of the League was doing one fittest people for exercising the suffrage were the some length that it was preferable to that previously thing at a time, and if the friends of the People's common people. And he would ask the mayor, who submitted, inasmuch as it did not interfere with the Charter alopted the same rule, they would certainly be was aware had some experience in the matter, question of the rights of the working men, but was 13th inst., at their rooms, Great Ancoats street, by their admiration of the ease and regularity with succeed in their object. He did not consider it ne- whether he had not found the greatest amount of confined to a simple and beautiful enunciation of the which included several of the fair sex.' Mr Charles which it performs its work. The reat merit of this cessary to argue the question on that occasion, as no virtue to exist amongst them? Were not the rich principles of universal prace as taken from the ethics man present disputed it-in fact, no man disputed the often found using their wealth to brutalise the poor? of the New Testament. right, the only question was one of finess. The in- Did they not often use their money at elections to On the show of hands being taken, the Demote ligence of the people was one of the arguments, make them drunk? And was it not well known cratic Address was carried by a great majority. no man who had, like him, attended their meetings, could for a moment uphold such a plan. At In fact, the working men were trying to make the

lings, could for a moment uphold such a plan. At In fact, the working men were trying to make the

but the proceedings of which were characterised by their meetings in the Cloth Hall yard, he had wit law-makers sober. (Laughter.) The people had order and good humour, separated.

Bent, not only for its numerical strength, and, what other differences with good feeling, but it was esdour displayed by the members of the middle class. was there was was there and danger in continuing to withhold those The Mayon then read the resolution. and, here conducted reflects great credit on the business on his side was stronger, in a moral sonse, than a talent of Mc Councillor Brook, and the Chartist multitude opposed to him. (Hear, hear.) An ob jection was raised as to their liability to be bribed, The meeting was held in the Court House, and but the ballot would remedy that, as no man would was convened by a requisition to the major, F. Car- be foolish enough to buy a poke without knowing

The establi-hment of the Charter, would tend to Is dedicated to the consideration of the free directly or indirectly ling the Court House was filled in every part, the equalise taxation, for under the present mode, one-physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly ing the Court House was filled in every part, the equalise taxation, for under the present mode, one-physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly platform being occupied by the leading requisition. Seventh of the whole national income was abstracted engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated platform being occupied by the leading requisition. from the people to meet the expenditure of the gotook the chair, amid loud cheers. He bei fly alluded vernment. They had to pay twenty-eight millions as interest on the debt contracted by unjust wars. Mr David Green, bookseller, moved the following in addition to what was expended in upholding the army and navy; and since 1835, no less than six millions per annum, had been added to the national cern the depressed and degraded state of the indus- expenditure by the governments of Sir Robert Peel the bills stated) of allowing the working classes to trious classes of this kingdom, and is of opinion that and Lord John Russell. Those immense sums were it arises from the present monopoly of the Elective taken from the productive labour of the country. Franchise—that it is highly requisite that measures The main portion of the excise and other taxes penses. It was also announced that an address to should be originated for placing the whole male adult rested on the energy and industry of the people, and the French people would be proposed to the meeting. directions for their use. It is illustrated by three population upon one political equality, and thereby coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of permanently benefit the country at large.' Mr Green defended the right of the people to the Did they imagine that if the House of Commons for the same object; the Chartists did not deem it suffrage, in a short and argumentative address, and was popularised, that s ch a system would be allowed to exist ! (No, no.) Popularise the house, and you Councillor Brook rose to second the resolution, and establish permanent peace, and he knew the working | Peddie complained that a meeting should be called

> The mayor then read the resolution, which was Mr Patterson moved the second resolution as

'That this meeting would direct the attention of proceedings. They also found the West India | People's Charter, in which are contained every reof the people's money for the liberation of their Susfrage, and that they be earnestly solicited to renslaves, again applying for the assistance of the go-der every support towards causing it to be enacted as

cheers.) He was sorry to find that the present question. At that meeting, Dr Hook. E. Baines,

venereal c-ntamination, and is recommended for any of rally with the people in establishing their just views as to the finality of the Reform Bill, he the working men had so continually to fight and was no finality or abatement in that part of his creed, but it appeared to be greatly on the increase. Income Tax, to enable him to meet the increased | He would not demean himself to argue the right of ther they would be more heavily taxed if the French cost of the ordnance, army, and navy estimates. If the people to the Charter simply as a matter of were to come and take England to morrow; and be they would scrutinise his statement, they would find expediency—it was a question of right, for he consi- | did not know that he should possess less political pridered that government was for the people, and not vilege than he did under our 'most glorious constithe people for the government. Society was simply tution.' (Cheers.) He then give a description of a bargain between individuals, and there were always two sides to a bargain, and it was prepos-

to their calamities. Whi'st the masses were thus was an empty pretence. Talk of intelligence! Was The working men had no interest in such quarrels, sinking in the social scale, let not the middle classes it intelligence that decided the question at Great and would leave the parties to fight their own battles. think they could escare, for it would surely reach Yarmouth, or at Stafford, land other towns? (No. (Applause.) them. What, there o e, was the remedy? It was no) Had it not been clearly proved to be merely a clear. Give the seople the right of voting ! (Loud breeches pocket question? (Yes.) Why then waste cheers) Some objected that they had not sufficient more words on the matter? It was a transparent intelligence, and would be liable to corruption. In delusion-Government talked of educating them. duct of the voters of Great Yarmouth, where the would say, educate yourselves for the money taken most barefaced corruption was proved to have taken from you by undue taxation will be found amply suf-Sin,—Having taken your pills to remove a disease of place; and on the intellectual portion of the object ficient for the purpose. Another objection against the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, tion, let them look to Kiusa'e election. It was the Charter was, that the working men were not ficient for the purpose. Another objection against

lution, and was loudly cheered. He said that Mr be possessed of their rights, so that they might ent the people. (Cheers.) Brook had referred to him as if he were only now, abled to send persons to Parliament without reference for the first time, advocating the people's rights, but to their wealth. He also wished them to have the Fraternal Democrats, which recently appeared in our tightion. The meeting then so, arated. sions, he had advocated the extension of the Suffrage the honest use of their vote. He wished them to say nothing but the Charter, as he wanted it in order | Society men. to gain something else by its use. (Hear, hear.) The Mr Grubs seconded its adoption, and contended at principles of democracy. which were urged in opposition to their claims, but that the leading men and most useful members of Expressed at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, anything like trickery or sophistication; on this but that was not the real meaning of those who made the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, anything like trickery or sophistication; on this but that they did not Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civil and the readiness with which they detec elements of the customs, whose points he had the authority of Lord Brougham and Dithers stated that they did not desire a better or more intelligent audience. The desire a better or more intelligent audience. The that was not merely the Charter working the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are efficied for the members of this club held a more intelligent audience. The desire a better or more intelligent audience of patients in every disorder are efficied for the members of this club held a more intelligent audience. The desire a better or more intelligent audience. The damitted it. He had ulterior views, and if the Club-room, on that night week. The meeting is the casertion. The objection of the customs, whose distinctions in the collection of the customs, whose of this club held a mass then adjourned.

BIRMINOLAM—The members of this club held a meeting was then adjourned.

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Saxon ettentions in the collection of the customs, was then adjourned.

Saxon etemplant in the Club-room, on that night week. The meeting was then adjourned.

BIRMINOLAM—The members

Plint then proceeded to argue the desirability physical comfort, where was its value? (Cheers.)

He wanted the Charter to enable the people to have the middle classes. Mr I physical comfort, where was its value? (Cheers.) of the middle classes assisting the working men to the use of the land, that they might have abundant obtain the franchise, as he believed that by at once food. (Loud cheers.) Mr Barker proceeded, at the renewed campaign, and the meeting held on conceding the point, it would reconcile the people to great length, to depict the social grievances which Monday evening will be long remembered by all pre them, and they would then be ab'c to argue their the Charter would enable the people to remove, and concluded a speech of much ability and sterling the world calls respectability, but for the noble cansential that they should first prove their sincerity konesty of purpose, by supporting the resolution. The Mayon then read the resolution, and, having put it to the meeting, it was carried unanimously,

amidst loud cheers. Mr John Shaw then moved the National Peti-Mr WILLIAM HARTLEY seconded the motion. Mr Tomenson supported it. Carried.

Mr WILLIAM BARKER moved the fourth resolu-That Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. M.P. be requested to present the petition to the clouse of Commons, and that James Garth Marshall, M.P., and the West Riding members, be requested to support the same.' Mr Gronor Hobson seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously. Councillor Brock moved a vote of thanks to the

Mr Patterson seconded the motion, which was carried, amidst the hearty cheers of the meeting. The Maxon thanked them for the good conduct they had manifested. He had great pleasure in pre-are faults on both sides. Gentlemen, you know that preliminary business. Mr Richard Walsh was in siding over their deliberations, and was with them we left the labouring classes long before they thought the chair. Mr Eugene O'Sullivan acted as secreheart and soul. (Loud cheers.) The meeting then separated at eleven o'clock.

NEWCASTLE.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES—IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING -TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY. On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, for the purpose (as express their opposition to the calling out of the militia, or any increase in the army and navy exprudent to attend that meeting, as they had already hoisted the standard, 'no vote, no musket,' but Mr was received with loud cheers. He said it afforded men to be sincere lovers of peace; for free trader as at a time of the day (twelve o'clock) when the meeting, the gentlemen calling it sending a special invitation to the Chartists to attend. A deputation, consisting of Messra West, Nisbett, Gilmour, and address as should emanate from a meeting of the working classes, so they agreed to draw up one of their own: they did so, and carried it triumphantly, although all sorts of manœuvres and coaxing was resorted to. The large room was well filled, and G. Crawshay. Esq. was called to the chair at seven o'cleck. The following account is abridged from the NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN:-

On Tuesday evening week a public meeting was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, in this town, the object of which was 'to allow the working classes to express their opposition to the calling out of the militia, or any increase in the army and navy expenses.' The spacious building was well filled, and opponents of the proposed additional national defences. GEORGE CRAWSHAY, Esq., presided.

any other nation. (Hear, hear.) He felt no prejudice in favour of his country, and did not know wheferring to his liability to imprisonment for refusing neighbouring town of Bradford, the poverty of the terous to suppose that any man would give to enter the militia, when balloted, and if once enmass of the people was so great, and the pressure so up his rights to another without an equival tered, to be shot for disobedience of orders, and conseverely felt by the ratepayers, that they were lent, the people had therefore an undoubted cluding with the statement that he is 'the veriest adopting measures to send a number of them out of right to use their franchises to compel the slave under the sun. He (Mr Gilmore) declared the country. (Shame, shame.) He was not an ad- due fulli ment of the original contract. He de- that he would fight for no government under heaven, vocate for sending their best men out of the country, sired to draw the attention of the middle classes to and was prepared to abide by the consequences He wished every industrious man to have a home in some matters which they seemed to have overlooked. (Cheers) He then ridiculed the doating imbecility the land of his birth, and if any were to be sent away. namely: the assistance which the people had rendered in carrying every useful reform, and that the see why the duke should not be indicted for sedition. Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, how course larg; w. Durants, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sens, Cheers.) Even in the town of Leeds, they found a buses of which they so loudly complained, could not large increase of poverty, as proved by the applications of the case, why refuse them the Suffrage?

Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor: J B. Shillcock. Bromley; T. Riches, London- which they so loudly complained, could not large increase of poverty, as proved by the applications of the case, why refuse them the Suffrage? (Cheers.) He argued that the people of France of the working men of England have no interest in shooting at each other, and that if a war was get up, it would be by the reforming and retrenching Whigs were adding of voting, and showed that the refusal of the Charter the ruling powers to keep the people in subjection.

> The resolution, on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Mr George Charlton moved the next resolution,

viz. :- That this meeting has received with astonishreply to such men, he would refer them to the con- The sectarians talked of educating them : but, he ment and disapproval an intimation that it is intended by government to call out the militia, and protests against such a measure as a gross infringement of the liberty of the subject; as calculated to revive the unchristian spirit of war, and as tending to produce the very 'evil which it is professedly designed to prevent.'

The resolution was seconded by a working man, whose name we did not ascertain, and who, in the course of his speech, urged that militia clubs should the working classes, and insisted on the justice of beformed on the principle of supporting the families that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excel- for whom they were going to vete, had to assist in their claims. He was a member of the middle class, of those who might be dragged to prison for refusing lent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that holding others on a chair whilst she performed the and would say, 'Middle classes, on you resist the fearing the needs to the under the militia. This suggestion was received the many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that

bet perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been residently the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would not be found acting as he did on self-of the same astosishing remedy.

(Signed) Charles Wilson.

There was a specimen of intelligence for who have who have them better. (Signed) Charles Wilson.

The Davis Club.—The usual week'y meeting of the society, and she doubtless felt that those men militia nor to enlist, but to leave those who have to long intercepted you from the would not be found acting as he did on full possession of your rights. Mr Patterson consolidation from her.

Signed) Charles Wilson.

The Davis Club.—The usual week'y meeting of the society, and she doubtless felt that those men willitia nor to enlist, but to leave those who have to long intercepted you from the would not unite to protect each other were not was numerously attended. Mr T. Mahoney (vice-possion of your rights. Mr Patterson constituted that the occasion. But he knew them better.

Signed) Charles Wilson.

The National Association is so constituted that those men willitia nor to enlist, but to leave those who have the society, and she doubtless felt that those men willitia nor to enlist, but to leave those who have the society and she doubtless felt that those men willitia nor to enlist, but to leave those who have them better to enter the society, and she doubtless felt that those men willian nor to enlist, but to leave those who have them to enlist them. (Hear, hear) Would not unite to protect each other were not was numerously attended. Mr T. Mahoney (vice-possion) that occasion. But he knew them better.

The National Association is so constituted that those men willian nor to enlist, but to leave those who have them them. (Hear, hear) Would not unite to protect each other were not was numerously attended. Mr T. Mahoney (vice-possion) that the society and the society and the society and the society and she doubtless felt that those men willian nor to enlist, but

The 'Address' was a portion of that of the

Mr BARKER moved as an amendment an address

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meet-

ARMS, PHILIP-LANE, ALDERMANBURY. Question :- Would a cheerful concession to the

left behind him, when he quitted a position of isolated O'Cann, M. Craken, Hart, and Reilly. independence; and we, the middle class people, say, Liverpoor -Lord Edward Club -On Sunday Has this question, gentlemen, been entertained with nolds, Mr Kelly, &c. the calm, dispassionate, and serious consideration New York.—The New York TRUTH TELLER, of

of leaving us; therefore, I think, they have been tary. The meeting further adjourned till the 18th harshly consured by the class we belong to They of January, then to commence the work of organihave committed violence, I do not deny, but let us sation. admit all the extenualing consideration swhich fairly belong to it. They asked for the Suffrage, and we gave them a Poor Law Bill to rob them of all their dearest ties; taking the wife from her husband. and the children from both. But when they resorted to physical force they committed a very great mistake; but is that wrong never to be forgiven? Gentlemen, was not the same thing done at the Reform Bill time? do you forget Bristol and Nottection. The middle classes enjoy the right them down to the lowest point; there they are of choosing parliamentary representatives, and the united, and there they are strong. right is enjoyed by them almost exclusively. The Unito, then, with us. We have all of us many representation may be fairly considered to be in grievances to redress, which it is needless here to their hands—the House of Commons is their crea- particularise, as you know them too well. We canture; with them, consequently, resides the power to not, however, refrain from reminding you of the give the franchise to those who have it not. That system of the long size stick, by the operation of which the working classes ask for, the present con- which many of you make 'men's sizes,' which you stituency can give or withhold. To us the poor man are constrained to christen 'boy's fours,' and be paid must look, and until we say yes. If not, no resource for accordingly. We have doubts whether a more remains to the unrepresented but physical force, barefaced cheat is tamely submitted to by any trade Gentlemen, I think I had better advance one step than this. If you relish this mode of robbery being further. I venture to remind you, the middle class, practised upon you, in the name of all that is desthat what we withhold from the unrepresented is picable, submit to it; if, on the contrary, you do not our own; we are not in the position of men who not, in the name of all that is manly, organise, ordany a favour which it may be inexpedient togrant, ganise, organise! for the surpose of crushing that of certain disqualisections is fully examined, and infolications is fully examined, and infolication is cleared to the furpose of crushing that the fully examined, and infolications is fully examined, and infolications is fully examined, and infolications is fully examined, and infolication is cleared. With regard to the furpose of the furpose of the fully examined, and infolication is fully examin Mr R. H. Haggie moved the first resolution, viz.: no reason for our enjoyment of the franchise, which chinery can be applied to supersede our labour; This meeting desires to record its conviction that is not equally forcible in their mouths; not a single Reither French nor Northampton work would ever no necessity exists for any increase in our military legitimate ground can we assign for our possession suit the customers of your employers, and your expenditure which already entails hurdens grievous of the right to a voice which is not available to an places could not be supplied by magic; thus unani-The Whigs talked loudly of their liberality. He would ask where it was? He would ask those men, to the people expressing their opinions as to the people expressing the people expressing their opinions as to the people expressing th has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thouse the faith in Whig promises, should represent them in Parliament. These this meeting is further of opinion that there is no and that in point of fact their interests are better in the partie of the parties of your labour to pay for it such wages as and of cases. To those persons who are received entered and better in point of fact their interests are better in point of fact their interests.

who for intering placed their latth in Whig promises, whether they had not seen sufficient to prove that their confidence was misplaced, and that no good their confidence was misplaced, and that no good they would be expected from them? He, therefore, hoped they would now see the necessity of leaving the Whigs to their friends, the Protectionists, and they would now see the necessity of leaving the Whigs to their friends, the Protectionists, and they would now see the necessity of leaving to the finality of the Reform Bill to pay for it such wages as danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless. It be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless. It be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless. It be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless. It be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger of a foreign invasion, unless it be invited danger we claim to be the best judges of our own interest, cost to the body. and that however much obliged to them for their offithe demurrer becomes that of the working classes. Mr Falbon said he should oppose Mr Swaine; he

That man was not honest that would not allow his to the road to seek a new home, and to compete in fellow man the right he claimed for bimself. If the glutted labour market in other parts of the men were to pay taxes without having a voice, they | country. might as well live under the Emperor of Russia. Mr FLATHER was far household suffrage. He did right of suffrage to all the working men, because

wish it.

Swainz made a very able reply. it was carried in favour of the right of suffrage.

THE LONDON CONFEDERATION.

(Signed) Charles Wilson.

The showe gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercia Clerk.

The showe gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercia Clerk.

The showe gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercia the continuance of a clerk.

The showe gentleman has been a schoolmaster the law of impressment as an act of least on the law of imp trom this hateful practice; it was notorious that made that evening in favour of their rights. It was reform now proceeding in France, and advocated the corruption had been resorted to at the lace election. his most earnest wish that Mr Joseph Sturge should propriety of strengthening the hands of the French lectual and useful works, by the best authors, to the democrats by showing that the veritable people of library of the club. Carried, nem. con. Mr Daly, England entertain the same sentiments. He in- in alluding to the forming of rifle clubs in the me-Sir.—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Tawn, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years people, and congratulated them that they could now sentative of the people of Leeds in the Commons them, and stated that they were determined to raise self-who stated what the people of control of nature propose of control of nature people of the people of them, and stated that they were determined to raise self-who stated in the House of Commons, on speak-Mr Paddie seconded the adoption of this address. Daly) would say that Irishmen should establish rift.

the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh and glesting good, and his appetite keen and digestion good. (Signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach

Complaint.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated and the store and a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated and the store and the store and digesting good in the National Guard had volunteered to defend the Democratic deputies. While the nations of the Marting and thesh and flesh and the store and digesting good in the National Guard had volunteered to defend the Democratic deputies. While the nations of the westminster Congress.

A large meeting of the Westminster Congress.

A large meeting of the National Guard had volunteered to defend the Democratic deputies. While the nations of the westminster Congress.

A large meeting of the We the middle classes to assist the working mania the read. A long discussion then ensued with respect quested to communicate with the secretary to the Mr JOSEPH BARKER supported the resolution, and attainment of his civil rights, for so long as the to the council of the Confederation, for having rewas greeted with several rounds of applause. He Legislature was constituted, as at present, with 325 sorted to the mal-practises of Conciliation-hall, in wished the recople to be possessed of their rights for members whose trade is blood, they will carry an in- striking the name of a person sent from London off be entered at any time, or on meeting nights, a -ixthe benefit of society at arge-and he wished them to crease in the army and navy, in spite of the voice of the list of council without alleging a reason for so pence each. As soon as arrangements can be er cred doing. A remonstrance, numerously signed, has been forwarded to Dublin, demanding a thorough invest the various parts of the metropolis, of which due no-

THE SOMERS TOWN CONFEDERATES held a large may concern. meeting at the Old Temperance hall, Seymourfull of nationality for Ireland, based on the widest meeting on Wednesday week Mr H. Ellis exhibited

Byrne was called to the chair. The proceedings invention consists in its simplicity, notwithstanding of the late Confederate meeting at the Rotunda, the variety of the operations it performs. Dublin, having been read, the chairman said he felt GLA-GOW -DEATHS IN 1847 - The mortality great pleasure in introducing Mr Archdeacon, of tables for G. asgow, for the year ending December Liverpool, a centleman whose name and services 31st, 1847, have just been prepared. The number of were well known to all present. Mr Archdeacon deaths is 18 886, being a total quite unprecedented having delivered an address which was loudly cheered, in the annals of the city, and exhibiting an increase Mr Leach then addressed the meeting in his usual over 1846 of 7,250 deaths. The proportion of deaths eloquent style. It was then announced, amidst loud far exceeds the cholera year. The great mortality

MIDDLE CLASS MEETING AT THE KING'S been read, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the club that the policy of the council is the wisest, situated as Ireland is at present. They hope to see. ere long, such determined and unflinching advocates Question:— Would a cheerful concession to the labouring classes of the Electoral Franchise, constitute a bond of union, or, is the suffrage a right? Reilly, and others, working side by side with the Mr Swain stated that the number of the electors members of the present council. Messrs M'Craken and Heat beginning advocates. for England. Scotland, and Wales, was only 914,473, and Hart having addressed the meeting, it was then or one in six of the males of the age of twenty-one resolved:— That a public meeting be held in Mirch years: 561,329 electors for the counties, and 383,114 (on a day to be hereafter named), and that the folrears: 561,329 electors for the counties, and 383,114 (on a day to be hereafter named), and that the following like it is and boroughs. Do you think that anylowing gentlemen be invited to attend:—Mr F. buffrage like this? Gentlemen, we of the middle class say, that national rights are resigned in exchange for the advantage of protection, and, as a change for the advantage of protection, and, as a change for the society man can possess no rights but.

[On a day to be hereafter named), and that the following gentlemen be invited to attend:—Mr F.

O'Connor, M.P., Mr Anstey, M.P., Mr Urqubart, M.P., Mr W.S. O'Brien, M.P., Mr Schofield, M.P., Mr W. S. O'Brien, M.P., Mr Fox, M.P., Mr F. T. Meagher, R. O'Gorman, jun., T. D. M. Gee, C. D. Doffy. Mitchel, and other leading like here. member of society, man can possess no rights but C. D Duffy, Mitchel, and other leading Irish and those with which society grants him. He has English Repealers. The following members were apentered upon a new state, he comes under an en- pointed on the committee to carry out the object tirely new set of conditions, his natural rights are of the meeting: — Messrs Featherstone, Clare,

that government is for the people, and we give up evening last a meeting of the Confederates of this all claim of independent right, and we come under borough was held at the George the Fourth Assemwhat law is expedient, therefore say we, the franchise bly-rooms, Houd-street. Mr Parker was called to is clearly a question of this sort—there is no right the chair. Articles from the United Inishman were that can be admitted but such as society confers. read, and the meeting was addressed by Dr Rey.

which it demands at our hands? Do not let our January 15th, gives a report of an adjourned meetblind passions depose our judgment. True, there ing of this body for the revision of rules, and other

> ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON STRONG SHOEMEN, IN UNION WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY TO THOSE OF THEIR TRADE IN UNION WITH NOBODY AT ALL.

Shopmares,-The small band of men who through tingham? Must we never again listen to demands evil report and good report have steadfastly adfor justice to the working men? Gentlemen, was hered to the trades' interests, think it an anomaly there anything unreasonable in the petition of the which has existed long enough, that in this great three to four millions who signed it? We, of the metropolis, where upwards of a thousand men are middle class, had better give some attention to employed in pulling those 'strings of misery' which the subject. We should do this with a sense of as serve to protect the toes of the operatives within much responsibility as if the matter was entirely it, that barely a poor handful is all that has suffinpon ourselves; and let truth and justice be for once cient spirit to stand together in defence of the means granted. A compact supposes that whatever else whereby they live. You will all acknowledge that we concede to the covenanting party, we do not, and 'Union is Strength;' then, of course, disunion is cannot, part with the ultimate right to see that the weakness. You are disunited; therefore you are conditions and the agreement are fulfilled, that must weak. Your employers have capital, which they remain with the people. What is the essence of a have screwed out of your bones; and whatever oppobargain, if it does not reside in the right of the party sition they may manifest towards each other when to demand the fulfilment of its term? To the go. in the market, they seek to dispose of the fruits of vernment it belongs to define allegiance; but, gentle- your industry, yet, upon the question of wages, you men, it belongs to us to define what we think is pro- will find them delightfully unanimous in screwing

plead as valid a claim as ourselves. We can give trade, your destinies in your own hands. No ma-

rights. (Cheers.) If they had any doubt on their seemed to think quite differently on the subject of minds as to the intentions of the Whigs, let them taxation, for it appeared from his conduct that there they were not disposed to fight with the French or peruse the figure of the wards ourselves of the middle class. on the same their families being left a burden upon the rest of they were not disposed to fight with the French or they were not disposed to fight House of Com nons were to do as they have the when such a burden could not be borne; at the same power to do, namely—to decide that the aristocracy time opening the door to a deal of ill feeling, and can manage the affairs of the middle class much charges of jobbery on the part of members against better than themselves—that the right they now those who were obliged to be entrusted with affairs enjoy to possess the representation is, in fact, injuri- of this nature, much of which is got rid of by the ous, and that, henceforth, the house of Commons responsibility being thrown upon a central body, shall consist exclusively of the nominces of PERRS; we | whose position is something of a guarantee that its the hardship of the working man's lot, especially re- should probably, urge in har of this assumption, that best exertions will be exercised at the least possible

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES cacions benevolence, we must take the liberty of FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY, which we invite repudiating it with soorn; change the parties, and you to join, does not sunction strikes, except as a last the assumption of the aristocracy becomes our own, resource, having previously tried every influence that could be brought to bear upon the employer by the whole moral force of a body numbering some 50.000 was not for his measure. He thought it would be members, distributed throughout the empire. But dangerous to allow street cleaners and dustmen to when a strike can no longer be averted, the men are set to work for the Association at the full wages de-Mr Nibert was at a loss to know upon what manded of the master; or, if that cannot be done, grounds any man could oppose Universal Suffrage. they are supported at home, instead of being driven

The principle of self employment above referred to, tells with peculiar force upon the feelings and innot agree with Mr Swaine, and would not give the | tcrests of the greedy class of employers with whom our contests are exclusively to be carried on: they were not to be trusted. It was not, as Mr let one of them know, that in case of a strike Swaine stated the working men who got us the Re-form Bill—it was the king. It would be no benefit to the working classes to have the vote, if they had it they would not know what men to choose. They had; that in fact every such strike will raise him up could get the vote if they wished it, for 4s. per week a powerful competitor in the market, and you may rent would give them it. The working people are | depend upon it that they will alway think we'l twice a worthless set. The policemen could not act be- before being struck against once. This has already cause the working people took part with those that | been proved in several instances, as at Holywell, Ox. did wrong—and the middle classes were the best ford, Bristol, and other places, where, when every friends of the p or labourers in keeping them out of other means had been resorted to in vain, the threat of employing the men as above had the desired effect, Mr Hind said he was for men of property having and the haughty overbearing master was at once the vote, and not the common labourer. The pro-transformed into an affable, complying employer. A sent franchise was not quite so good as he would female at Paddington, who has a shop at the upper part of Drury-lane, and who employs a considerable After a speech from Mr Cow in favour of the number of men, has just offered a reduction of one right of the working man to the suffrage, Mr shilling a pair upon the closing of Wellington boots, thus reducing the price from two shillings and six-The CHAIRMAN put the question to the vote, and pence to one shilling and sixpence, at one fell swoop. Can any one suppose that, had her workmen been members of our society, she would have dared to make such an infamous proposition? Most assuredly not. But at the time not a man of them belonged to

> the closing in our shops, and the binders, were to their average carnings seven shillings per week, their contributions would be under three farthings a week, and in case of strike they would be entitled to support to the amount of five shillings and sixpence per week, unless they were set to work-and it is high time something was done to bring the work of women's hands under the cognisance of society, for reasons which must be obvious to every thinking man; besides, the women, when once alive to the benefits of union, will generally be found the best men

> We are assured that in this crusade against the vampires who suck the life blood of labour, we shall have the assistance of all good men to whom our objects, and the means by which we purpose to attain them, are fairly explained : good employers, too-and happily, though few, we are not entirely destinate of such—will, we doubt not, find it to their interest to forward our views, inasmuch as we seek to arrest that downward tendency of prices, which is brought about by the unprincipled part of their class, and compel-

> Committee : address, Tromas Hawson, Fox and Hounds, Tottenham-court-road, where members ay into for the purpose, meetings will be established in tice will be given, as far as can be, to those whom it

DIBBLING MACRINE. - READING. - At a public to his brother members and others a Dibble he has

利petry.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

At the present moment, the following version of the Marseilles hymn may appropriately find a place in our columns :-

THE MARSEILLES HYMN.

Ye sons of France, awake to glory, Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise, Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary, Behold their tears, and hear their cries! Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding, With hireling hosts, a ruffian band, Affright and desalate the land, While peace and liberty lie bleeding? To arms, to arms, ye brave! The avenging sword unsheath; March on, march on, all hearts resolved

On victory or death. Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treacherous kings confederate raise; The dogs of war let loose, are howling, And, lo! our fields and cities blaze; And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force, with guilty stride, Spreads desolation far and wide, With crimes and blood his hands embruing?

To arms, &c. Withluxury and pride surrounded, The vile, insatiate despots dare, Their thirst of power and gold unbounded, To mete and vend the light and air; Like beasts of burden would they load us, Like Gods, would bid their slaves adore; But man is man' and who is more? Then shall they longer lash and goad us? To arms, &c.

O Liberty! can man resign thee, Once having felt thy generous flame ! Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee? Or whips thy moble spirit tame ? Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield, But free low is our sword and shield. And all their arts are unavailing. Te arms, to arms, ye brave! The avenging sword unsheath; March on, march on, all hearts resolved

THE DOOM OF TOIL.

On victory or death.

By the late George Bixes, of Sunderland. Written during the author's incarceration in Durham gaol. for the crime of having advocated the right of the people to be represented in the legislature. Time was when England's fertile land maintain'd

The honest toiler in a peaceful home; When labour was the price of riches gained, And want ne'er drove her peasanty to roam. The eastern sun awoke the cottage sire, To rise with gleesome smile upon his face, With life unburt by fierce oppression's ire, The happy emblem of a happy race. At eve returning from his toil alone, The self-same smile was visible and bright; "Mid bliss so sweet contentment built her throne,

And dreamless sleep, unbroken, crown'd the night 'Oh! then did blend in unison divine, The mighty works of Nature's only king, And manhood seem'd to vie in joy sublime, With Nature's minstrel music on the wing. Oh! whose could be the cruel monster hand, First raised on high Ambition's gory sword? Oh! whose could be the robber rampant band, First envied honest men their just reward? For soon-too soon, alas !- the verdant hills In rain their golden harvests spread around; In vair did flow the gushing crystal rills. For sordid avarice her millions bound.

As murky clouds of coming night do filt Across the breathless summer's sunlit sky, So hearths, which once the purest blessings lit, Are now abodes where slaves do pine and die. Proud man seems thirsting for his brother's blood And Innocence doth tamely bear the chain Till human wee invokes another flood. To end its savage life of toil and pain.

Ere twilight dims the night's bright starry crest, We hear the dismal tolling fact'ry bells, Commanding baby limbs to quit their rest, And break their tender hearts in British Hells. Forgold, the rebel few break Nature's law-For sordid gold, the blood of life is spilt, The vulture fangs of Mammon, ruthless gnaw The human form, regardless of the guilt, The holy tear that swells a mother's eye.

And trickles to the feet of despot lord; The plaintive wailing of that 'piecer' boy, Is counted nought when men have wealth to hoard No hand is stretch'd to sooth a pang of woe, No heart is moved to sympathy for pain; -Content to count the dearest friend a foe, Each sordid soul is still augmenting gain. At times, when madden'd frenzy speaks aloud, And lights a rebel brand at Nature's fire, To wrap some blood-built palace in a cloud Of fiame and smoke, to sate its quenchless ire;

When crushing roofs and Famine's mingling yell Half scare the wolfish monsters in their den, They'll meet in conclave, like the fiends of Hell, To lull the swelling atorm of honest men. The trumpet shrill will echo on the ear, Whilst troops of murdering ruffians draw! And forced along in passion's wild career, The soldier bathes his savage steel in gore! Thus men are made by pride—that gilded curse-To bend to toil and arrogaucy wild;

And armies live upon the public purse, To kill the father who dare love his child! Then next some haughty cotton lords will meet, To reconcile the outraged father's breast, By keeping children healthy, clean, and neat, With baths, and cleanly linen often drest; In other words-to coin more guilty gold! Though oft they tell them it is for their good; Enticing youth, like Burke and Hare of old, With proffer'd sweets, to drain their dearest blood.

That climbs to wealth regardless of the means; May Heaven's thunder o'er him wrathful roll, And desh to dust his base ambitious dreams. There's not a child, however ragg'd and bare, Whose early years are spent in yonder mill, But's dearer than the wealth that's gather'd there, Though ev'ry brick were gold, and ev'ry wheel.

My curse upon the mercenary soul

The tear that falls in silent sorrow there Is register'd by God's unerring eye; The poorest slave's despised, neglected prayer Will some day seal the doom of tyranny. Ye murd'ring Cains! ye avaricious few, Who flourish o'er your wretched country's grave, A day of fearful vengeance looms for you, From which no tyrant's arm nor sword can save.

Explore the secrets of you dismal mine, Where crippled colliers toil in darkest night : Where poison vapours round him sickly twine, And half extinguish the pale glim'ring light; Ten hours of ceaseless labour scarce will bring Enough of food to yield the call'd for strength; Whilst every groud and cruel coal-pit king Is floating gaily on a sea of wealth!

To see the hardships that these men endure, Would move a heart as hard as stone or steel! And blacker than the coal of Tyne and Wear, Must be the heart that cannot, will not feel. There's scarce a day but aneaking Avirice tries, To cheat by measure, weight, or grievous fine And fortunes spring from treachery and lies, Like musbrooms in a night, in yonder mine, Ner do our laws concede to Right its due, For of:en Vice will triumph—Truth be lost; And yielded by the purse-proud tyrant few, An honest man is rained with the cost.

So keenly pressed by want and care are they That children hear the 'caller's' rattling roar, And leave the village green where others play, To keep Starvation from their father's door. Ne sunny days to romp about in joy. No velvet sward to stretch his limbs with glee,

No merry playmates for the collier boy. No jocund spirits, healthy, blithe, and free. And then, to fill the cup of direct woe, With Life's last embers burning faint and low, A shattered son of Toil, almost unknown.

Then floods of tears from warm affection flow. But fail to give the throbbing bosom rest: The parents lay their loved one cold and low-They oft have kissed-so often have carest, Another victim to the cursed might That shoots its barbed arrows all around:

Not gentle childhood's years escape the blight, That keeps such thousands in its fetters bound. (To be continued.)

Torrespondence.

LORD PALMERSTON'S COACH-WHEELS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. to raise the necessary funds to pay for Lord Palmerston's of the People.' coach-wheels, and agreeing with them that 'all men are brethren,' and ought to assist each other in all cases pence) in postage stamps, towards the liquidation of his lordship's debt, subject to the same conditions as that plies for it in person. If these conditions are not comdefence of Mr O'Conner's seat in Parliament.

Yours, in the cause of Chartism, Ed. N.S.]

Review.

MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Vols. I., II., (forming vols. II. and X of 'The Parlour Library.') Lendon: Simms and M'Intyre, 13, Paternoster-row; and Donegal-

We resume and conclude our extracts from these volumes. The Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.) has wedded Marie Antoinette:— THE TWO PETES.

The king retired to his apartments at nine o'clock and dismissed everybody. The dauphin and his bride had also retired to their apartments; and the immense srowd of spectators of the ceremony thronged the courtyard and the terraces of Versaliles, now one blaze of light, and waited anxiously for the fireworks, which were to be exhibited on a scale of unusual magnificence. The evening, at first lovely and serene, by degrees became overcast, and gusts of wind, gradually increasing mense masses of clouds hurried acress the heavens, like were suddenly extinguished, and, as if fate had determined to change the general rejoicings into gloom, no sooner had the first rockets been discharged, than the rain descended in torrents, as if the heavens had opened, and a loud and startling peal of thunder announced a

terrible convulsion of the elements.

Meanwhile, the people of Versailles and Paris fled like a flock of trightened birds, scattered over the gardens, in the reads, in the woods, pursued in all directions and longing giance towards which flowed onwards with a monotonous murmur. tions by thick hail, which heat down the flowers in the barley in the fields. By morning, however, all this chaos wished to conceal the frarful number of deaths their heavy and drooping eyelids covered an eye like a serwas reduced to order, and the first rays of light, darting guilty imprudence had occasioned. from between copper-coloured clouds, displayed to view the ravages of the noc:urnal hurricane.

Y realles was no longer to be recognised. The ground had imbibed that deluge of water, the trees had absorbed that deluge of fire; everywhere were seas of those whem they sought, they proceeded, lantern in muddy water, and trees broken, twisted, calcined by hand, to explore the neighbouring streets, where it was that corport with burning gripe called lightning. As soon as it was light, Louis XV., whose terror was so great that he could not sleep, ordered Lebel, who had never left him during the night, to dress him. He then proceeded to the bridal chamber, and pushing open the door, shu idered on perceiving the future queen of France reclining on a pric dieu, pale, and with eyes swollen and Rubens. Her terror, caused by the hurricane, had at sobs. longth been suspended by sleep, and the first dawn of morning which stole into the apartment tinged with kind. All at once a lantern falle and is broken - the livreligious respect her long white robe with an azure hue. At the further end of the chamber, in an arm-chair pushed back to the wall, and surrounded by a pool of water which had forced its way through the shattered windows, reposed the Dauphin of France, pale as his fall, whose breast has been pierced by the sword, or young bride, and, like her, having the perspiration of

nightmare on his brow. The nuptial bed was in precisely the same state as on the preceding evening. Louis XV. knithis brow: a pain, keerer than any he had yet felt, darted through that brow like a red-hot iron. He shook his head, heaved a deep sigh, and returned to his apartments, more gloomy and more affrighted, perhaps, at that moment, than he had been during the night.

On the 39th of May, that is on the second day after that tremendous night, that night fraught with presages and marnings, Paris celebrated in its turn the marriage | the cause than pity for the effect. festival of its future sovereign. The whole population poured, in consequence, towards the Place Louis XV. where were to be exhibited the fireworks, that necessary accompaniment to every great public solemnity, which the Parisian accepts acofflogly, but which he cannot dispense with. The spot was judiciously chosen. Six always more severely wounded, certainly always less hundred thousand spectators could move about there at richly dressed. their ease. Around the equestrian statue of Louis XV. had been erected a circular scaffolding, which, by raising the fireworks ten or twelve feet above the ground. enabled all the spectators in the Place to see them dis- head. From a large wound which furrows his forebead tinctly. The Parisians arrived, according to custom, in a few drops of crimson blood are falling. One of his groups, and spent some time in choosing the best places, arms is supported by his coat, which he has buttoned an inalienable privilege of the first comers. Boys found over it; and his countenance, covered with perspiration, rees, grave men posts, women the railing of fences and temporary stands, erected in the open air, as usual at all Parisian festivities, by gipsy speculators, whose fertile imagination allows them to change their mode of looking sadly on the mutilated limbs which the operator speculation every day. About seven o'clock, along with the earliest of the spectators, arrived several parties of

The fireworks had been prepared on a most magnificent scale: the gazers were in the height of their enjoyment when an accident caused a catastrophe which occasioned the dreadful deaths of some hundreds of persons, and the frightful mangling and wounding of some thousands. A stray rocket set fire to a mass of fireworks,—a hurricane of flame burst forth,—the norquer, composed of fifteen thousand fusees, exploded; and the nearest spectators, burnt, wounded, and still more frightened, fell back in terror:—

The people, at first astonished, then terrified, recoiled from the force of mere instinct with resistless impetus. communicating the same movement to the myriads of spectators in the rear, who, breathless and suffocated, the noble and the rich are sought after and cared for; Drury-lane. The room was densely crowded by pressed backwards in their turn on those behind them, The scaffolding took fire; children shricked; squalling | dressed, women, almost stifled, raised them in their arms; and the police, thinking to silence the screamers and to restore order by violence, struck right and left at random, All these combined causes made the waving sea of people which Philip spoke of, fall like a water spout on that though she is not of the people. She wore a white corner of the Place where he was; and instead of rejoining the baron's carriage, as he calculated upon she has her hotel and her physician, answer me, for doing, the youth was hurried away by the mighty and pity's sake, sir, have you seen her whom I seek !' irresistible current, of which no description could convey any idea; for individual strength, increased tenfold by mence which showed that the ideas he expressed had terror and anxiety, was again augmented a hundredfold long boiled within his breast, 'sir, humanity is my by the junction of the general strength,

bert had resigned himself to the stream which carried fering people, I obey the true laws of humanity, who is them along; but he had not gone above twenty paces. before a band of fugitives, turning to the left into the caused by you. They arose from your abuses, from MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH NATIONAL Rue de la Madeleine, surrounded Gilbert and swept him | your usurpations. Therefore, bear the consequences. away, foaming with rage on finding himself separated

Andree, clinging fast to Philip's arm, was inclosed in a group which was striving to get out of the way of a carriage dragged along by a pair of furious horses. Philip saw it approaching swiftly and threateningly,the horses' eyes flashed fire, and they snorted foam from their nostrils. He made superhuman efforts to avoid it. but all in vain. He saw the crowd open behind him,he perceived the feaming heads of the two ungovernable asimals, -he saw them rear, like the two marble horses which guard the entrance of the Tuileries, and, like the slave who is striving to subdue them, letting go Andree's arm, and pushing her as far as he could out of the way of danger, he sprang up to seize the rein of the horse that was next to him. The animal reared a second time. - Andree saw her brother slak back, fall, and disappear from her sight. She shricked, extended her arms, was hustled to and fro in the crowd, and in a moment found herself alone, tottering, borne along like a feather by the wind, and just as incapable of resisting

the force that was burrying her away: The stunning cries, far more terrible than those of the battlefield,—the neighing of horses,—the frightful noise of wheels, grinding now the pavement, now the bodies of the slain; the lurid flames of the scaffolds which were on fire; the sinister gleaming o'swords drawn ty same of the inforiated soldiers; and over all this ensanguined chaos the bronze statue tinged by the ruddy reflections, and seeming to preside over the carnage... were more than was needed to disturb Andree's reason, and paralyse her strength. Besides, the power of a Titan would have been impotent in such a strugglestruggle for life and limb-of one against all. Andree uttered a piercing shriek: a soldier, opening himself a passage through the crowd, was striking the people with his sword, and the weapon flashed over her head. She clasped her hands, like a shipwrecked mariner when the last wave is passing over him, and exclaiming- Oh, my God." sunk to the ground. Wheever fell in that scene might give himself up for lost!

But that terrible, that despairing shrick, was heard and answer d. Gilbert, carried to a distance from Andree, had by din: of struggling once more approached her. Bending beneath the same wave which had engulphed Andree, he raised himself again, made a frantic you, leap at the sword which had unwittingly threatened her, grasped the throat of the seldler who was going to strike, and hurled him to the ground. Beside the soldier lay a female form dressed in white, he raised her up and bore her off as though he had been a giant.

against the wall, and his eyes turned toward the bridge, had not looked to his right. Before the carriages, which, long detained by the crowd but now hemmed in less closely, began once more to move, and soon came on galloping as if coachmen and horses had been seized with a general frenzy, fled twenty thousand unfortunate creatures, mutilated, wounded, bruised one against the other. Instinctively they fled close to the walls, against which the nearest of them were crushed. This mass swept away or suffocated all those who, having taken up their position near the Gards-Meuble, imagined that they had escaped the wreck. A fresh shower of blows, of living and dead bodies, rained on Gilbert. He found one of the recesses formed by the iron gates, and stationed himself there. The weight of the fugitives made

Andree is rescued, but Gilbert 'sunk dying upon a heap of the dead.'

The next chapter introduces Rousseau in search of his disciple Gilbert; and another character who Sin, -A few friends to the cause of humanity seeing appears in these 'Memoirs' for the first time, the that the brave men of Tiverten are bestirring themselves | subsequently celebrated Marat—the terrible 'Friend

THE FIELD OF THE DEAD. Great storms are always succeeded by calms, fearful of distress, we enclose our mite (four shillings and six- in their very stillness, but bearing healing on their wings, It was about two o'cleck in the morning. The moon, wading between large white clouds which hovered over of our Tiver:on friends, with this addition, that he ap- Paris, showed in strong relief, by her wan and sickly light, the inequalities of this sad spot, and the pits and plied with hand it (the money) over to Mr Clark for the boles in which so many of the fleeing crowd had found an untimely grave.

Here and there in the moonlight, which was obscured A FEW CHARTISTS AT CHURWELL, NEAR LEEDS. from time to time by the large white floating clouds we sure, each time he replied thus, of exciting a murmur of [The stamps have been forwarded to Mr. Ciark .- have mentioned, might be seen, on the margin of the applause among the group which surrounded him. glopes and in the ditches, heaps of corpses with disor-

In the centre of this place, a heavy tainted smoke, emitted from the burning embers of the timber, contributed to give to the Place Louis XV, the appearance of

Over this bloody and desolate plain, flitted, with rapid looked steathily round, bent down, and then fled. They man. were the robbers of the slain,-attracted to their prey like vultures to the decaying carrien. They had not words were addressed to him. been able to rob the living, and they came to despoil the dead. Surprised at seeing themselves anticipated by their fellow robbers, they might be seen escaping sullenly and fearfully at the sight of the tardy bayonets which menaced them. But the robber and the lazy watchman were not the only persons moving among the long ranks of the dead.

There were some there, who, furnished with lanterns, might have been taken for curious lookers on. Sad in violence, tossed the branches wildly to and fro, as if lookers on, alse! for they were parents and anxious they had been shaken by some giant arm; while im- friends, whose children, brothers, friends, and lovers, had not returned home. They had come from great squadrens rushing to the charge. The illuminations distances, for the dreadful news had already spread over Paris lik a hurricane, scattering dismay and horror, and their anxiety had been quickly changed into active search. It was a sight, perhaps, more dreadful to behold than the catastrophe itself. Every expression was portrayed on these pale faces, from the despair of those who discovered the corpse of the beloved being, to the gloomy uncertainty of those who had found nothing, and who cast an anxious and longing glance towards the river, It was reported that many corpses had already been gardens, the foliage in the forest, the wheat and the thrown into the river by the provostry of Paris, who

> Then, when they had satiated their eyes with this fruitless speciacle, and, standing ankle deep in the Seine, had watched with anguished hearts its dark waters flow past unburthened with the loved bodies of said many of the wounded had dragged themselves, to seek for help, or at least to fl.o from the scene of their he will require great care; his chest has been rudely

When unfortunately they found amongst the dead the object of their search—the lost and wept-for friend- praise you, not for the exclusive preference you show for have passed since the Cracow Insurrection, and and their sobs, rising from some new point of the All men are trothers." violet coloured like those of the sublime Magdalen of bloody scene, were responded to by other and distant

At times the Place resounded with noises of a different his heavy cyclid. ing has fallen senseless on the dead, to embrace him for suffer, said Rousseau. the last time.

There are jet other noises in this vast cometery. Some of the wounded, whose limbs have been broken by the and therefore a democrat. crushed by the weight of the crowd, utters a Loarse cry, | zerland ! Your name, sir, if you please ?' or greans forth a prayer, and then those who hope to find in the sufferer a friend, hastily appreach, but retire who devotes his life to study, waiting till he may, like when they do not recognise him.

In the mean time, at the extremity of the Place, near the garden, a field-hespital is formed by the kindness and charity of the people. A young surgeon, known as enlightening the people as to their rights, do not excite horror!) It has been said, if there were not a God bandages their wounds, and while he tends them, he prisals.' speaks to them in words which rather express hatred for

To his two robust assistants, who pass the sufferers in bloody review before him, he cries incessantly:--'The women of the people, the men of the people, first! They can be excily recognised; they are almost

At these words, repeated after each dressing with a shrill monoteny, a young man who, torch in hand, is seeking among the dead, has twice already raised his

At these words of the surgeon, which he has heard as re have said for the second time, he raises his head, and seems almost to gloat over,-

'Oh, sir,' said he, 'why do you make a choice among the victims t 'Because,' replied the surgeon, raising his head at this interruption, because no one will care for the poor if I do not think of them, and the rich are always well looked after. Lower your lantern, and search upon the ground; you will find a hundred poor people for one rich er neble. In this catastrophe, with a good fortune which will in the end weary even Providence, the noble and the rich have paid the tribute they generally pay-

one in a thousand.' The young man raised his torch to a level with his bleeding forehead. 'Then I am that one,' said he, without the least anger; I, a gentleman, lost among so many others in the crowd, wounded in the forehead by a horse's hoof, and

'You have your hotel-your physician. Return home,

since you can walk.' 'I do not ask for your cares, sir; I seek my sister, a beautiful young girl of sixteen-killed probably, ales! dress, and a chain with a cross round her neck. Though

'Sir,' said the young surgeon, with a feverish veheguide. It is to her service I devote myself; and when At the moment when Philip drew Andree away, Gil. I leave the noble on their bed of death to assist the sufmy goddess. All this day's misfortunes have been present commemoration, proceeded to read No, sir, I have not seen your sister.'

And after this harsh apostrophe, the operator returned to his task. A poor woman had just been brought to him, whose legs were fractured by a carriage. 'See!' he exclaimed, calling after Philip, who was rushing away, ' see! do the poor bring their carriages to the public festivals to break the legs of the rich?'

This young surgeon was Marat. Philip goes on his way looking for Andree, and in his search encounters Rousseau,—'a man already advanced in years, dressed in a grey cloth coat and milled stockings, his right hand resting on a stick, while with the left hand he held one of those lanterns made of a candle enclosed in oiled paper.' Rousseau and Philip examine the dead bodies together :-

'What a fearful sight!' said the old man, turning away from a group of corpses clasped together in death. 'Yet it is there we must look,' replied the young man. esolutely holding his light over the heap of dead. 'Oh! I shudder to look at it, for I am a simple and insophisticated man, and the sight of destruction causes

in me an ucconquerable horror.' 'I had this same horrer; but this evening I have served my apprenticeship to butchery and death! Hold. here is a young man of about eighteen; he has been sufficated, for 1 see no wounds. Is it he whom you

The old man made an effort, and held his Igntern close to the body. 'No, sir,' said he, 'no; my child is younger, has black

air and pale complexion. 'Alas! all are pale to-night,' replied Philip. 'Oh! see,' said the old man, 'here we are, at the foot of the Garde Meuble. Look at these tokens of the struggle. This blood upon the walls, these shreds of

garments upon the iron bars, these torn dresses on the points of the railing." 'It was here-it was certainly here,' murmured Philip. 'What sufferings!'

Oh heavens !

'You know Gilbert, sir !'

Something white under these corpses! My sister had a white dress on. Lend me your lamp, sir, I beseech In fact, Philip had seen and snatched a shred of white cloth. He let go his hold, having but one hand to take

the lamp. 'It is a fragment of a woman's dress, held firmly in a young man's hand,' cried he-'of a white dress like

'It is he!' exclaimed he, opening his arms. This exclamation attracted the young man's attention. 'Gilbert!' exclaimed Philip in his turn.

'Is it Gilbert whom you seek ?' These two questions were uttered simultaneously. The old man seized Gilbert's hand; it was as cold as death. Pailip opened the young man's dress, pushed aside the shirt, and placed his hand upon his heart.

'Poor Gilbert!' said he. 'My dear child!' sobbed the old man.

'He breathes !-he lives! He lives, I tell you,' exclaimed Philip. 'Oh! do you think so ?' 'I am certain of it-his heart beats.' 'It is true,' replied the old man. 'Help! help! There

s a surgeon yonder.' 'Oh! let us succour him ourselves, sir; just now sked that man for help, and he refused mc.' 'He must help my child!' cried the old man indignantly, 'He must. Assist me, sir, to carry Gilbert to

'I have only one arm, but it is at your service, sir,' replied Philip. 'And I, old as I am, feel strong again. Come!' The old man seized Gilbert by the shoulders : the young man took his two feet under his right arm, and in

this manner they advanced towards the group in the midst of which the surgeon was operating. 'Help! help!' cried the old man. first!' replied the surgeon, faithful to his maxim, and

'It is a man of the people whom I am bringing,' re- at eight o'clock in the evening, in Krysztofory- magratic a cendanc', has commenced. The triumph new element in revolutions. I mean that by it

dered attire, stiffened limbs, livid and discoloured faces, plied the old man, with vehemence, but beginning to and hands stretched out in an attitude of terror or of share in the general admiration which the firm and re- Government, as God may stand me in my need.'

| Covernment | Covernme solute tone of the young operator excited. After the women, then,' said the surgeon ; ' men have more strength to support pain than women,

'A simple bleeding will suffice, sir,' replied the old 'Oh! is it you again, my young nobleman?' said and mysterious steps, shadowy figures, who stooped, the surgeon, perceiving Philip before he saw the old

Philip did not reply. The old man thought that there The Secretary of the Government, 'I am not a nobleman,' said he, 'I am a man of the people; my name is Jean Jacques Rousseau.

The doctor gave a cry of astonishment, and making an imperative gesture .-'Give place,' he suid, 'to the Man of Nature! Make room for the emancipator of the human race! Place for the citizen of Geneval'

'Thanks, sir,' said Rousseau, 'thanks!' 4 Has any accident happened to you?' asked the young 'Not to me, but to this poor child .- See.' Ah! you too, cried the physician, 'you too, like

myself, represent the cause of humanity.'

Rousseau, deeply moved by this unexpected triumph could only stammer forth some almost unintelligible words. Philip, dumb with astonishment at finding himself in the presence of the philosopher whom he admired so highly, remained standing apart. Those who stood around assisted Rousseau to lay the fainting Gilbert upon the table. It was at this moment that the old man glanced at the person whose assistance he was imploring. He was a young man about Gilbert's age, but his features presented no appearance of youth. His sallow complexion was withered like that of an old man; his

He gently opened Gilbert's sleeve, tied a band of linea round his arm, and opened the vein. The blood flowed at first drop by drop, but after some moments the pure and generous current of youth spouted

forth freely. 'Ha! we shall save him,' said the operator. 'But

pressed.

then cries succeeded to their heart-rending surprise, the poor, but for your care and kindness towards them. many noble patriots whose hearts beat high with 'Even the noble, even the aristocrats, even the rich?'

Even the noble, the aristocrats, the rich, when they

'Sir,' said the operator, 'excuse me, I am from Baudry, near Neufchatel; I am a Switzer like yourself, 'A countryman ?' cried Rousseau, 'a native of Swit-'An obscure name, sir; the name of a retiring man

name is Jean Paul Marat.' such by the profusion of instruments that surround him, them to vengeance; for if they should ever revenge it would be necessary to invent one, but I say if has the wounded men and women brought to him; he themselves, you will perhaps be terrified at their re-

yourself, devote himself to the good of humanity. My

Marat smiled a fearful smile. 'Oh! if that day should happen during my life!' said he, if I could only have the happiness to witness it!' Rousseau heard these words, and, alarmed at the at the first mutterings of the far-distant thunder, he took Gilbert in his arms, and attempted to carry him *Two volunterrs to help Monsieur Rousseau! Two men

of the people!' cried the surgeon. 'Here! here! here!' cried twenty voices simul-R usseau had only to choose; he pointed to the two

strongest, who took the youth up in their arms. As he was leaving the place he passed Philip. 'Here, sir,' said he, 'I have no more use for the 'Thank you, sir,' said Philip; 'many thanks.'

He seized the lantern, and while Rousseau once more took the way to the Rue Plastriere, he continued his search. 'Poor young man!' murmured Rousseau, turning back,

and seeing Philip disappear in the blocked-up and en-cumbered streets. He proceeded on his way shuddering, for he still heard the shrill voice of the surgeon echoing over the field of blood, and orying :-

'The men of the people! None but the men of the people! We to the noble, to the rich, to the aristocrate; We again recommend this work to our readers.

COMMEMORATION OF THE CRACOW IN-

A public meeting, called by the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration, was held on Monmy left arm broken by falling into a pit. You say that day evening last, Feb. 21st, at the German Hall, you see plainly, however, that my wounds are not yet natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Poland, Scandinavia, Italy, and other On the motion of Julian Harney, seconded by

CARL SCHAPPER, Ernest Jones was elected president of the meeting, Julian Hanney read a letter from Brussels, detailing the progress of democratical principles

in Belgium. The letter excited bursts of applause. The CHAIRMAN, after stating that the meeting should have been held on the following evening, the 22nd, but that the circumstance of another important meeting having been called for that evening had compelled the selection of this evening for the

GOVERNMENT.

FEB. 22nd, 1846. Poles!-The hour of insurrection has struck. The whole of dismembered Poland rises and greatens. Our brethren have already risen, and in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in Lithuania and in the Russian provinces. are fighting against the enemy. They are fighting for their most sacred rights, of which they have been deprived by force and fraud. You know well what has passed and is still occurring. The flower of our youth are languishing in dungeons, the old, whose counsels guided us, are given up to contempt; our clergy is deprived of all respect; in a word, all whose actions, or even thoughts, have shown resolve to live and die for Poland, have been destroyed or immured in prison, or are in danger of being so every moment. The groans of millions of our brethren who perish under the kneut, or pine in subterranean cells, or are driven into the ranks of our oppressors, and subjected to all the sufferings which hearts and caused them to bleed. We have been robbed of our glory; our language has been forbidden to us; the profession of the faith of our fathers prohibited. Insurmountable barriers have been opposed to the amelioration of our social condition. Brother has been armed against brother, and the most honoured children of our country have been reviled by calumnies. Brothers, one step more, and there would be no Poland, not even a single Pole. Our world but deserts and ruins-for having allowed them to profess a foreign faith, and to speak a foreign language, and having reduced them to be slaves of those who have trampled upon our rights. The dust of our fathers, of those martyrs of the rights of nationality to be destroyed. God himself invites us, He, who will one day demand from us an account of what we have done with it. We are twenty millions. Let us rise as one man, and no force on earth can crush our power. We

shall enjoy such liberty as never was known en earth. Let us conquer a state of society, in which every his children; in which every man disabled by nature in the use of his bodily or mental functions, will find without humiliation, the unfailing assistance of the whole social state; a state in which those portions of land which have hitherto been merely in the con-DITIONAL possession of their cultivators, will become their absolute property; in which all RENT (white and black, according to the feudal acceptation of the term,) soccage labour and other similar burdens. (entailed upon these lands.) will cease without any indemnity (to the landlords,) and those who will devote themselves in arms to the national cause, national domains.

Poles! from this moment we recognise no diswe are the sons of one mother, our country-of one support, that He may bless our arms and grant us victory. But to draw down His blessings we must them for oppression, or for the murder of the disarmed dissenter and foreigner, for we do not struggle our (common) oppressors. And now, in testimony take the following oath :-

personal views, my fortune and my life! I swear

This manifesto will be inserted in the Government Poland, proclaimed from the pulpits of all churches, and placarded in all public places.

Cracow, February 22nd, 1846. (Signed,) LUDWIK GORZKOWSKI, John Tyseowski, ALEXANDER GRZEGORZEWSKI

(Signed,) KAROL ROGAWSKI.

The CHAIRMAN made a speech remarkable for its truth and energy. He took occasion to glance at the position of democracy in Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, and Ireland; that, like chivalrous soldiers, were cheering their sad, silent sister, Po land, with the best comfort-good example. He showed how even from Russia were coming the words of cheer; and democracy was storming the serfs and soldiers of the Tsar. He vindicated democracy from the charge of destructiveness; and showed how in the great French revolution, only a few thousand were punished by the easy death of the guillotine, or the novade. whereas constitutional oligarchy in Christian England had destroyed, by slow torture, one million in one year. The speaker, who was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic

JULIAN HARNEY, who was received with great applause, then moved the adoption of the following re-

HARNEY to move the first resolution.

*That we-Democrats of several nations-record our unquenchable and ardent sympathy for our cruelly persecuted brethren of Poland; we express our pent's, and his mouth was distorted as if in an epileptic devotion to the principles of the Cracew Manifesto, and our determination to unceasingly labour for the restoration and regeneration of Poland." JULIAN HARNRY said: Citizens-Again we meet to

fealty to the cause of mankind's progression. The with the oppressed and your hatred of the oppressors; your determination to aid in the holy work of upressed.'
I have now to thank you, sir,' said Rousseau, 'and of Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity. Two years Even the noble, even the aristocrats, even the rich? inmates of the silent grave. They have left to us (Loud applause.) The Democrats of Europe had asked the surgeon, his piercing eye flashing from beneath the duty of avenging their fall, and placing in the ascendant those principles for which they lived, laboured, struggled, and died. (Applause.) Talk not to me of peace, and love, and charity, as long as the Galician victims are unavenged. (Hear, hear.) Remember the patriots who were quartered alive, their legs and arms broken with flails, their heads skinned, their eyes torn out, and their living flesh chopped into mince-meat for hogs. (Sensation.) out of the corpse; the assassins committing this hellish abomination that they might get the Austhere were not a hell it would be necessary to invent one for miscreant Metternich and his murderous myrmidens. (Cheers.) I trust, however, that before they depart hence they will have a taste of tone in which they were uttered, as a traveller trembles justice here. (Hear, hear.) The execution of Wisat the first mutterings of the for-distant thunder, he zniewski and Kupuscinski at Lemberg in the month of August last, proves that the people of Galicia had no part with Metternich's hired assassins, but, on the contrary, that they are thoroughly devoted to the principles for which those patriots were put to death. The march of Wiszniewski and Kapuscinski to the

> the sublime words of our Byron, that 'They never fail who die In a great cause: the block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs Be strong to city gates and castle walls-But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom, They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts Which overpower all others and conduct The world at last to freedom.

The Cracow Manifesto is a noble document—the

baptismal record of Young Poland. (Cheers.) Old

Poland, exclusive, aristocratical Poland, died in 1831 earth what it was intended to be-a home of Equa-The last effort of the most chivalrous aristocracy of lity, Liberty, Fraternity, and Happiness for all-Europe was then made, and made in vain; and from that hour all men have seen that Poland can only (Great cheering.) be redeemed by her Democracy, aided by the Democracy of Europe generally. Konarski and his glorious fellow-martyrs laid the foundation of the Domocratic life of Poland, of which the insurrection of Cracow was the first manifestation, but not the last. Microslawski and his noble brother-conspirators. follows:--have been condemned to a life-long incarceration in Prussian dungeons, but they will not end their livethere. (Hear.) There is a spirit abroad will break through their dungeon-walls and set the captives free. (Cheers.) We applaud the Cracow Manifesto because it recognises the equal rights of all classes. and prepares the way lor the destruction of classusurpation. It recognises the social as well as the political rights of man, and holds forth to the multitude, the assurance of a real reward for the sacrifices they are called upon to make for their country's re- does not touch the real delinquents, it blames the generation. (Applause.) The social and political elevation of the people must now be the grand object of revolutionary struggles. (Hear, hear.) The Emancipation of Labour, is the only worthy object of political warfare. All schemes of so-called Reform : all Revolutions not having for their object the Emancipation of Labour are delusions and fraude; fight, and who is it that supplies the money? Is it and the pretended reformers who excite the passions not the base, money-grubbing, profit-mongering of the people for any other purpose, I pronounce the middle-classes? For though such men as Rothsworst enemies of the human race. I mean by the child may be the ostensible money-lenders, they are Emancipation of Labour, not the conferring upon the poor man the privilege of being robbed by a monopolist-instead of a landlord; not the supremacy of a conventicle Cantwell instead of a privileged par son; not the rule of the bourgeoisie for that of the feudalists; I mean by the Emancipation of Labour especially deserves our deepest execration. (Cheers.)

(Great applause.

that the masses, as the majority, shall rule the state. shall give place to popular sovereignty; (cheers) that the laws shall be few and simple and lawyercraft priests shall alone pay for them, and wise men who can be priests to themselves shall suffer neither plunder nor proscription. (Applause.) That those who make railways and carriages shall have the use of them. That Capital, the offspring of Labour, shall humanity is capable of enduring, have struck our | be its servant and not its master. That equal education shall fester the intellect of all. That none but the idle shall die of hunger, and none but the viciearth. (Renewed applause.) I shall be told that I indulge in the dreams of a frantic Utopianism. Yes, 'Utopian' as long as the millions are blind, disunited, and cowardly; but no longer Utopian when once grandchildren would curse our memory, for having the scales shall fall from the people's eyes-when left them nothing in one of the finest countries in the once they comprehend their strength-when once they unite, and from their intelligence and union derive chains to be put upon our warlke people, and forced courage to combat against their oppressors. (Ap- the other races of animals; 'tis true he does; he can plause.) In a'l revolutions the working men have seize the elements and make them subservient to been the principal workers and sufferers. They have poured out their blood in torrents, but never | the sunbeam; this shows that he is the Lord of the yet have they reaped a reward equal to their toils and our nation, calls to us from the tomb to avenge sacrifices,—they have but changed their masters them; the infant at the broast calls upon us to pre. and have usually found that change was for the serve for him the country which God has con. worse. Why has this been? Because the working fided to us; the free nations of the entire world men have fought for party cries instead of princiinvite us not to allow the sacred principles of our ples, and abandoned to clastes, who could have no sincere symiathy with them, the frule or remodelling of governments. Now, that the claws of kings are clipped, and aristocrats have had their teeth drawn, the people find in the bourgeoisie their most deadly enemy; an enemy which by turn uses fraud and force to delude and crush the Proletarians We have, however, more to apprehend from their fraud tail of the bourgeoisie, thankful for any hone they may fling to us? Why should we waste our energies

taxation-a contemptible bit of constitutionalismor a nonsensical bit of nationality? (Loud cheers.) in a bondsman's key. With bated breath and whispering humbleness." heg the charity of those roblers, when we have but to put forth the gigantic energies of our own order. to take fully and catirely that which is our own? will be remunerated by a grant of land from the Great applause.) But, citizen brothers, to do our work well, with the certainty of success, we must unite the Proletarians of all lands 'Divide and continction among ourselves; brethren, henceforward quer' has ever been the policy of despots; 'Unite and triumph' must be the policy of Democrats. (Ayfather, Ged, who is in Heaven! Let us invoke His plause.) The working men of any country are not of themselves able to effect their own deliverance Let the working men of this country engage in a not suily ourselves with intemperance or plunder, we death-struggles with their oppressors, and forthwith must not disgrace our consecrated arms by using | those oppressors will be assisted by the forces of every existing usurpation. Let the Pr letter ians of France again raise the battle-ory of 'War tot' 40 Castle, Peace against (the people of foreign) nations, but against to the Cottage, and immediately tige 'hely alliance' of kings, and aristocracies, priess, and profitmonof our union, let us adopt the national cockade, and gers, will march to the rescue of their Gallic com it appears one of the most important occurrences 'I swear to serve Poland, my country, by counsel, vance together and strike for their rights at one and century. (Hear, hear.) To Poland, especially, it is The men of the people first! The men of the reople word and deed. I swear to sacrifice to her all my the same time, and it wil' be seen—that every tyran important, because it developed a new power in that nical government and as arping class will have obedience to the National Government, which has enough to do at home wit and attempting to assist been established in Cracow, the 22nd of this month other oppressors. (I ond cheers.) The age of De-

(Applause.) As yet we have seen but act the first of the Italian drama, but when the curtain finally falls: Journal, transmitted in separate sheets throughout it will be amidst the acclamations of liberated nations, rejoicing at the rending of the Aus ran em. pire and the annihilation of the Austrian despotism. (Cheers) In France-glorious France-tie struggle has commenced, and will never cease until again,, in solemn conclave, the representatives of the peoples declare that ' the history of kings is the mar yrology, of nations.' (Applause.) But, more than that, the rule of the bourgeoisie is doomed; like Belshazzar, they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and their kingdom will be given to the Pro-letarians, (Great applause.) The hour of confict; between the millions and their masters is at hand, and, therefore, I say to the Pole, hope and fear not, -and to Poland's oppressors believe and tremble.

Deem they this an idle threat ? Crimson tears will follow yet!' (Thunders of applause.)

CARL SCHAPPER, who was received with em

thusiastic applause, seconded the resolution, and

said they had met to commemorate an event which would be one of the most conspicuous in the history of the human race. The Poles were a brave and gallant people. In the course of the last seventy years plaudits, concluded his address by calling on JULIAN they had suffered many defeats, but they had never yet been conquered. (Cheers.) The insurrection of Cracow was a glorious manifestation of popular progress. Formerly, it was the nobles who raised the standard of revolt against Russia, not for the purpose of freeing Poland, but that they might take the place of the Tsar, and re-establish the tyranny of their own order; but in the Cracow Insurrection the people were seen coming forward to put down all tyranny-domestic as well as foreign. (Applause.) The Cracow Revolutionists declared lift up our voices for Poland, and renew our vows of that they desired to have Poland for the Polesfor all the sons and daughters of Poland, and no resolution I have proposed expresses your sympathy longer for a class. (Loud cheers.) There were certain Poles in England, as well as in Belgium and France, who are vexed at the demonstrations of our sympathy. They say they don't want our sympathy; but he could tell them this meeting did not sympathise with those aristocratic Poles -it was hope this night two years ago, are now the perishing with the people of Poland they sympathised. Adam Czartoryski. He could tell them there never would be another king of Poland. (Loud cheers.) Honour to the patriots who, two years ago, poured out their blood for the regeneration of their country. (Applause.) Honour to those patriots now suffering in Siheria, in Russian mines, and Austrian and Prussian dungeons. (Cheers.) From north to south Remember the Polish lady who, prognant with twins, a movement was going on that would shatter the was killed with a dung-fork, and the twins torn thrones of kings, and destroy tyranny in every shape. (Loud cheers.) He repudiated the cant of 'peace.' He was for liberty first, and then peace. (Applause.) There must first be a Holy War for the destruction of tyrants, and when they were swept from the earth, then-peace; but, until then-war! (Rapturous cheering.) England had set noble examples to other nations. Two hunthe tyrants of this earth will not be left wholly to dred years ago they sent a king headless to his the justice of another state of being-I trust that grave. France had repeated the same lesson, and Germany would, before long, perform an equally striking act of justice. (Applause.) The last prop of despotic governments was failing them. The soldiers were becoming enlightened, and would no longer butcher their brethren. The king of Maples had ordered his soldiers to fire on the people, but they refused, and then Ferdinand yielded, degallows was an ovation—a triumph, far more glorious claring that he was pleased to grant a constitution. than ever a Roman conqueror enjoyed; proving in Yes, he was devilishly pleased! (Laughter and cheers.) The King of Bavaria had been compelled to send away his dear Lola Montes. He, too, had ordered his soldiers to shoot the people, but they refused; and then he declared that, moved not by fear, but by love, he had resolved to do as the people desired. (Cheers.) So it will be with England some day. The soldiers here, too, will become enlightened; they will refuse to take the lives of their fathers and brothers, and then the English government, 'moved not by fear but by love,' will

> HENREICH BUNER supported the resolution in an energetic speech, delivered in the German lau-

be 'pleased' to grant the Charter. (Thunders of

applause.) Let them persevere, and make this

The resolution was carried unanimously. CHARLES KEEN moved the second resolution as . That remembering the horrid butch ries and tortures inflicted upon the people of Poland by the atrocious Russian despotism; the horrid massacres

in Galicia perpetrated by command of the imperial Austrian assassins; and the perfidious crimes of the despotic government of Prussia; we invoke against those despotisms the execration of the human race. C. KEEN said, I think that the resolution does not go far enough, inasmuch as it, in my opinion, governments of Austria and Prussia alone: now it is well known that no one can perform work without tools and material,—the men who compose the armies are the tools,—the money to pay them for fighting is the material,—without it they would not but the go-betweens of the tyrants who want money and the usurious money grub who has money to lend; therefore, considering this, I assert that the money-finder is the most criminal of the whole, and Why was it that the insurrection which we are met -that hereditary humbug, and class usurpation to celebrate failed? Firstly, I believe it to be the ignorance of the great mass of the working classes, who do not understand their social rights, conseabolished. (Applause.) That those who will have quently the noble men who fought for their liberty were overpowered; secondly, because it was an attempt to gain the land for the entire people and till the soil shall be its masters. (Applause.) That not an insurrection to secure middle-class power; those who raise the food shall be its first partakers. however hostile the aristocracy and middle-classes That those who build mansions shall live in them, are generally, they perfectly agree upon one point, That these who weave linens, cottons, cloths, and that is, excluding the people from the possession of silks, shall wear them. (Cheers.) That those who the land. The landholder who possesses it desires to keep it; the money-bag holder desires to get it; consequently, whenever the working classes show any desire to endeavour to get any of it, the influence of the aristocrat and the power of the money ous suffer reproach. (Great cheering.) And that bag are immediately united, and common cause the absurdities and usurpations of ranks and classes | made by the whole gang of plunderers, for the purshall disappear, and MEN be the equal lords of this pose of suppressing all attempts that may be made by the honest and earnest advocates of the rights of man towards removing the vice, misery, and destitution that afflict the human race. (Loud applause.) And this will always continue whilst the working man remains what he is. He boasts of being the

and gloat over the amount of profit he has wrung from the toil of the ignorant working slave; who, contented with his lot, waits for a reward when he dies for all his sufferings here, persuaded that the man shall enjoy his share of the fruits of the earth than their force. They are everlastingly throwing | sleek-coated hypocrites, the whole of whose lives are ever, will be allowed to remain; in which every Pole with the bite of the shark not of the gudgeon. (Hear.) that while he was sucking in their delusions they were will find a full guarantee for himself, his wife and hear.) Proletarians, why should we follow at the laughing at his simplicity, and enjoying all the luxnries that the earth was capable of producing. Lord of the Creation, indeed! why the name is all clamouring and struggling for a little bit of cheap that he has left, the reality has passed away; the bread-a little bit of cheap church-a little cheaper hungry welf would laugh him to scorn and spurn him with contempt. Would the wolf, after hunting down his prey, give up the best of it to some fat lazy wolf and be content with his leavings? No, he would first enjoy the fruits of his toils, and leave the bones to whoever chose to come after; but man, -the Lord of Creation, the animal with the intellect, -hunts down the prey and thanks God that he is allowed to pick the bones. I shall conclude with repeating a toast that I have often heard in days gone by: 'Liberty for all who dare contend for it.' (Great applause) THOMAS CLARK soid : After the brilliant speeches

Lord of the Creation; of possessing intellect above

his will: write with the lightning and paint with

Creation; but the way he uses those powers shows

him also in the light of a wonder of Creation. All

his energies are employed for the purpose of creating

and accumulating wealth, but not for himself; he is

content, after his day's toil, to crawl to the pothouse.

or sneak to his home to his hungry children and

ragged wife, leaving the fat-bellied thief to calculate

which have been delivered by the gentlemen who have preceded me, I feel it incumbent upon me in the outset, to declare how inadequate are my faeble powers to do justice to the resolution which I have visen to support. I am fully impressed with the great importance of that event which we have met here this evening to commemorate. To my judgm n rogues. But let the working men of Europe ad- which has transpired in Europe within the last half country; and to the world at large, is it in the highest degree important, because it gave birth to a

labour was sought to be freed, by giving the land of Poland to the Polish people. (Cheers.) It is Polish people. because the address from Cracow contains this great mortal document-(loud cheers)-and of its authors as immortal patriots-(loud cheers)-and of the struggle in which they were engaged as one which will yet in a great measure influence the future destiny of Poland. (Cheers.) The resolution invokes the execration of mankind against the trio of royal butchers who authorised the brutal atrocities which were perpetrated in Galicia. (Hear, and cheers.) For myself, I freely execrate, not only guaranteed, and who stood quietly by and witas by Matternich-and hence the unanimity of feelpeople! (Hear, hear.) In this latter case, a fleet was fitted out at the expense of the people of this sacked, and the furniture destroyed. (Cheers and laughter.) But this fleet has been withdrawn from the Tagus, with a view, no doubt, of protecting us from 'foreign invasion.' Would it the cry of the 'Foreigner' will no longer meet with extent will they sympathise with those of other lands, who are similarly engaged. (Cheers.) Too much praise, then, cannot be awarded to the men who created, and who have fostered, this cosmopolitan

loudly cheered. - PFAENDER delivered a speech in the German language which was loudly applauded. After a few remarks from an English working man named WILSON, the resolution was unanimously adopted. Colonel OBERSKI, a Polish exile, then briefly addressed the meeting, thanking his brother Democrats for this manifestation of their sympathy for his persecuted country. The Colonel was loudly ap-

country upon questions relating to foreign policy.

(Hear.) Mr Clark went on at some length to argue

against what is called 'Nationality,' and sat down

Dr BERRIER FONTAINE then spoke in French. He delivered a very eloquent and soul-stirring ad- Public' Meeting held in commemoration of dress, and was greatly applauded.

adoption of the third resolution:-That we observe with pleasure the progress of Poland.

free princi; les in Italy, and regard with profound interest the struggle for freedom now going on in Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity. W. Cuffay, in seconding the resolution delivered

a speech which elicited shouts of applause. The resolution was supported in a lengthy and interesting speech by J. A. MICHELOT, And on being put to the vote was unanimously

Three thundering cheers for Colonel Oborski: three for Julian Harney and Ernest Jones; three three terrific groans for Nicholas, Metternich, Louis- illusion. Philippe, Guizot, and all other tyrants, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, closed the proceedings of this most interesting meeting.

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Taihis Packet is one of the largest and most superb families who do not wish to incur the expense of Cabin Passage, can now have a passage in the cabin, and find themselves at very reduced rates, having appropriated more than half of the splendid cabin for that purpose, man of all work—Guizot; now the "man of manent continuance of the Income Tax, with more than half of the splendic cann for that purpose. Rooms for single persons or families can be had to suit any number; also second cabin and steerage passengers can be hand so much and the stripped of the power he so wickedly can be handsomely accommodated, and it is only necessary for persons wishing a comfortable passage at a low rate, to examine the accommodations offered in the above superb ship, and those who may desire to secure superb ship, and tho

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THE LAND. WANTED, on Lease, or to Purchase, a THREE-ACRE ALLOTMENT, on the Minster Lovel Es. Address, J. L., 3, London-road, St Leonard's-on-Sea.

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PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The revolution has been accomplished. A Provisional Government has been formed, forbear from expressing my indignation at the con- members are said to be as follows: Arago, duct of those powers who were parties to the treaty Dupont de Lieure, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, of Vienna, by which the independence of Cracow was Marie, Ferdinand Focon, Louis Blanc, Mar- "the beginning of the end." nessed the violation of a treaty, to uphold which rast, editor of the National, and Garnier Portugal, where an abandoned queen and a corrupt upon. All Paris is in the hands of the state in their own hands. Court had set at open defiance the opinion of the national guards. The Tuillieries has been

King, Queen, and Princes have been were all withdrawn at noon to-day.

Some lives were lost, but not a very not be well if we had some power to protect us from great number. Molè was first named, and of slaves they will at once set about the work taxation. domestic aggression—such, for example, as the rejected by the people. MM. Thiers and peacefully and legally—of struggling for Budget?' (Cheers and laughter.) I believe that Barrot were next named and rejected. The attention in this country. (Hear, and cheers.) Chamber met to-day, but the populace This noble association has substituted the term overpowered the majority. Garnier Pages Brother' for that of 'Foreigner;' and as nations is Major of Paris. A strong government learn to struggle for their own rights, to the same will be organised. A republic, on the

THE NORTHERN STAR

springing up amongst the working classes of this in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Feb. 29th, for the ENROLMENT OF THE LAND COMPANY.

> THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848

> > THE TOCSIN.

" Back to the struggle, bafiled in the strife, War, war, is still the cry, war even to the knife !"

In another page will be found a report of a the Cracow Insurrection. At that meeting EDWIN GILL, in a brief but excellent speech, in the Democrats of nearly all the European nations course of which he was loudly cheered, moved the assisted; attesting, by their presence, their earnest and undying sympathy for unhappy

The Cracow Insurrection is worthy of being France, and we hereby call upon our brethren, the Proletarians of France, to remember the past, and noble, though unfortunate protest against es-

vain,---

"The patriot's blood 's the seed of freedom's tree." From the ashes of Poland's martyrs has arisen a spirit which, arousing to energetic The LONDON TELEGRAPH is published every day at twelve o'clock at noon—a Second Edition is also published for the Country, post free, containing News, Corn, lished for the Country, post free, containing News, Corn, out Furance of the principles of the Cracow assures the triumph, sooner or later, throughout Europe, of the principles of the Cracow Manifesto.

Retribution has followed hard upon the heels of crime. The criminals who destroyed, and the criminals who betrayed, the independence of the last vestige of ancient Poland, have now their hands full of trouble. At this the shouts of the uprisen people of Paris may

not unlikely bring it to the dust. Masonry. Three parts in one volume, bandsomely princes conceding the just demands of the

ample before the oppressed of every land. It is a singular fact that the Parisian In-

surrection burst forth on the 22nd of February, the anniversary of the Cracow Insurrection.

clared for the people, because, 1st.—the masses tax in the time of peace. displayed a spirit of unexampled heroism; 2nd. -because the National Guards fraternised proposing any co-ordinate reductions in inwith the people; 3rd.—because the soldiers of direct taxation—the only reduction he proposes the line exhibited unmistakable proofs of their is one upon copper ore, and we have a fair

The heroism of the people has been beyond of the great Whig houses been a smelter. The all precedent, When, in the first revolution, proposition, in fact, resolves itself into the

pressed of all nations. "For a nation to be his share of these alleged necessary burdens? free, it is sufficient that she wills it!"

ressed the violation of a treaty, to uphoto which ammunition of all Great Britain itself was pledged. ('Shame' and Pages. The deposition of Louis Phillippe farce, Guizot, Duchatel, Hebert, and the rest of the middle classes, who have a hard struggle descriptions, as for a siege, are kept in their bartreat Britain used was pleaged. (Sname and Lugest are kept in their barcheers.) No; the principles ploclaimed in the Cra- has been pronounced. It was proposed by of the gang, will be made to answer with their to make both ends meet, and to keep up a de-racks; all the posts are doubled; the état-major of cow Me estowere abhorred as much by Palmerston Odillon Barrot that a regency should be heads for shedding the blood of the people; cent appearance. The merchant and trades. Paris, and that of the first military division, are en formed under the Duchess Orleans until to their own interests the merchant and trades. Paris, and that of the first military division, are en formed under the Duchess Orleans until to their own interests the manage to evade the literal operation permanence; and the police commissioners of the ing for the destruction of the Cracovanian Republic! Formed under the Duchess Orleans until to their own interests, they will, in this of the tax. It is impossible to guage their twelve arrondissements have been assembled, in order twelve arrondissements have been assembled to their own interest order to the order twelve arrondissement have been assembled to the order twelve arrondissement have been (Hear, hear.) How different the conduct of the cond

diate effect upon Europe generally will be ment of his income, and so the John Smith cipal Guard and regiments of the line quartered at

"For us, too, the toesin sounds!" their Charter.

fraternity. (Hear, hear.) I, for one, tender them my most since and unqualified thanks. (Cheers.)

To this Association of Fraternal Democrats, do we owe that spirit of enlightenment which is now springing up amongst the working classes of this of the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that for the same purpose a public meeting distinction between incomes derived from proting in that for the same purpose a public meeting fessional and personal exertions, precarious in fessional and personal exertions, precarious in fessional and personal exertions, precarious in fessional and place to be hereafter announced), consumpting up amongst the working classes of this in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that for the same purpose a public meeting distinction between incomes derived from proting in that for the same purpose a public meeting fessional and personal exertions, precarious in fessional and personal exertions, precarious in a full report will be held on an early day next week (time fessional and personal exertions, precarious in a full report will be held on an early day next week (time fessional and personal exertions, precarious in a full report will be held on an early day next week (time fessional and personal exertions, precarious in gives and duration, because they depend upon the personal health and ability of the one of those orders, of which we have obtained a complete the common of the Artillery, the Duke de Montpersier, who amount and duration, because they depend upon the personal exertions, precarious in gives and signs the orders.

MR O'CONNOR'S MOTION one of the Artillery, the Duke de Montpersier, who amount and duration, because they depend upon the personal exertions, precarious in gives and signs the orders. The following is a distinction between incomes derived from protions.

have obtained possession of the railway sta- plied in the case of a Property Tax. soldiers of the line have refused to act. Amiens France, compels the curtailment of our com-

Hurrah! A successful insurrection bids fair other topics shall also have our attention. to become a triumphant revolution!

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

All other questions are, for the time being, re-olve that for the future, the veritable sovereignty tablished tyranny, as because the objects thrown into the shade by Lord John Russell's sought to be achieved by the insurgents were monstrous Budget. It a bombshell had sudsuch as must command the approbation of all | denly exploded in the House of Commons, it | friends of the people. The patriots of Cracow desired "Poland for the Poles;" they aspired to establish the reign of equal political right, and social justice. Their "Liberty" would the expenditure for next year, and the mode have been a reality, for all would have enjoyed by which it was proposed to raise the income equal political franchises, and the labourer to an equality with that expenditure. Lord would have been ensured his social rights, John's boldness has been frequently comfor Feargus O'Connor and the English Chartists; wanting which, "political equality" is an mented upon—the witty Sydney Smith remarked, that he would take the command of The Cracow Manifesto proclaims the ster- the Channel fleet at an hour's notice, if called ling patriotism and sound intelligence of the upon to do so; but great as that temerity Patriots who engaged in the struggle of 1846. | might be, it would be nothing compared to the But they failed—they perished in the unequal buldness of making such a financial statement Malcolm Christie.—Mr O'Connor is excessively obliged for his remittance towards the defence of his seat, but strife to which they had committed themselves. as that of Friday, the 18th instant. The cu-Still their noble efforts were not altogether in rious part of the matter is, that his lordship actually spoke, and seemed to feel, as though he was making proposals which would be quite pleasant to everybody, and, with the most engaging ingenuousness, took credit to himself for being so exceedingly moderate in his demands. He has since found out his mistake. The tempest of objurgation, remonstrance, and opposition, which has since burst upon his financial scheme from all parts of the House and of the country, must have convinced him

When Sir R. Peel, in 1842, imposed the Income Tax—the necessity for it was undeniable. moment Austria is arming in hot haste to meet A long course of Whig financial mismanagewil be found several pieces never before published in the threatened rising of all Italy against her ment, that inseparable adjunct to their being England; and an appendix, containing the Trial of usurpation; and Louis Philippe sits on a tot- in office—had reduced the Exchequer almost tering throne—a throne so shaken, that even to a state of insolvency. The exigency de- be acquainted that Feargus O'Connor is the manded a prompt and stringent measure, and accuser of Whig delinquents, while Fox Maule, Peel was just the man for the crisis. The the Whig Secretary at War, is the person who country at large entertains almost unbounded has the nomination of the Election Committee It tells of the Neapolitan King ratifying his faith in him as a practical financier, and will, which is to decide upon Mr O'Connor's right National Guard, who will present themselves to join in promise of a constitution by the promulgation at any time, listen to propositions from him, to sit in Parliament; while Mr Morgan John the manifestation. of that-constitution. It tells of the determi- which would be scouted if emanating from O'Connell, the deadly enemy of Mr O'Connor, nation of the Sicilians to secure to themselves any other quarter. But besides this confi. may be, and probably will be, selected as chairnation of the Sicilians to secure to themselves dence in his financial abilities, and the e xi those veritable liberties which their heroism dence in his financial abilities, and the e xi the processing to the number of the legions. being a complete Key to the science and mystery of justly entitles them to. It tells of other Italian gencies of the time, Peel really did gild the the practice was, that thirty-three members princes conceding the just demands of the low, in a very adroit manner. He said—"It is the petitioners, as in the case of a special jury, THE MIRROR OF ROMANCE, one thick vel., 400 vain attempts of the assassins of the Galician only for three years that I ask this seven pence in struck out 11 names; the member petitioned vain attempts of the assassins of the Galician only for three years that I ask this seven pence in struck out 11 names; the member petitioned pages 2.0, account columns, price 3s., containing the following:—Leone Leoni, by George Sand—Physiclogy of Patriots to strike terror into the hearts of the National Strike terror into the hearts of the Nati In the cortege will set out at the continuous of the cortege will set out at the continuous of the cortege will set out at the cortege will se author—Simon, the Radical, a Tale of the French Re destined to le the avenger of her suffering impede commerce, and paralyse industry." The man of the Committee of selection, refers the sister. sister.

The concessions granted by the Pope are fascinations of the persuasive baronet prevailed, still more striking. The substitution of laical striking. The substitution of laical striking and the country almost exultingly submitted to the persuasive baronet prevailed, petition to what panel he pleases, and selects more imposing as it will avoid even all pretext for a conflict invite the citizens to utter no cry, to carry no striking. The substitution of laical to the pow for But Russell does not be a conflicted of selection, refers the confinite of selection, refers the more imposing as it will avoid even all pretext for a conflict. Now this is striking. The substitution of laical to the persuasive baronet prevailed, petition to what panel he pleases, and selects conflict, invite the citizens to utter no cry, to carry no the conflict of the persuasive baronet prevailed, bis Chairman of the Committee. Now this is still more striking. The substitution of laical to the persuasive baronet prevailed, petition to what panel he pleases, and selects conflict will avoid even all pretext for a carry no striking. The substitution of laical to the persuasive baronet prevailed, petition to what panel he pleases, and selects conflict will avoid even all pretext for a carry no conflict prevailed. for ecclesiastical ministers in the departments to the new tax. But Russell does nothing of the tribunal to which Mr O'Connor's right to who may take part in the manifestation to come withof Justice, Commerce, and Police, mark an the sort, nor has he anything like the same ex. sit in Parliament is to be submitted; while, as out arms; the object here is a legal and pacific protest Now ready, price twopence, No. 5 of

THE REPUBLICAN, containing a copy of The Peo
the Republican, containing a copy of The Peo
the Ple's Containing a copy of The Peo
the Ple's Containing a copy of The Peo
the Peo
the Republican and 1 once, and 1 once, mark an cuse. When he came into power, but compa. If a st the subscriptions have gone, it would appear, as if those for whom he had struggled from which may be dated the beginning of the citizens.

The Committee hope that on this occasion every man the regions authors.

The Committee hope that on this occasion every man the regions authors. their regeneration. Popular power has tri- in the Exchequer a clear surplus of hard being their regeneration. Popular power has tri- in the Exchequer a clear surplus of hard being the beginning of the committee hope that on this occasion every man were determined to allow him to struggle for present will consider himself entrusted with the mainteumphed over priestly privilege. The clerical money of three millions eight hundred thousand himself in this instance. nightmare has been taken off the breast of pounds sterling. In less than two years, he Young Italy. The Roman heart will now and his miserable apology for a Chancellor of night for the defence of the seat of Mr Rey- liberty, and who know that to secure the maintenance beat without restraint, and, free in its pulsa. | the Exchequer, have contrived to convert that | nolds the member for Dublin, was over £2,000, | of their rights, they need but a peaceful demonstration, tions, may and will defy the deadliest rage of Metternich and his barbarous Austrians.

But the grand event of the week is the making together a balance against the country increased and expression of the Decimal of patricians.

Surplus into a deficiency of two millions nine hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds sterling, and of patricians and triumphort increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and making together a balance against the country and triumphort increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and the logal making together a balance against the country and triumphort increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and the logal making together a balance against the country and triumphort increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and the logal making together a balance against the country and triumphore increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and the logal making together a balance against the country and triumphore increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and the logal making together a balance against the country and triumphore increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and the logal making together a balance against the country and triumphore increased and intelligent and enlightened nation, conscious and intelligent and enlightened nation, cons triumphant insurrection of the Parisians. of not less than six millions seven hundred and and Irish patriotism. The amount altogether Glory to the men of Paris! who have once more read a lesson to tyrants, and set an extended two years of Whig Government! Certainly, man of the Members of the Land Company.

vengeance! Instead of proposing to revise the whole system of our taxation, with a view to making ant event. The intelligence received up to the Commons, in which he stated strongly all the shall be glad to wait upon you. moment we pen these remarks, assures us that arguments that could be brought to bear upon the victory is with the people. Victory has de. the imposition of what he justly termed a war

Nor has the Whig minister copied Peel by disinclination to fight for a damnable despo- right to suppose that even that would not have been proposed, had not a near connexion of one

very few who had arms, appear to have been and impartially apportioned among all class wretchedly provided with ammunition; never- of the community. We should like to ask, if theless, in the might of their moral and physical there be an absolute necessity for the increased feature, that I take leave to speak of it as an im-mortal document—(loud cheers)—and of its authors

(By the Electric Telegraph of the South Eastern hore down all opposition, and inspired the Na-why it should fall upon those only who have tional Guards to fraternise with them, and the incomes of 150l. a year and upwards? Why soldiers of the line to ground their arms. | should the man with 100l., 120l., 130l., 140l., or

Up to the time we are writing, the only called upon to pay £7 16s. to the Government result of this combat is the hurling from out of £3 a-week, while Thomas Jones, who power of Guizot and his fellow-conspirators. lives at No. 20, and receives £2 17s. 6d. place, notat Mont-Parnasse, as originally intended, but in Paris, in a private property, consisting of a and Communists, and were the first movers and large piece of enclosed land, in the Champs-Elysees, the principal contributors to the revolution of July.

SUPPRESSION OF THE RANGUEST. concerned in the Galician murders; but I cannot and is sitting at the Hotel de Ville. The The struggle came unexpectedly, and, con- a-week, is not called upon to pay one farsequently, the people found themselves without thing? Besides, the class upon whom this iman aim, or leaders to direct them; but, we post really falls—for whom there is no possible nicipal Council of Paris to the Prefect of Police, in reneat, we believe this combat to be only escape—are a hard-worked, struggling, meri-order to warn him of the peril of a crisis provoked by torious class—mercantile and banking clerks, the employment of brutal force. The Union adds—the force in fact. The Ministry are also adopting their precautions. If ministerial responsibility is not the veriest warehousemen, literary men—the fags, in fact, The Ministry are also adopting their precautions. The regiments, provided with ammunition of all tate in their own hands.

The Reforme of the same day, nad the ionowthemselves. But in the case of the clerk,
whose salary is fixed, there can be no evasion.

Cartridges for fifty days have just been distriCartridges for fifty days have just been distriforthwith or remote-for France, the imme- His employers are bound to return a true state- buted in the barracks to every man of the Municountry, and a blockade of the Tagus was effected King, Queen, and Princes have been immense. Germany will be roused to action, by them. What anoble employment for the 'wooden heads,' of old England. They left in a brougham. The troops (Cheers and laughter.) But this fleet has been were all withdrawn at noon to-day.

"For us too, the toesin to make the sound and rocks, than they would otherwise have been inspected, and all the had because Ministers are too laughter."

"For us too, the toesin to make the sound and rocks and sound and rocks, than they would otherwise have been inspected, and all the members are aimed on the immense. Germany will be roused to action, aforesaid, has to let his children go with a foresaid has a for had, because Ministers are too lazy to construct order. If Englishmen are not the most despicable a more equitable and discriminating system of The National reported similar preparations on the

> Not only, however, does Thomas Jones altogether escape the burdens which his less fortuing, and ordered axes, pick-axes, shovels, and proving and ordered axes, pick-axes, shovels, and proving a sife or Furthermore, the English people are bound, nate neighbour has to bear, but the lucky post sions for four days, to be delivered to them, as if on by all their hopes of liberty, to sympathise sessors of income and property in Ireland also the eve of taking the field. We learn to-day that with those who are struggling to achieve go scot free. A brain-racked poor devil of a directions have been given at Vincennes to manufreedom. We have much pleasure in an- sub-editor must pay £7 10s. to the Exchequer, facture ball cartridges day and night, and to send nouncing—first, that on Monday evening next, the Fraternal Democrats will assemble at their usual place of meeting, to declare their sentiments on this most important subject; second, and unjust one. There ought to be a broad have been simplified, and at a critical moment like that for the same purpose a public meeting distinction between incomes derived from pro- that in which we live, it is the future Grand Master Democrat and Chartist attend both meetings, perty, whether in lands, houses, banking or Vincennes, to be forwarded, without delay, to the and testify adhesion to the principle that :- | railway shares, or money invested in the Funds, | military school in Paris, the following articles and "Whenever a Government violates the rights of the People, and relation to each other whatever, and it is for the People, and simply the greecest extention and relation to each other whatever, and it is for the People, and simply the greecest extention and relation to each other whatever, and it is for every portion of the People; the most sacred simply the grossest extortion and robbery to torches for night service. of rights, and the most indispensible of subject both to the same amount of taxation. To the principle of direct taxation, we are de-P.S.—Friday morning twelve o'clock.—Our cidedly friendly, but it should be applied justly are making at Vincennes to place the chateau in a Paris papers have not arrived, but information and with due discrimination, and surely the has come by the Electric Telegraph, that the system of the sliding scale, which is applied in DEPARTMENTS fighting has been renewed; that the people so many other instances, could be easily ap-

To Readers & Correspondents.

W. H. Mott begs to acknowledge the sum of 12s. 5d. for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat, from Mr Foster's, Drury-hill, Nottingham.

Notice.—I should feel under great obligation to any reader of the NORTHERN STAR who will furnish me with the full and correct address of the wife of a poor man, named Michael Driscoll, supposed to reside on or near West Calf Island, when the unfortunate ship Stephen Whitney was wrecked. This poor woman gave at the time. My object in desiring this information is, that I may be enabled to communicate with this kindhearted woman, and to remit her a substantial evidence (received from a distant part of the world) that such a manifestation of Christian feeling has not been unno. ticed in a foreign land .- WILLIAM RIDER, NORTHERN RICHARD MARSDEN, Blackburn .- Should send Mr O'Con

nor a petition upon the case referred to in the placard. BLACKBURN, John Newbeginning.—Mr O'Connor hopes to communicate with Mr Newbeginning before the 19th of March, relative to his visit to Blackburn.

begs to decline it, as he considers it too large a tax to impose upon the good nature of any one man. He has handed bis cheque for £40 to the Manager, who will return it according to Mr O'C.'s direction. OLDHAM.—Mr O'Connor begs to acknowledge the letter of Mr Hamer, and will comply with his request when at Manchest r, on the 17th and 18th, if possible.

The Insurrection in Paris, Mr O'Connor's Letters,

and lengthy reports of important meetings have com-bined to render the postponement of numerous articles and communications unavoidable. JULIAN HARNEY has received through Mr M'Crae, Dundee, 1s from Robert Kydd, and 1s from J. Hossack, for the Fraternal Democrats.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

THE ACCUSED HIS OWN JUDGE,

It is a farce with which the people should meet.

this is paying too dear for our whistle, with a The Directors consider this but a poor inducerights of the poor.

1, Morphet-street, Green-street, Bethnal-green.

berths, may do so by remitting us deposits of £1 each, of the origin, rise, and progress of the with names and ages, when good berths will be kept for them.

For further particulars of this most import.

For further particulars of this most import.

The Reforme of Monday, whose friends, the ultra- progress of the excitement of the agreed the excitement of the appearance of the excitement of the appearance of the excitement of the appearance of the evening journals. Crowds this insurrection, will fully inform our formally a resolution to the House of subject, and will enclose your Town address, I

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant JAMES W. ELGER. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.,

Sin,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the only chastisement to which I shall subject you for your insolence in writing it is, its publication and your exposure. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

the Parisians captured the Bastile, and stormed the Tuilieries, they were for the most part specially marked out to be victimised. I is closes sixty postage stamps as her mite towards the great agitation prevailed. Report stated that the Boulevards; they all seem to be directing their steps well-armed and assisted by cannon, and had—stated upon authority, that the amount raised defence fund of that noble man, who, if seats were government had resolved to prevent the banquet; Boulevards; they all seem to be directing their steps defence fund of that noble man, who, if seats were government and resolved to prevent the banquet; Boulevards; they all seem to be directing their steps defence fund of that noble man, who, if seats were but comparatively speaking—a handful of by the present tax, is produced by 500,000 per- allotted according to desert, would now be a memtate, or Eisewhere. The Advertiser has a paid-up Three- troops to encounter. In 1830, some four thou- sons only. Upon this small proportion of the tax ber of the Upper House, instead of the Commons sand soldiers constituted the principal defence paying population, who already, besides all in- and yet they seek to deprive him of that! but he is where the banquet was to be given would be occuof the throne of Charles X. against a well-armed people. But in the "beginning of the end," we have just witnessed, the people found themselves opposed to a hundred thousand proposes to saddle an additional burden of troops, provided with innumerable pieces of nearly as much more. Now justice demands hearts of the people of Eugland O'Connor will be cannon and all the horrible materiel of war; that in taxation two essential principles should enshrined, while truth and honour, generosity and backed too, by those wonderful forts, which be strictly adhered to. Firstly—not a farthing benevolence, and, above all, self-sacrificing patriot— An immense skate, seven feet and a half long, and five feet and a half bread, which weighed 1821bs., was caught a few days since in the Clyde.

An immense skate, seven feet and a half long, and built ostensibly to keep out the foreigner, were beyond what is absolutely required for the really intended to muzzle the Parisians. The proper wants of the State should be raised; envelope will be sent sixty other stamps, with people, too, were almost totally unarmed. The

FRANCE.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE! We resume (from our last number) the bistory of

It had been decided that the banquet should take Why should John Smith, living at No. 19, be place, notat Mont-Parnasse, as originally intended,

SANGUINARY PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.
The Union Monarchique of Thursday, stated that a

part of the government:-We have already stated that the Minister of Was

' A. D'ORLEANS:' 'Moreover,' adds the National, 'preparations

The postponement of the banquet to Tuesday was announced on Friday by the committee, the pretions and barriers, and have torn up the rails *** An extraordinary press of matter, occaparations for it not being sufficiently advanced. The sioned principally by the important events in agitation had spread rapidly through the provinces, and addresses had arrived from Chartres and Amiens to their deputies, exhorting them to resistance. ments. We will resume in our next, when These addresses were signed by bankers, lawyers, municipal councillors, officers of the National Guard, and electors. Similar addresses were on their way from Bleis, Tours, Rouen, Havre, Arras, and Lille. Deputations were coming from the provinces to at-

tend the Reform Banquet. At the meeting of the opposition on Saturday, the following manifesto was agreed to, and published in the journals of Sunday:—

MANIFESTO BY THE BANQUET COMMITTEE. The general committee entrusted with the organisation to remind the public that the object of the manifestation fixed for Tuesday next is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right—the right of publicly meeting -without which representative government would be

The ministry having declared and maintained at the tribune that the practice of that right was subjected to the police's pleasure, the Deputies of the Opposition, Peers of France, former Deputies, members of the Council-General, sub-officers and soldiers of the National Guard, members of the central committee of the Opposition, electors, and editors of the Paris journals, have accepted the invitation made to them to take part in the manifestation, in order to protest, in virtue of the law. against an illegal and arbitrary pretensions.

As it is naturally to be foreseen that this public pro test may attract a large concourse of citizens; as it is likewise to be presumed that the National Guards of Paris, faithful to their motto-liberty, public orderwill, on the occasion, wish to accomplish that twofold duty; that they will wish to defend liberty by joining in the manifestation, protect order, and prevent all collision by their presence; that, in the expectation of a numerous meeting of Nationel Guards and citizens, it seems proper to adopt the arrangements that shall remove al cause of disturbance and tumult-

The committee have thought that the manifestation ought to take place in the quarter of the capital where the wideness of the streets and places permit the population to assemble in large numbers, without incum brance resulting.

With such view the Deputies, Peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock, at No. 2. Place de la Madeleine, where the parliamentary Opposition usually

The subscribers to the banquet forming part of the National Guard are requested to assemble in the front of the Madeleine church, and to form ten parallel lines, between which the invited will place themselves. The cortege will have at its head superior officers of the

Immediately after the invited and guests, a rank of officers of the National Guard will be placed, Behind these will come the National Guards, formed Between the third and fourth columns will march the young men of the schools, under the direction of the

commissioners selected by them. Then will follow the other National Guards of Paris, and the banlisue, in the above-mentioned order. The cortege will set out at half-past eleven, and move by the Place de la Concorde and the Champs-Elysees

nance of order, they confide in the sentiments of the We believe that the amount collected in one Parisian population who wish for public peace with scious of the irresistible authority of its meral force, and

This communication from the 'Banquet Committee? was most conspicuously published by the SIRCLE and NATIONAL, which latter republican print as conspicuously published the letter whereby ninety ment for any gentleman to struggle for the cliffing three opposition Deputies, including, of course, M. Odillon Barrot, and MM. de Lamartine, Arago, Cremieux, Durvergier de Hauranne, Garnier Pages, George and Oscar de Lafayette, Mauguin, cordially promise to attend the dinner. Several other members and three or four peers had also promised to be present from beginning to end. The students of the Paris schools of law and medicine were to muster at their usual rendezvous, the Place du Panthéon. and take up the station alloted to them in the pro-

The trades of Paris offered to present themselves the walls. Nothing could exceed the excitement on with banners and emblems, but the committee the appearance of the evening journals. Growds

charged with the organisation of the Reform ban- course many strong expressions were heard to proceed quet, announces that M. Ledru Rollin would be from these auditories.

Present. 'The revolution and the counter-revolu
During the night between Monday and Tuesday,

During the night between Monday and Tuesday, tion, it says ' are in presence. On one side is right; on the other arbitrary power. Our choice cannot be doubtful—we will join in the manifestation, and Boulevards which connect Vincennes with the quarinvite all our friends to do the same.'

AGITATION IN THE LEGISLATURE The members of the committee of the Banquet, met at eleven o'clock, a.m., on Monday, at the house of M. Barrot. About twenty-five deputies "A working woman" of Redmarley (who, for journals. They adjourned from there to the Hall of numbers. Great numbers of workmen, and men in that a proclamation of the Prefect of Police would be published at six o'clock in the morning, to prohibit all assemblage of people; that the ground pectable people in the streets is equally to be to their intention, and that M. Odillon Barrot should reply to the minister.

THE FUNDS. GENERAL ALARM. The funds fell on Monday.

Much alarm has been manifested by the foreigners axes, as if to destroy barricade?

resident in Paris, ten thousand of whom have, it is said, taken their departure rather hastily. Another and a very serious cause of alarm is with respect to the working compositors and pressmen of Paris. They are a very formidable and a very tur. bulent body, amounting to upwards of aixteen thousand men. Hitherto they have taken little or no part in the affair of the Reform banquet, but to-day This, we repeat, is an example to the op- 1491. 19s., be altogether exempted from bearing the all-absorbing struggle of which France is at this they have given notice in almost all the printing establishments, that they will not be at their work to be chosen of these allowed pages are hardened. tablishments, that they will not be at their work tomorrow, as they have to attend the procession to the Champs Elysees. They are almost all Democrats

> SUPPRESSION OF THE BANQUET. On Monday evening the debate with which the Chamber of Deputies was occupied was adjourned and M Odillon Barrot rose, and having adverted to the violent measures of repression which it was reported that government were about to exercise, M Duchatel, Minister of the Interior, replied by de. claring, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, that after the formal declaration and programme which had been published in the morning in the op. position journals, the government had decided to resort to measures of force to prevent the proceed.

ing of the opposition deputies took place at the house of M Odillon Barrot, and the following paragraph appeared in the Patrie at a late hour on Monday

We stop the press to announce that the opposition not wishing to take, directly or indirectly, the responsibility for the consequences which may result from the new measures adopted to-day by the government, has resolved not to attend the proposed banquet to morrow. The opposition deputies entreat the good citizens to abstain from all public assemblies, and from every pro. ceeding which may afford a pretext for acts of violence. At the same time the opposition is sensible that the new measures taken by the ministry impose on it new and grave duties, which it will not fail to fulfil. The following proclamation was posted on the

walls and public places of Paris at a late hour on Monday night:---PROCLAMATION OF THE PREFECT OF POLICE.

INHABITANTS OF PARIS! -- A disquietude injurious to labour and business has reigned for some time in the public mind. This arises from manifestations in preparation. The government, from motives of public order but too well justified, and exercising the right in. vested in it by the laws, and which has constantly been brought into use without dispute, has interdicted the banquet of the 12th arrondissement. Nevertheless, as it has declared in the Chamber of Deputies, as this question was of a nature to admit of a judicial solution instead of opposing, by force, the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the contravention to be established by permitting the guests to enter the ban. quet-room, hoping that they will have the prudence to retire at the first summons, in order not to couvert a simple contravention into an act of open rebellion. This was the only means of bringing the question before the Supreme Court of Cassation. The government persists in this determination, but the manifesto published this morning by the journals of the opposition announces another object and other intentions; it sets up a government against the true government of the country, that which is instituted by the charter, and which rests upon the majority of the chambers; it ealls for a public manifestation which is dangerous to the peace of the city; it convokes, in violation of the law of 1831, the National Guards, whom it arranges beforehand ic regular number of legion, with the officers at their head. Here no doubt is longer possible. The clearest and best established laws are violated. The government will cause them to be respected; they are the foundation and the guarantee of public order. I invite all good citizens to conform to these laws, and not join in an assemblage, for fear it might give rise to disturbances that may be regretted. I make this appeal to their patriotism and their right reason, in the name of our institutions, of public peace, and the dearest interests of the city.-Paris, this 21st February.-G. DELESSERT, Peer of France, Prefect of Police.

Several ordonnances of the police were annexed to this proclamation, in which the various articles of the law against assemblies dangerous to public order and tranquillity are recited, and the penalties incurred by persons refusing to disperse when summoned to do so by the authorities are enumerated. Orders were issued on Monday night by the chiefs

of the legions of the National Guard, to their respective captains to have the rappel beaten in the morn. ing. The journals of the opposition, which are understood to be the organs of the Reform Banquet party, publish a paragraph exhorting all National Guards to give prompt obedience to this order, that there may be no pretext for charging that body with insubordi-

MANIFESTO OF THE BANQUET COMMITTEE. The following manifesto of the committee of the projected banquet of the 12:h arrondissement appeared in the opposition journals on Tuesday morning:— TO ALL CITIZENS.

'A great and solemn manifestation was to have taken place to-day, in favour of the right of public meeting, contested by the government. All measures had been taken to secure order and prevent every kind of disorder. The government was aware for some days of these measures, and knew what would be the form of the protestation. It was aware that the deputies would go in a body to the place of the banquet, accompanied by a large number of citizens and of National Guards, without arms. It had been announced the intention to oppose no obstacle to this demonstration, so long as the public order should not be disturbed, and to confine itself to drawing up a proces verbal, stating that it regarded it as a breach of the law, and that the opposition considered it an exercise of a right. All at once, and taking as the pretext a predication, the sele end of which was to prevent the disorders which might have arisen from numerous assemblage, the government has proclaimed its resolution to prevent by force all collections of the people in the public streets, and to prevent the people and the National Guards from all participation in the projected manifestation. This dilatory resolution of the government does not allow time for the opposition to change the character of the demonstration. It finds itself, therefore, in the alternative, either of provoking a collision be-tween the people and the public force, or of renouncing the legal and peaceable protestations it had resolved on. In this situation the members of the opposition, protected in their character of deputy, would not expose the people to the consequences of a struggle as dangerous to order as to liberty. The opposition has, therefore, considered that it is its duty to withdraw and leave to the government all the responsibility of its measures. It entreats all good citizens to follow its example. In postponing thus the exercise of a right the opposition pledges itself to the country to obtain this right by all constitutional means. It will not fail in this duty: it will continue with perseverance and redoubled energy the cenflict it has undertaken against a corrupt, arbitrary, and anti-national policy. In not attending the banquet the opposition accomplished a great act of moderation and humanity. It knows that there remains for it to accomplish a great act of firmness and

The electoral committee of the 2nd arrondissment published a manifesto, in which it expressed its astonishment and regret that the deputies of the opposition should have given up the banquet without at the same time laying down their commission as deputies, and entreat them to do so without delay. After the meeting of the Deputies at the house of M. Odillon Barrot, at which it was resolved that the banquet should not place, Count d'Alton Shee, Peer of France, and several Deputies, went to the office of the REFORME newspaper, declaring that they were determined, at all risks, to attend the banquet, and advising the persons assembled in the office to follow their example. Some of the Deputies went with the same intention to the office of the NATIONAL. After a long deliberation, and several communications between the two meetings, it was resolved that, for the sake of the public peace, any manifestation of any kind would be dangerous, and that the affair ought, therefore, to be postponed.

PARIS ON MONDAY NIGHT. The proclamations and ordonnances of police were not placarded until a late hour on Menday night. In less than an hour they had all disappeared from The Reforms of Monday, whose friends, the ultra-Radicals had been excluded from the committee ing aloud for the information of each group. Of ing aloud for the information of each group. Of

military waggons and artillery caissons, escorted by

ter of the Tuileries and Palais Bourbon. STATE OF PARIS TUESDAY MORNING The correspondent of the Morning Chronicis

says;—
The crowd begins to collect in the neighbourhood of the Madeleine and the Champs Elysees, in great towards the spot where the procession was to start from-and I may say that the scarcity of any res-

We take the following from Galignani's MESSEN-GER:—'On the Boulevards, opposite the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a dense mass of people assembled, and it was necessary to call for the asin one of their standing committees, and agreed that sistance of the municipal guards and troops of the M. de Tocqueville should question Ministers relative line to keep the mob in movement. This was, how ever, effected without any violence, by small patrols 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.

On the Place de la Concorde an immense crowd had assembled. The bridge was closed at each end and guarded by a strong body of cuirassiers and mu- ment, so as to be in safety in the event of the build nicipal guards, and none but Members of the Chamher 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 faced and marched towards them, when they soon scampered off. The people appeared perfectly good humoured, and were cracking jokes with 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 Ho-

nore, 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 some of them severe engagements took place, 600 municipal guards, horse and foot, arrived, and notwithstanding the people were almost entirely untook possession of a piece of ground adjoining the place of the intended assemblage, which was a large inclosed field, between the Rue de Chaillot and the Barrière de Longchamp, where a marquee had been wounded. The Municipal Guard acted with the erected. But few people had collected in that quarerected. But few people had collected in that quarter or in the Champs Elysees.

'At noon 30,000 persons assembled around the Chambers, which they proceeded to attack, escalading tee rails and walls. The troops immediately proceeded to disperse the assemblage. The Chambers were surrounded by many thousand cavalry, and

On Tuesday the Chamber presented a gloomy as-Few deputies were in attendance; the benches of the opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizotarrived at an early hour; he locked 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 Min-

isterial bench. 'The subject of discussion in the Chamber was the bill for prolonging the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux. About 3 o'clock M. O. Barrot rose and placed in the President's hands the following docu-

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY. The Deputies of the opposition, to the number of

fifty-three, submitted to-day the following proposi . We propose to place the Minister in accusation

as guilty—
1. Of baving betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.

announced that the King had sent for Count Mele
2 Of having falsified the principles of the constitute form a ministry. This announcement created the tution, 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, the line wavered. M. Guizot and his colleagues and thus perverted the representative govern- have resigned. '4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and

privileges of power. '5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom. '6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a

right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former prece-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. GENOUDE submitted in his own name a propo-

sition of accusation against the Minister, conceived

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 ntmost agitation. INCREASED ASSEMBLAGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The multitude around the church of the Madeleine now became most 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 dragoons 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 dragoons did not draw: This. however, proving ineffectual, several charges with drawn swords were made, the flat of the sword only being

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

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 bursting into the Chaur de Girondis, 'Mourir pour

In the Place de la Concorde matters wore 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 Embas-y sallied out and attempted to drive the crowd before them, but instead of succeeding were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard-house to avoid deing disarmed, for not only did the people not 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 shook him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards M. Marrast, principal editor of the NATIONAL, whom they cheered, and all but 'chaired.'

(From the correspondent of the Times.) Twelve o'clock - The Boulevards Italiens and the Rue Rapelletier are filled at this moment with a detachment of students, who have arrived at 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 mess, they have begun to sing the Marseillaise, and a new chorus, '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 precisely similar occurrence took place, but this time it advances. DAISING OF THE BARRICADES—CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE

TROOPS AND THE PEOPLE. TURSDAY 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 Joinville. The gates of the Tuileries are elesed, and the gardens and Palace occupied by troops. Marshal Bugeaud has, it is said, accepted the military command of Paris. Various collisions have taken place between the people and the Municipal! Guard, and many have been killed and wounded.

At five o'clock the rappel for calling out the National Guard was beatthroughout Paris. The drummars were saluted with cries of Vivela 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 post

(From the correspondent of the Globe.) The mob in passing M. Guizet's hotel contented themselves with breaking a few windows, but at a later period a number of men in blouses, shouting 'a bas Guizot,' and headed by five men in the uniform of the National Guards, made an attempt to force open the gate and break in. A body of Municipal Guards came up and dispersed the mob. In the Place I must add that these concessions will not be deemed tional Land Company, and that their petition (Great cheering.) I have reminded you of the real de la Concorde, where troops had been assembled to sufficient, and that securities will be demanded. There would give them the opportunity of shouting, facts of your social and political condition, that I may be revent the nearly from rushing to the Chamber the shall be no mistake this time, I have heard in a dozen prevent the people from rusbing to the Chamber, the mob pelted the soldiers with stones and mud; but the men bore the outrage with patience. In the neighing was over, and I am sure it is; for all noise of 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 des Colonnes, 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 far the most numerous—marched off, carrying each a log of wood. The shopkeepers in the Rue Vivienne instantly put up their shutters, but

has been plundered. At six o'clock a portion of the Rue de Rivoli was unpayed. The emeute chiefly prevailed in that peighbourhood. It was feared, however, that the Quartier St Antoine would be the scene of disorders. At the moment our correspondent closed his despatches, he received information that the populace were throwing up barricades in the Rue de Rivoli.

the alarm was of short duration. The mob went off

shouting the Margeillaise. I have not heard up to this

hour of any serious affair elsewhere, except in the

PROGRESS OF BLOODSHED. (From the third edition of Wednesday evening's

Sun.) Shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday, a collision took place in the Rue St Honore. A squadron of dragoons 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 men is attendance ready for action.

All the money securities, &c., of the Bank of France have been removed to the caves of that establish-

(From the London Telegraph of Thursday

morning.) Paris, Wednesday. 2 o'clock.—After I despatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour, occurred. In colone, rode back in all haste to the chateau. An imeveral streets running into the Rue St Denis and the Rue St Martin, the people erected barringdes by

greatest brutality—actually running their bayonets into women and children! I myself saw one of the Municipal vagabonds fell a peaceable man to the one of the by-streets, a detachment of troops. stationed ground with the butt-end of his musket. Different accounts agree in representing that seve-

ral persons have been slain. It appears, mereover, that the populace 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 Tuileries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jacque-minot, 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 got possession of the guard house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of 'To the Inileries! To the Tuileries! Five o'clock.—The public joy increases. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards fol-

lowed by a large crowd is passing before the Bourse, shouting ' Vive la Reforme!' In the Chamber of Deputies this day, M. Guizot greatest agitation.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) Paris, Haif past six p.m .- Disturbances were renewed-National Guard showed disaffecti n and

(From Thursday's Times) The people in the neighbourhood of the Halle, and of the Rues St Denis, St Martin, and the Temple, having on Tuesday night obtained some arms, threw up barricades, from behind which they at tacked 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

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 forencon

Attracted by a buzz of voices in the Rue Lepelletier, I perceived collecting in front of the Operahouse 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 very interesting details of the events of vesterday and last night, when I heard loud shouts from the populace.

I descended into the street instantly, and found that the National Guards, to the amount of 150, had formed in two lines across the Rue Lepelletier-one division at each extremity of the theatres. In the centre were the officers. Outside the people frantic with joy. On asking a National Guard what had happened? 'We have declared for Reform,' said he, 'That is, some of us differ about Reform, but we are agreed about Guizot!' 'Vive la Reforme!' Vire la Garde Nationale!' cried the people incessantly.

An hour afterwards the National Guards proceeded, with their sapeurs at their head, in full uniform, to the Tuileries to declare their senti-

Lepelletier again. A plateon closed the street on the Boulevard. Loud eries of Vive la Garde Nationale! called me to the window again. A squadron of cuirassiers, supported by half a squadron of chasseurs a cheval arrived. The Chef d'Escadron gave orders to draw yords. The ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted him. A few words were exchanged. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to 'wheel and forward,' and they resumed their march accompanied by the cheers and clapping of hands of the multitude. The officer of National Guards returned very quietly to his post, and sheathed his sword.

I am told the words exchanged between the officers were these—'Who are these men?' 'They are the people.' 'And those in uniform?' 'They are the Second Legion of the National Guards of Paris.' The people must disperse.' They will not.' I shall use force. Sir, the National Guard sympathise with the people the people who demand Reform.' 'They must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I must use force.' 'Sir, we the National Guards, sympathise in the desire for reform and

I am assured by persons who say that they heard all that passed, that the officer and the cuirassiers cried

HALF-PAST Two.—Thrice since similar scenes have occurred. The Municipal Guards, who at present occupy the unpopular position of the gendarmes of 1830, are now by order of government, mixed up with the troops of the line, on whom the people are lavish of their complaints and caresses. A column of cavalry and infantry, Municipal Guards, a cheral, Cuirassiers, and Municipal Guards, a pied, and infantry of the line, arrived by the Boulevard like the others as if to wheel into that street, but the attitude of the National Guard made them pause, and im-mediately the word was given to continue their march, the people rending the air with cries of 'Vive la Reforme!' Vive la Garde National!' and 'Vive la Ligne!' Again The initiative appears to have been taken by the 3d legion of the National Guard, who, at the mairie of the 3d arrondissement-Place des PetitsPeres-declared for reform this morning. The Municipal Guards, whose barracks adjoin the church of the Petits Peres, were ordered to disarm them, and advanced with charged bayonets on them; but the movement was imitated by the National Guard, the bayonets crossed, blood was about to flow, when the Colonel of the National Guard, M. Textorix, a stockbroker I believe) cried out, 'Hold, soldiers! these are the people; respect the people.' The effect was electric. The Municipal Guards raised their bayonets

electric. The Municipal Guards raised their bayonets shouldered arms, and marched off.

This incident had a powerful influence on the rest of the National Guards of that Legion. They almost to a man joined their comrades, and attained the number of 3,000 by one o'clock. HALF-PAST THREE.-The 2d Legion of the National going on the whole day in 'the old ground,' the Market if the Innocents, and the Rues St Martin, Beaubourg, &c. Their object will be to interpose between the comba-

HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK. - An officer of the Etat Major has just passed along the Boulevard announcing the change of Ministry and the appointment of Count Mole to the Presidency of the Council. Half an hour since I thought that these facts would be the last of importance that I should have to communicate to-day, but

musketry, which was heard at intervals, has ceased. I fear there will be sad returns published to-morrow, but I hope that the deaths will turn out to have been comparatively few. A column of young fellows en blouse, singing the

Marseillaise' is now passing my window, escorted by ten times their number; the former are said to have been the combatants in the neighbourheod of the Halles. It appears that thirty or forty lives have been lost. It is said that a General (Peyronet Tiburce Sebastiani, brother of the Marshal) who commanded the troops at the Filles du Cabriaire was killed by a man en blouse. A few cannon shots had previously been fired in that Place du Chatelet, where the shop of an armourer street.

A great number of people were wounded by a volley from the Municipal Guards in the Faubourg St Martin. A strong patrol of National Guards arrived and interposed, and compelled the Municipal Guards to surrender heir colours. Ten of the people made prisoner by the troops were

confined in the guard house of the Boulevard des Bonnes Nouvelles, which has uniformly been taken by the people in every emeute. The people attacked it at five o'clock this evening, disarmed the soldiers, discharged the muskets and returned them to them, and liberated the prisoners. They carried off the flag that adorned the enrance, and presented it as a trophy to the 3rd Legion of National Guards.
The 5th Regiment, which joined the people in July, 1830, was here during this affair, and again traternised

with the people.

The people are now proceeding to the Prefect of Police to liberate the prisoners confined there. On their way they called at the Reforme newspaper office, and were old that all was not over, that the banquet must take place, and that good care would be taken to secure their

Denis to day. He is now returning to his house under Mr O'Connor's seat. (Loud cheers.) He had great rayed to his death by his own country's aristocrats; bayonets and the gens, the flags and epaulettes, the the protection of the National Guard!

ment, so as to be in safety in the event of the build ing being destroyed.

Throughout Paris the feeling is bitter against M. Guizot! A bas Guizot! La tête de Guizot! A vingt cries.

The National Guards formed in line, marched up the Rue Richelieu, which they descended towards to the Rue Richelieu, which they descended towards the Tuile-ries, amidst deafening cries of 'Vive la Reforme,' and 'Down with the Ministry!' to which they energetically cries. they proceeded along the Rue de Rivoli, and drew up between the Rue du Dauphin and the Rue du 29 Juillet. They had no sooner taken their position than an officer d'Ordennance of General Jacqueminot rode up, and, after exchanging a few words with the Lieutenant-

there to intercept the passage, accepted bread and wine from the people, and their officer looked on nay, encouraged them to accept the provisions offered to them.

The Parisians are among the bravest men in the uni verse. This is the greatest victory they ever obtained. The people were yesterday morning unarmed. They were in the presence of an army of 100,000 of the finest troops in the world, with artillery stores unlimited in number and amount, and who were congregated in barracks, forts, citadels, nearly impregnable, with the King's name to support them. Those unarmed men defied and withstood charges of cavalry in the largest square of Europe throughout an entire day, and formed barricades, and committed what, but for the object, would merit the name of outrage, with a coolees and an audacity perfectly marvellous, and in the very presence of troops four times more numerous than themselves. They braved the fire of infantry last night, and this morning; notwithstanding that proverbial drawback on their courage—heavy rain—resumed their construction of barricades, and their defence of them with a few bludgeons and paying stores. with a few bludgeons and paving stones.

We take the following from the second edition of the DAILY NEWS of Friday morning, Feb, 25th :-DISAFFECTION OF TROOPS.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE

AMIENS HAS REVOLTED.

Correspondent:-The mail has arrived from Paris to-day. The rail-

CONSPIRACY TO UNSEAT THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

> IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING. "We'll rally around him again and again."

A most enthusiastic meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institute, John-street, Tot-

the pouring rain, was well attended.

place in this, or in any other country, could have been more pure than the last election for Nottingham. (Loud cheers.) And had Mr O'Connor was the friend of the people, and hence this petition was got up. (Hear, hear.) The petition was not the petition of the electors and non-electors of Nottingham. (Hear, hear.) But he thought it would be found to be promoted by a minister, and supported no doubt that a large portion of both Whigs and They returned about one o'clock, and occupied the Rue Tories were anxious to unseat Mr O'Connor, in order to give a stab to the rights of man through the sides of that gentleman. (Hear, hear.) But sure he was that the people would do all they could to prevent the consummation of the vicious desires of those corruptionists. (Much applause.) Mr O'Connor Melbourne principle of 'ruin him with expenses.' would not be allowed to be enacted on the present occasion, but that the people would feel this struggle their own, and rally round Mr O'Connor. (Great) cheering.)

Mr Thomas Clark, who, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, moved the following resolu-

That this meeting have learned with astonish ment and indignation, that a petition has been presented to the House of Commons, with a view of de-priving Feargus O'Connor, M.P., of his right to represent the borough of Nottingham in that assembly, and feeling that his continuance in his present position is of the first importance to the labouring classes of the United Kingdom, this meeting there. fore resolves to aid him in his determination to defend his right, not only with their sympathies, but with their pecuniary means, and hereby call upon their oppressed fellow countrymen to act upon this at the end of the Rue Lepelictier. They made a move determination, and thereby prove to the enemies of freedom, that the working classes of Great Britain have sufficient gratitude to struggle for him, who

has so long and so faithfully struggled for them. Mr CLARK said, the the people of Nottingham, electors and non-electors, had nobly done their duty in returning Mr O'Connor to Parliament. (Cheers.) But, Mr O'Connor was not merely the representative of the town of Nottingham, but the representa-Whigs were satisfied with their noble representative, the great Lord John Russell. (Laughter.) The Protectionists with their stable-minded man, rouse the people to action. But it would appear impressed to fight the battles of your oppressors, and Guard has just left for the scene of a melancholy and the Whigs had resolved to become great agitators unequal conflict, which, I lament to learn, has been themselves, for the great Lord John Russell had themselves, for the great Lord John Russell had you are outlawed, and laws whose penalties are to cause, great commotion. (Immense applause.) It was not for the want of either honesty or talent, the noble conspirator in Otway's playthat Mr O'Connor was objected to-(hear, hear)but he (Mr Clark) believed the groundwork of the opposition was, that his opponents thought he was qualified out of the property belonging to the 'Nathe misfortune to get a Russell Committee, and if he did what could be expected but a Russell decision. Well, it was a national question, and it would Chartist, every friend of the working man, would

pleasure in moving the resolution. (Applause.) his duty. Mr O'Connor was petitioned against on stood within the walls of St Stephen's, as member for Derby-to Ernest Jones, when he supersedes the as the representative of the borough of Greenwich, be unseated, it would be their duty to send him back again. (Hear, hear.) Now was the time for unity

THE CHAIRMAN then introduced JULIAN HARNEY to nove the second resolution, which was as follows:would not be taken by surprise if the decision, in the case about to be tested, was against Mr O'Connor; but as that | sentleman has given the most positive assurance as to the validity of his qualification, should a corrupt committee decide against him, this meeting pledges itself, and hereby calls upon the Democracy of to secure his second triumphant return for the borough of Nottingham.'

JULIAN HARNEY, who was received with loud applause, said : Mr Chairman and brother Demecratspeople. The rails are taken up to a certain distance tion of men who avowedly have no property qualificamen of Rome, and the helots of Sparta, might be loaded with chains, scourged, tortured, and put to death, at the pleasure of their masters. But is it tenham Court-road, on Tuesday evening, February not true that your masters exercise the same power in these terms:—
'Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a house when there took place under the window at house when there took place under the window at 22nd, 'For the purpose of taking such steps as may in another form? Is the chain worse than the drag project of law for Electoral Reform, has occasioned which I write the most extraordinary and the most be expedient to sustain that able and distinguished and weight of unceasing misery? Are the pains of political and social regenerator, Feargus O'Connor, the scourge worse than the pange of hunger ? Is death M.P., against the vile attempt which the creatures by the axe worse than death by starvation? (Hear, of corruption are now making to effect his ejection hear.) You are called free born Britons, and no man from Parliament.' The meeting, notwithstanding had place a collar round your neck, brand you with the neuring rain, was well attended. But if John Sewell, Esq., was unanimously called to you do not wear a master's collar, you are subject to a master's imperious will, who compels you to go and the chair, and said: It was the duty of every one, come at his bidding, or at the sound of his factory even at the sacrifice of some comforts, to support the bell. You are not branded, but you are generally great object for which they had assembled. (Hear, described as 'Tomkins's hands,' or 'Buggins's hands; hear.) Considering the way in which Mr O'Connor and your poverty-stricken appearance, diseased was elected, the petition against his election must frames, haggard looks, rags and wretchedness, prohave been unexpected. No election that ever took claim you the slave class as distinctly as if you were the collar and the fetter. If you are not bunted by bloodhounds, you may be hunted by blue hounds. (Applause.) Become the object marked out for vengeance by a masters' conspiracy; or try to get your been either Whig or Tory the public would have living honestly by selling articles without a license; heard nothing of this petition. But Mr O'Connor or to save your children from death snare a hare, or shoot a pheasant, and you will torthwith find the blue bloodhounds of the law upon your track. (Applause.) You are more absolutely dependent for life upon the capitalists, than are the slaves of Cuba. The stronger and longer-lived the slave is, the more valuable is he to his master; and, therefore, the owner of the poor from the national funds. (Loud cheers.) He had black takes care that his 'hands' have at least a sufficiency of food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance in sickness; but who cares for you? Not your masters. They take no heed whether you have and particularly after the many excellent examples food, clothing, or shelter; and you may sicken and die uncared for by them. They work you till they have worked the steel out of you, and then they fling you away like so much old iron. (Cheers) You are compelled by the iron law of necessity to 'crave a had been for some sixteen years before the people, lordly fellow worm' to give you 'leave to toil.' (Hear, and had never deceived them; but had, upon all hear.) If you do not work and obtain wages, occasions, exerted himself to the utmost in support you must die, or, worse still, become beggars or of the political and social advantage of the people | paupers. As Lamennais has foreibly said, the life (Great applause.) And it was to be hoped that the of the proletarian is in the purse of the capitalist. A Cuban slave has to submit to whatever requita lfor his labour his master may choose to dictate; but how much better off are you? Notwithstanding your trades unions and societies of all kinds, the course of your class is ever downwards. You may win a temporary victory; you may occasionally save yourselves from a threatened reduction of wages, or, still more rarely, obtain a sixpence a week of advance, but your masters take care to have a speedy and a sure revenge, the first moment that depression of trade places you at their mercy. The government invariably sides with the capitalists. If any capitalist has undertaken a contract to perform certain work for the government and his men strike, the government suspends the contract, that the capitalist may not be forced to surrender. If on strike, and unable to subsist, you apply at the doors of the union bastile for relief, you are driven away with kicks and curses, and told to work, and be thankful for the wages offered you by your taskmasters. When the law is invoked, its decisions are almost always against you, and magistrates and juries acquit the capitalist, and condemn the proletarian. Consequently, for the amount of your wages-that is your means of preserving your livesyou are absolutely dependent upon the will of the capitalists. Is not this slavery? It is. (Cheers.)

> wealth robbed from your labour, institutions by which ' All who bear this are villains.

let me glance at the political side of the question.

. Not to rise up at the great call of Nature-To check the growth of these domestic spoilers, Who make us slaves and dare deny our Charter!' service. (Cheers.) Ycs. Feargus O'Connor has deof the Land Company would have been but too voted his splendid talents and gigantic energies to the it might so happen that Mr O'Connor might have for an honest man, but even with the help of a lantern he failed to find one; and were we to imitate the philosopher of the tub, and confine our search to the ranks of the aristocracy and the bourgesisie, we should be almost equally unsuccessful. I say almost, for we not be right that Mr O'Connor should fight the bat- certainly have found one exception—I do not say only tle alone. (Applause.) They would remember one-in the person of Fearque O'Connor. (Applause.) that Mr O'Connor devoted his whole time to the I am not in the habit of flattering any man, and am people. (Hear, hear.) Mr O'Connor had made certainly no flatterer of the honourable member for himself acquainted with the question of Capital and Nottingham; but I say, review his public acts. and Labour in all its bearings, and therefore it was indis. prove dishonesty in any shape, form, or sense, if you pensable that he should have a voice in the Legislature. (Loud cheers.) Sure he was that every career; his wonderful popularity amongst the working to recapitulate the acts of Mr O'Connor's public classes, and the unexampled confidence they repose look forward to the 2nd day of March with great in him, proclaim, trumpet-tongued, his patriotism and interest. (Hear, hear.) Mr O'Connor had for a long time been at the head of the most persecuted incorruptible devotion to your interests, namely—the party in the country; he had advocated their cause hatred entertained towards him by the aristocrats from the platform, in the press, and the senate, and and profit mongers. The Gracchi were murdered by the ture to suggest, that immediate steps be taken to had suffered martyrdom in a dungeon for them, and immortal broken as ufficient proof to me that those win them over to the principles of Chartism, by a noon; and on Mondays, at eight o'clock in the evensurely it would be criminal in the people to desert (llear, hear.) Rienzi had Pope and princes arrayed him now. (Immense applause,) He was happy to against him; he had to contend against the perfidy army from its allegiance. But it is just in its allegiance. state that up to the present time, bad as things were, of the Church, and the butchering swords of the distressed as the people were, they had received nobility; therefore, there can be no doubt that he it owe its chief allegiance—if not to the people who | Princess Royal, Circus-street, New-read, at six Marshal Bugeaud commanded in person at the Rue St over three hundred pounds towards the defence of desired the welfare of his country. Wallace was be
clothe, feed, pay, nrm, and shelter it? The o'clock precisely.

and Wat Tyler was statbed in the back by Walworth's glitter and the gewgaw are but the dirty pence of Mr William Cuffay in seconding the resolution dagger—the assassin being aided and abetted by a said, he was not astonished, but he felt indignant. perfidious king and blood-reeking aristocracy—a plain (flear, hear.) It was a most infamous affair. (flear, proof that those two martyrs desired to establish hear.) But knowing how parties were composed he could not say he was astonished. (Hear, hear.) Mr O'Connor, from his great knowledge, and mixing hated by your oppressors, and I will show you what (Loud cheers, and laughter.) In the quarters alluded by your oppressors, and I will show you what with the working classes, was the most useful man Diogenes could not find—an honest man. (Thunders to the seed still remains to be sown—there is yet in the house. (Hear, hear.) Dancombe and Wakley of applause.) By great exertions the men of Notwere the nearest approach to him, but, unfortu- t ngham-all honour to them- (cheers)-succeeded in barracks, and the railways. (Hear, hear.) But let nately, Mr Duncombe was ill. Mr Wakley nobly did returning Mr O'Connor to Parliament. He was elected member for Nottingham, but he sits in the the ground of want of qualification: but they in- legislature as the representative—the faithful reprethe Rue St Martin, the people erected barricades, by the Ministry, could be distinctly heard by the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered nibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the Municipal Guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, some of them severe engagements took place, some of them severe engagements took place, some of the Rue St Martin, the people erected barricades, by the Municipal Guards and their cries of 'Vive la Reforme,' and 'Down with the Ministry,' could be distinctly heard by the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and Nationals were left district books, then we shall know our numbers, quietly to fraternise, although the two extremities of the friends returned him as member for Tiverton, as already heard, a conspiracy has been formed under whether they pay or not—for poverty does not district bears and troops; but at some of their friends in that house sentative—of the industrious classes of England, and Ireland; and, therefore, he is mere district books, then we shall know our numbers, quietly to fraternise, although the two extremities of the friends returned him as member for Tiverton, as already heard, a conspiracy has been formed under whether they pay or not—for poverty does not district books. The week of the industrious classes of England, and Ireland; and their cries of 'Vive la Reforme,' and 'Down with the Ministry,' could be distinctly heard by the King and the review of the Ministry, could be distinctly heard by the King and treatment of the industrious classes of England, therefore, he is mere district books, then we shall know our numbers, quietly the friends in that house sentative—of the industrious classes of England, and Ireland; and their cries of 'Vive la Reforme,' and 'Down with the Ministry, could be distinctly heard by the King and the refore, and their cries of 'Vive la Reforme,' and their cries of 'Vive la Reforme,' and their cries of ' member for Sheffield-to Philip M'Grath, when he from the House of Commons? (Shouts of 'No!') Well, then, you must support him with your money. Wigan-and to Samuel Kydd, when he took his seat enough, and his enomies will be paralysed. Should newed cheering.) When Wilkes was elected for Middlesex, and ejected from the House of Commons by had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Mr him. Again he was ejected and again elected; and Cuffay retired greatly applauded, and the resolution again election followed ejection, until the haughty was unanimously adopted amidst deafening shouts of usurpers of the Commonwealth were compelled to succumb to the force of public or inion. (Cheers.) If, in those days, ere political intelligence had en-lightened the masses, so glorious a battle could be fought and won for a sham patriot like Wilkes. surely 'That this meeting being fully cognisant of the in these times, when the masses are more politically gross partiality which has aforetime characterised the enlightened than were the statesmen of Wilkes's day, proceedings of Parliamentary Election Committees, surely as glorious a victory may be won for a real patriot and true defender of the people's interests. (Cheers.) Should Mr O'Connor on unseated, we must have a national subscription, to defray not merely the ordinary, but also the extraordinary expenses of his next election for Nottingham. The de-Great Britain, to use every legal means in their power from every town and village within thirty miles of pion is once more its member. (Cheers.) Delegates must be sent from all parts of England, and I pledge myself that even the proletarians of the continent If I had any objection to this resolution, it would be shall be represented. (Great applause.) I do not We have received the following by Electric Teleto that portion which based Mr O'Connor's claim pretend to dictate to the working men of Notting graph of the South-Eastern Railway, from our own to re-election in the event of being unseated, on the lam, but I tell them that in the event of another country will expect them to employ any ground that his qualification is unexceptionable. election, the country will expect them to employ any I think this the least of his merits; nay, I think that | and every means consistent with honour, to ensure way stations and barriers are in possession of the before we obtain the Charter, we must gain the elec- the return of our Champion. (Renewed applause.) If the conspiring aristocrats and bourgeoisie think to from Paris to prevent the troops arriving from the tion-men who will go to the House of Commons and drive us from the position we have gained, they are claim to sit therein, because they have been returned very much mistaken. The men of '39 are not yet The sacrifice of life is frightful. Some of the troops of the line have refused to act. Amiens has seconded the movement.

The sacrifice of life is frightful. Some of the troops by their countrymen—their only qualification being conquered. (Great cheering.) We have put our intelligence, public virtue, and the confidence of the plough, and will not turn back. Feargus people. (Applause.) Still I have no hesitation to O'Connor is member for Nottingham, and Notting. Feb. 25. 3 a.m.—My messenger has not returned propose the adoption of this resolution. The sin of ham's member he shall be. (Thundering cheers.) from Neufchatel. All communications are cut off ingratitude is the most damning that can be laid to On Nottingham's castle was once planted the royal with Paris. The mail and passengers are returned the charge of any man or body of men, and the worst standard of England, in hostility to England's people. ingratitude would be anything like selfish indifference but the might of that people was too strong for the on the part of the slaves of this country, to their veri- force of a puny king, and that standard became a table friends and benefactors. That the working men headless despot's shroud. (Immense applause.) Now of this country are in reality slaves, there can be no the banner of the Charter flies from Nottingham's the helots of Sparta; this is the condition of the slaves it down. But let them make the attempt—they

> ' No battle yet for freedom, Was ever fought in vain, In the bosom of merry England, Nor shall it be again!'

(Enthusiastic and protracted cheering.) Mr EDMUND STALLWOOD in seconding the resolution the appellation of 'Old Guard' properly belonged, seeing that he had been before the public as a Radical Reformer for nineteen years. He did not state sent, and to acquaint those who were comparatively whilst member for the great county of Cork. Allusion had been made to the Whigs hatred of himhad they not good reason? When the question rehouse, did not Mr O'Connor say, 'It was the duty of the legislature to recall those men, and send out the Christian.' (Loud cheers and laughter.) No; they're ministers-Russell, Althorp, and Grey-in the same obliged to use the trunchern after all, and crack his ship that brought the labourers home?' (Loud cheers.) He knew that many, very many of the people were poor—that vast numbers were unemployed—that nearly all that were employed had to you cannot drive him hence by persuasion, then think contribute towards their relatives or friends who were out of work—but not withstanding this, love of right and patriotism demanded that they should contribute a something in defence of their own-the people's seat. He and his family had already done so. After so many years struggle for the Charter, they were not going to give it up-(loud cheers,)continental nations had set them. For instance, the King of the Two Sicilies flattered himself, some few weeks since, that civil and religious liberty prevailed in his dominions, and refused his subjects what is called a constitution, or in other words, representative government; but the good men and women of Palermo soon awoke him from his dream, and forced him to yield their demands. Again, in the Roman States, the Pontiff had conceded certain measures to the people, but fired by the triumphs won by the citizens of Palermo, they had proceeded to his Holiness and asked a con-titution. Pope Pius had pleaded the rights of the Church and their holy religion; but they might depend on it the Romans were not to be humbugged. Again, Louis Philippe and Guizot wished to sunpress the cry for Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality and attempted to put down the Reform Banquets. but the people of France demanded their continuance; the Opposition deputies caught the inspiration,-its fervour even spread to some of the Peers,the enthusiasm caused the epidemic to reach the National Guards and their officers, and the result would be that Louis-Philippe would be compelled to withdraw his opposition or lose his throne. (Loud cheers.) With all these examples before them should Mr O'Connor be unseated, would they remain quiescent? ('No!' and loud cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried una-

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr Ernest Jones, who was received with great cheering, and said: Mr Chairman,-We are assembled to-night to defend our own cause in the person of Mr O'Connor, and I look at this meeting, not only as defending that gentleman's qualification, but Slavery that we must no longer tolerate; slavery as impeaching the qualification of Lord John Rusthat we must no longer bow to; slavery that we must sell and his cabinet. (Cheers.) Money and land destroy, even though, like Sampson, we pull down the they have-yours! The qualification we want they pillars of the social edifice. (Great applause.) But have not-honesty and judgment. For their judgment-look at the Budget. For their honesty-look tive of Labour throughout the entire length and Politically, as well as socially, the working men have at the Reform Bill. (Cheers.) Well, then, let us breadth of the Land. (Loud cheering.) Surely the no property in their labour or their lives. You are defend those that are honest, and rally for the retaxed without your consent. Almost everything that presentative of England. Mr O'Connor pledges himfrom the cradle to the grave you consume, has had self, should be be unseated, to contest Nottingham the filching finger of the government upon it before it again. Let us begin to form his canvassing comreaches the hands of the distributors; and these, mittee. Let it be formed by all England, not by Lord G. Bentinck and the Marquis of Granby; and again, divided into several circles, appropriate to Nottingham alone. Five hundred national delegates the mongrels had Sir Robert Peel. (Hear, hear.) themselves that description of plunder, which in the should assemble there. You can do it, if you Surely Mr O'Connor was not dreaded by those young days of the world, was called 'pillage,' but is choose. London should send two from every one very great men, was he? (Laughter.) Surely Mr now dignified with the title of 'profits.' Again, laws of its eight boroughs. Let this committee canvass the O'Connor's violence could not do much harm in the are made without your consent being asked, laws electors, and England will never have seen such an house, but were he unseated, he would have time to which affect your lives and liberties. You may be election. (Load applause.) Again, party spirit wil use intimidation-Whigs and Tories will try to frighten the electors. We ought to march one hundred thousand men into Nottingham from the Midlands, just by way of re-assuring them, for some produced a budget that had caused, and was likely directed against the poor for the benefit of the rich, electors are very timid creatures. (Loud cheers This is slavery—(immense applause)—and I say with | and laughter) Sir! were the Charter the law of common justice. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I am meeting. The speaker then read as follows ;-

exigency of a great radical change in the organisathey would find themselves egregiously mistaken, although he (Mr Clark) was sure that the members service. (Chears) Vos Francisco of the that this meeting is also of epinion that no reform in the representative system, short of the enfrance of the land of th that this meeting is also of opinion that no reform empire, would meet the stern requirements of ius happy to have furnished a qualification for Mr glorious work of destroying that accursed system of be the great end and aim of all government, and furtice, or secure that universal happiness which should O'Connor. (Great cheering.) Mr O'Connor had slavery I have faintly described. (Applause.) You thermore, this meeting solemnly believing that the will be held tested his qualification previous to going to Nottingham; (hear, hear) but, notwithstanding this, ranks of the classes above you. Diogenes went looking great principles of political justice essential to a pure representation of the whole people, hereby pledge themselves to their oppressed countrymen, to struggle incessantly until the bill aforesaid shall have been numbered among the laws of the land.' Now, sir, I stand not here to talk of the principles of the Charter. Who impugns them? I should

like to see the man in this meeting, who would say a word against their justice. He would be a curicaity. No! we will no longer waste our time in defending what no sensible man any longer dares attack. The time for philosophising has gone by-now is the time for action, action, action! Let us no longer talk of it, but try to get it. (Hear, hear,) There are two stages in a public movement—the o'clock. first-creating public opinion; the next-using it. Something, indeed, may still be done in the first. Three sections—the strongest part of the population. have been sadly neglected. I mean the railway labourers, the miners, and the army. I would venspecial agitation directed for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) I am aware of the laws against drawing the giance, that we wish to confirm it. To whom does

sitting now-let it not be long delayed-we are in the midst of a great crisis, and the collective wisdom You must support him with the thunder voice of of the working classes should lay down the plan of wooden Chancellor of the Exchequer, for Halifax your confederated opinion. You must enable him to action. If I am asked how this proposed organisato William Dixon, when he was proclaimed foil his enemies with their own weapons. His arms tion is to carry the Charter, in the teeth of an armed the representative of the mining district of must be of gold, and let his sword be only weighty and hostile government, I answer—that depends on circumstances. We need only determine to have The Budget had done much towards unseating the Whigs. (Great applause) To his mind, the chances were two to one against Mr O'Connor, and should be unseated, it would be their down to the should be t sical force mean! It means having the power to establish that right. Therefore, they are twin cheramongst the masses, and victory was certain. He his enemies, the electors of Middlesex again elected ries on one stalk. (Loud cheers.) Well, I won't be afraid of talking about it too. The governmentnot we, have raised the question. The government-net we, are arming and drilling. The government-not we, are preparing for fighting. The London gentlemen are forming the 'Queen's own Volunteer Riflemen.' They chose a right name they have 'rifled us all along, (Laughter.) I suppose the 18,000 parsons, of course, form part of the rifle corps, and Lord John-who rifled the church lands; and the fundholders-who rifle twenty-eight millions per annum; and the landlords-who rifle the labourer; and the cotton-lords -who rifle the mechanic; all the arm; of idleness -that rifles the peckets of industry. Oh! these London volunteers, they should march with goosemocratic forees must be marched into Nottingham | quills for bayonets; ledgers for swere's; and bills from every town and village within thirty miles of acceptance for a banner. Why one working that town, to hold possession of it until our cham-But, sir, Lord John is supplying them with black braid and bronze ornaments, arms and ammunition, The Brook Green Volunteers will be nothing to them. (Laughter.) I wonder if Lord John would supply us too if we were to take it into our heads to form a national guard? I should like to make the experiment. I do not like to see a rich class arm; and a poor class weaponless. (Hear.) The fact is, they wanted to raise the militia, but they grew frightened, so they arm the middle class. We defeated them before with the cry-'No vote, no musket.' Well, it is a good cry, but I almost think it might be altered to- No vote-a musket: since without either one or the other, the poor man is in a sorry plight, when the rich have both. (Ilear, hear.) Well, this sounds very like physical force, and yet I say I am a friend of peace. From that very reason, when one arms, the other cannot afford to disarm; that's just what the great powers say, when they increase their armies - And, indeed, I'm getting very frightened of the French-I quite tremble-I think you all de-and from pure fear of an invasion, question. He is a slave who has no property in his battlements. That flag has the people arrayed on its we should arm to defend our cottages and land, our own person or his labour. This was the condition of side, and we to those who would attempt to pluck high wages and cheap bread, the blessings of Free Trade, and the God-send of the Poor Law. (Loud of Cuba; and is also the condition of the working men | shall find our flag 'nailed to the mast,' and their | cheers and laughter.) And, indeed, seriously speakof England. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the bond- every onslaught received with our rallying cry- No ing, if the middle class have a right to arm, so have the working class; and though an advocate of peacespeaking now of the mere principle-I say there are times and circumstances when not to fight is treason. (Great applause.) The Irish understand this well: they are stirring nobly at last. I hope they may conquer; and were I an Irishman, I would march in their ranks. And as an English Chartist, it is my duty to aid them by every means in my humble power. said, he apprehended he was one of those to whom (Tremendous exeering.) And were the English people maltreated, as some people not a thousand miles from here have been I would be the first to cry, Britons strike home!' . (Enthusiastic applause.) this from mere egotism, but to remind those 'Old Now, my countrymen, I call on you not to pay for Guards,' of whom he was happy to see so many pre- the murder of the Irish; no militia, save for the defence of freedom! No namby-pamby, unconditional young in the movement, that he knew Mr O'Conner peace cry. Is it by moral force the very laws of the country uphold peace? Why, if moral force is allsufficient, when a burglar breaks into a house, instead of sending a policeman, do they not send a parson to lative to the Dorchester Labourers was before the tell him- You're doing wrong-please to walk outplease give back what you took-lease be a good

the despised working man. (Cheers.) I grant you

they swear allegiance to the Queen, so they may-

us now also organise the thought we have created.

What steps are we taking? Let us divide Ergland

into equal districts; each with its council, its

for to whom does the Queen owe allegiance but to

Mr John Arnott, seconded the resolution which was adopted unanimously. On the motion of Messrs Clark and Child, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment. Three thundering cheers were then given for the Charter. three for Feargus O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the French Republicans, and the meeting dissolved.

skull if he struggle. (Hear, hear.) Well, friends.

the burglar Privilege has broken into the house of

Industry! Carry out the law against him, and if

of the policeman. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

LITTLETOWN, NEAR LEEDS .- A special general meeting of the Land members will be held at Charles Brooks's, on Sunday, February 27th. Chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forer oon precisely. The members are requested to attend at the above time and place.

STOCKPORT -Mr Webb will lecture in the hall of the Lyceum, Wellington-street, on Sunday, the 27th of February. Subject :- The future prospects of the working classes.' WARLEY. - Mr George Webber will lecture at this

place on Sunday, February 27th at six o'clock in the NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - The members of this branch of the National Charter Association are respectfuly requested to attend a meeting to be held in the house of M. Jude, on Monday evening, Feb. 28.

of opening a library and reading room. All future meetings of this branch will be held in M. Jude's Long-room every Monday evening, at half-past seven BERRY EDGE. - The Chartists of this locality will meet at the house of Mr James Reads, painter, on Sunday, February 27th, for the purpose of enrolling

at half-past seven o'clock, to consider the propriety

members and collecting subscriptions for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat in parliament. Mr S. Kydd will deliver lectures as follows:--Halitax, Sunday. 27; Birstal, Monday 28th; Rochdale, Tuesday, 29th; Todmorden, March 1st; Hebden Bridge, 2nd : Sowerby, 3rd; Reighley, Sunday

5th and Monday 6th; and Silsden, 7th. Any locality wishing Mr Kydd's services are requested to write to Mr Brook, Swingate, Leeds, immediately. NOTTINGHAM -A meeting of the committee for the defence of Mr. O'Connor's seat in Parliament, will be held at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, on Monday evening, next, at eight o'clock, when persons holding collecting books, are requested to forward their respective subscriptions -A convivial meeting of the friends of Mr O'Connor will be held at seven

o'clock on Saturday evening, at Mr Foster's the Drury Hill Tavern. BARROWFORD .- The members in this branch are requested to attend a general meeting on Wednesday evening, March 1. To commence at eight

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The whole of the members of this branch of the Land Company are requested to attend at the house of M. Jude, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 26th and 27th, for the purpose of signing the petition to the Commons' House of Parliament, for the enrolment of the Land Company. the land, we should not need these efforts to obtain The members of this branch who have not yet subscribed towards the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat glad the following resolution is submitted to the in Parliament, are requested to do so without delay. The members of this branch are requested to attend That the experience of every day affords this the quarterly general meeting, to be held in the meeting strong and conclusive proofs of the pressing house of M. Jude, on Sunday evening, March 5th. Chair to be taken at six o'clock precisely. Mr tion of the Commons' House of Parliament: and James Watson will deliver an address in M. Jude's long room, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27th, at seven o'clock. Persons desirous of joining this branch of the National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to give in their names to the secretary.

on parliamentary representation. York .- A general meeting of the Land members will be held on Tuesday, February 29th, at half past

Padinam .- On Saturday next, February 26th, a meeting of this branch of the Land Company, will be held at the house of John Tagar, Helmground, to commence at eight o'clock in the evening. HALIFAX. - All the branches of the National Land Company in the parish of Halifax, are requested to

send a delegate to the large room, Bullclose lane, on Sunday, March 5th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance.

CREWE.—The shareholders hold their meetings

every Monday evening.

Nottingham.—The next meeting of the Land
members will be held at Mr J. Clay's, the Huntsman, St Ann's-street, on Sunday evening, at seven BRADFORD.—A public meeting of the members of the Land Company will be held in the large room,

Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, at two o'clock

in the afternoon. The secretary will attend to receive subscriptions and enrol members in the New Land Company, on Sundays, at two o'clock in the aftering. A lecture will be delivered on Sunday next. (to-morrow,) at six o'clock in the evening.

MARYLEBONE.—The members of this branch of the Land Company are requested to attend at the

Metropolitan Intelligence.

Patrick Morgan, aged twenty-eight, a prisoner under Accidental death. Last suicide in the prison the warders had received state, was unable to carry on the vital functions, and strict orders to give instant notice of anything he died from the inflammation of the other.—Verdict, strange they might remark in the conduct of a pri-

SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY. -On Saturday night, Mr R. Oakly, florist and market gardener, of Southover him, mutilating his body in a most dreadful manner. Mr Oakly was 25 years of age, and, we are informed by a Southampton correspondent, was much respected in that town. An unsuccessful lawsuit was, it is said, the cause of his suicide.

An inquest was held before Mr Carter, at the Nine Elms Tavern, Battersea, on the bedy, and from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the desuit, which led to his bankruptcy. The jury, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:— That deceased committed suicide by placing himself before a locomotive ensine and train in progress, thereby being instantly killed, being at the time of

an unsound state of mind.' A Doctor's Salary. - Mr T. Wakley, M.P., concluded the investigation into the death of Mrs Martha Elizabeth Rhodes, alias Shuttleworth, aged fifty-eight, an alleged lunatic, who died at Yorkhouse private Lunatic Asylum, Battersea, on the 6th of January last. The previous proceedings have been already reported. Dr Millingen said he was one of corded in the entry-book as follows :- '10th August, 1846-Martha Eliz. Rhodes, alias Shuttleworth, was She died on the 6th of January last. He sent a notice of the death to the Rev. Mr Rawlatt and to the commissioners of lunacy within forty-eight hours. -By direction of the Coroner, the witness read the medical certificates of Mr Wilmot, and Mr Griffiths, the surgeon, forwarded to the lunacy commissioners. A writ of habeas was granted on the certificates, and the deceased sent back to the asylum. Lord Denman remarking that it would be a 'monstrosity if a person was not confined upon such certificates.'-The Coroner said the certificates were not legal, as they were not in accordance with the schedule of the Lunacy Act .- Dr Turner, on being sworn, said he was one of the commissioners in lunacy, and had visited deceased at York House Asylum. He made second day after her admission. He had seen her several times, and had no hesitation to pronounce her insane. I do not think that the certificates in this case were legal strictly, although the court decided they were. If the commissioners were to have such sent now they would send them back again.—

Mr Lutwidge, the secretary to the lunacy commission, said that board become every day more and sould that the control of the house, and pour such scale the roof of the house, and pour water down the chimney; however, they mistook the ohimney; however, they mistook the ohimney, and poured the water down that of the next house. The inmates were sitting very quietly, when they were astounded with a rush of water and soot, although not so seriously stabbed, from her advanced stage of pregnancy, her recovery is almost as the knife had penetrated the forehead. Upon making inquiries last evening at the hospital the reporter oblimney; and poured the water down that of the next house. The inmates were sitting very quietly, when they were astounded with a rush of water and soot, although not so seriously stabbed, from her advanced stage of pregnancy, her recovery is almost as the knife had penetrated the forehead. Upon making inquiries last evening at the hospital the reporter oblimney; and poured the water down that of the next house. The inmates were sitting very quietly, when they were astounded with a rush of water and soot, and that the present year oblimney, and poured the water down that of the next house. The inmates were sitting very quietly, when they were astounded with a rush of water and soot, and they were astounded with a rush of water down the chimney; house. The inmates were sitting very quietly, when they were astounded with a rush of water and soot, and indicate they water down the chimney; house. The inmates were sitting very quietly, when they were astounded with a rush of water down the chimney. They were astounded to state they water down the chimney. They water down the chimney in the condition and pr more particular; but both Mr Wilmot and Mr Griffiths were examined on oath. He was not previously aware that by the 67th section of the act the commissioners appeared to have the power of releasing a patient, although insine, from an asylum. -The coroner remarked the inquiry legally was at an end; but as Dr Quail had been mentioned throughout the case, it was only fair to hear anything he might wish to say.—Dr Quail expressed his con-viction that had deceased not been dragged from him and placed in the asylum she would have been living at this moment.—Mr Smedley said Dr Quail had brought an action so late as the 20th of December last, against the deceased, to recover for his services the sum of £2,500.—Dr Quail explained that his object was to get deceased removed to the Queen's Bench Prison, where he could see her. He said he had four certificates to prove she was sane, and handed to the coroner the following as the agreement in deceased's handwriting, on which he claimed the amount stated:

London, Aug. 11, 1842.—I engaged Dr Quail in Jan., annum; from the 18th of June I thought fit to increase his selary to £500 per year, so satisfied was I of his kind and unceasing attention to me; I therefore promise it shall be paid when it is in my power to do so.—
I am. M. E. ELIZA SHITTLEWARTH. I am, M. E. ELIZA SHUTTLEWORTH.

The coroner: You don't expect to get the money those who hold the annuity for it.—The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict, 'That foreman, added, 'My brother jurors and myself have George's road. Southwark, belonging to Mr Warner, to express our opinion that the authorities of the agrocer and cheesemonger. It was not extinguished asylum are censurable for not allowing the deceased's until a deal of damage was done. asylum are censurable for not allowing the deceased's until a deal of damage was done. sisters free access to the patient whilst in confinement there.'-Dr Millingen appealed to the coroner If this declaration was supported by evidence; and TARY GAZETTE announces that the proposed corps is and then by twisting it tight with the handle of a after some discussion, and the admission by Mrs God- in course of formation by a central association, which

Jury consented to withdraw the censure, and the pro- a small room attached, be engaged; and that mem-REMOVAL OF A DYING CONVICT FROM GLASGOW .-COMMITTAL OF A SURGEON FOR MARSLAUGHTER. Before Mr Bedford, at the Millbank prison, adjourned from Saturday, the 12th inst., touching the death of Patrick M'Ginty, aged 28, a convict, who had been removed from Glasgow gaol when in the last stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a disease of which he died. The mediant stage of a disease of which he died that stage of a d his health would not be endangered by removal to member, on enrolling his name, will pay an entrance Millbank prison, and was signed 'David Gibson, fee of one guinea, and a yearly subscription of £3. M.D.' It came out in evidence that the irons The uniform will be dark green, with black braiding, placed on deceased during his journey were the same bronze ornaments, and a light cap, the cost of which, as used in removing prisoners for transportation. With accourtements, will not 'probably' (say the There was no distinction made with irons as reframers of the proposal) exceed £6. An adjutant and garded the health of prisoners. It was the usual experienced drill-sergeants are to be engaged, and the practice of the surgeon to see the prisoners the day members will be exercised at least four hours per before they were sent away, and not on the morning they left. By Mr Miller: Witness heard the head warden repeat his suggestion to M'Kay as to not putting irons on the deceased.—Mr Henry Miller, governor of Glasgow gaol, stated that about a fortnight before deceased left, witness said to the surgeon that he did not think the man ought to be regeon that he did not think the man ought to be re- ABBENCE OF COUNSEL—A prisoner, named George boat and jump in; leaving one boy, a passenger, on moved to London, to which the surgeon replied. He Ross, was indicted forstealing a box chess-board and board, who took to the rigging. She soon after the prisoner of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of thinks the character of The consequence of the receipt of the is quite fit to go. In consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of Thomas Jacob sunk, and just as the was going down, she heeled and that he knows persons to subsist for days on the consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of Thomas Jacob sunk, and just as the was going down, she heeled and that he knows persons to subsist for days on the consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of Thomas Jacob sunk, and just as the was going down, she heeled and that he knows persons to subsist for days on the consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of Thomas Jacob sunk, and just as the was going down, she heeled and that he knows persons to subsist for days on the consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of Thomas Jacob sunk, and just as the was going down, she heeled and that he knows persons to subsist for days on the consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of Thomas Jacob sunk, and just as the was going down, she heeled and that he knows persons to subsist for days on the consequence of the receipt of thirty-two chess-men, the property of the consequence of the receipt o Captain Grove's letter, he instituted inquiries, and Hewer. procured the amended document, as it emanated When from the Secretary of State's office, in which the dis-ease of deceased was distinctly mentioned as ex-come of his counsel. He was asked who his counsel cluding the prisoners so suffering from being sent was, when he replied Mr Ballantine. away. That document he transmitted to Captain | Mr Payne said it was not probable that Mr Ballan- landed at the nearestport, whence he was forwarded people's opinion, that if something decisive be not landed at the nearestport, whence he was forwarded people's opinion, that if something decisive be not Groves.—William M'Kay, the officer of the sheriff time had been retained, or else he would have been to Bridgewater, the place of his nativity. The cap speedily done by the government for the preservation to Edinburgh, deposed that he had the charge of present to defend his client. deceas d from Glasgow, but received no particular A friend of the prisoner here stepped forward, and name. He remembered remarking to the governor, the prisoner. when he was being chained, that he was in a very Mr Payne said, after this, of course he could not poor state, and ought not to be sent, when the go-vernor's clerk made answer that he had passed the doctor.—Mr Edward Hall, resident surgeon of Mill-would be returned to the prisoner, though he must bank prison, deposed that, in the presence of Dr confess that the return of the fee was but poor com-Baly and Dr Basham, he made a post mortem examipensation to the prisoner, who had depended upon nation of the body, and concluded, from its appear- having an advocate on his trial. ances, death was accelerated by such a voyage as he had been subjected to. Witness should consider that he would be risking the life of a patient by sending him a voyage of 400 or 500 miles. Such patients need quiet of mind and the most simple and voyage as he had no more quoto on his own mind of his own existence, and the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurated by such a voyage as he had no more quoto on his own mind of his own existence, and the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurated by such a voyage as he had no more quoto on his own mind of his own existence, and the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurated law of England, such surely is noncence than of his own existence, and the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurated by such a voyage as he had no more quoto on his own mind of his own existence, and the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurated by such a voyage as he had no more quoto on his own mind of his own existence, and the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurate he got that he was impressed with that conviction from the house, and they did so, but the moment he got of God. But the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurate he got here into the street he commenced a furious attack on the first had he was impressed with that conviction from that he was impressed with the accurate he got of God. But the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurate he got of God. But the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurate he got here accurately accurate he got of God. But the house, and they did so, but the moment he got of God. But the last fortnight those belonging to Tredegar have accurately accu that he would be risking the life of a patient by sending him a voyage of 400 or 500 miles. Such patients need quiet of mind and the mest simple and continuous food.—After examining other medical parties.

The would be risking the life of a patient by luctant to make any observations upon the matter, ing had tailed. We now near that the other nearts content: Dut will, for nearts content to make them content to mak retired to another apartment, and after the lapse of prisoner guilty.

a quarter of an hour, returned with the following The learned Sergeant sentenced him to three verdict :- We find that the deceased Patrick months' hard labour. M'Ginty died from natural causes; and we are of Destitution.—Richard Urquhart, aged twenty, opinion that he ought not to have been removed pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a cake of the

another young woman came out of an hotel in | yend the seas for ten years. Grafton street East, at four o'cleck in the morning. The deceased was intoxicated, and the landlord much cut, and she was taken to the University Col. ported by two sepoys.

lege Hospital. In an hour she was got home, but erysipelas came on, and at last she was conveyed to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where she died on INQUESTS.

ANOTHER SUICIDE IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.—Before ANOTHER SUICIDE IN THE MILLBANK PRISON, on the body of Mr Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the body of Mr Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the body of Mr Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the body of Mr Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the body of Mr Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the body of Mr. Accidental death.

Patrick Morgan, aged twenty-eight, appropriate duder a sentence of fifteen years' transportation, for robbery, as sentence of fifteen years' transportation, as warder, said he gentleman, on the body of George Jeffrys, a labourer. On Saturday last he was engaged with others to discharge a eargo of salt, at Davis's-wharf, Tooley-of cheerful disposition. Saturday evening, and the next morning found him street, from a schooner, and while he was stepping Daturday evening, and while he was stepping hanging by the ropes of his hammock to a peg on from the plank to the deck of the ship, his foot caught manging by the ropes of the hand. Deceased was quite the combings of the hatchway, and he fell down upon which his towels were hung.

MR 'ROMEO' COATES.—By Mr Wakley, touching the death of the above gentleman, who expired on ampton, went to the Nine Elms terminus of the being knocked down by a cab as he was leaving South Western Railway, and having placed a paper Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday week. The eviagainst some person unknown. The police were directed to use every means in their power to discover and apprehend the person in question.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &C. A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER STABBED .- On Sunday forenoon, in Dudley-street, St Giles's, an aged the evidence addiced, it appeared that the de- two years of age, were stabled by James Parker, afternoon. Two of the injured men have died since to live with her mother at No. 23, Dudley-street, St Mr Johnson, a shoemaker, No. 25, in the same the next Stafford assizes. street, of whom he borrowed a knife, stating that he wanted it to cut these e off one of his dancing pumps that had become leose. Mr Johnson, unsuspecting him, lent him a shoemaker's knife. Parker having Deceased was first admitted on August 9th. 1846, reand had it made sharper. He then returned to the housemaid, and who left the service about a fortnight the nails of the fingers. unfortunate females, and almost immediately after, since. The police found the girl, and her boxes were admitted on the night of the 9th of August in a most deplorable and destitute condition, filthy, with scarcely any clothing, with an edematous tumefaction of one leg, and extensive excoration on the nates, wholly arising from lying in filth on a bare bed. rushed into the room, when he perceived Parker there. The girl states that the articles were given with a knife in his hands and his sleeves besmeared to her by the footman, who has also left the service with gore. He threw the knife out of one of the back of Mrs Noel; and since the prisoner has been at windows, and rushed into the street. One of the home, she has had a letter from the footman, apneighbours baving heard the alarm, and seeing Par pointing a period to meet him at Nottingham for the Last year marks an epoch memorable in the annals ker's hands covered with blood, laid hold of him, and kept him until the arrival of a police-constable, into hended a few days ago, but was liberated. The late pulation—tever and dysentery sent hundreds of thought whose custody he was given, and he was at once re- Mr Noel, who was very eccentric, was it appears a sands to an unblest and unwept grave; other thou moved to the station-house in Bow-street .- Police very large purchaser of jewellery; the jewel-bill in sands, who fled the horrors of their native land constable Bain and other parties conveyed the suffer- which the brooch above mentioned forms one of the breathed their last on the trackless ocean, and were ers to Charing-cross Hospital. The resident housesurgeon of the hospital, upon seeing them, at once

on Tuesday morning, a fire breke out at Mr Hoaro's, the Red Lion public-house, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. The sleeping inmates were aroused by the cofficer on duty, to hear the decision of a garrison on, how vehemently they swore! that if England cry of 'Fire!' and an alarm being given, a 'jump-ing-sheet' was brought from the police-station, by the 5th battalion, 5th company, named Thomas they would not standard year, supinely watching they would not standard year. means of which, it was stated, six persons effected | Jones, who was convicted of selling his own kit, and the ravages of death and destitution, without matheir escape. Several engines were quickly in at- of stenling another kit. to replace his own, from a king an united and a vigorous effort to obtain that tendance; but the supply of water was very scanty, gunner of the 10th battalien. He was sentenced to justice to which their land has been for centuries a and no impression was made on the fire until receive fifty lashes, which were immediately in stranger. Ireland's heart beat boundingly. Halfthe premises in which it originated had been destroved.

Numerous Fires.—On Sunday evening two fires broke out almost simultaneously, one at No. 14, Smith-street, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell—the other at No. 8, Museum-street, Bloomsbury. The former house was in the tenure of Mr Willis, a manu-facturing jeweller. The flames commenced from some unexplained cause in the front parlour, and last! He was removed to the Ordnance Hospital, considerably, so much so, that the entire building appeared doomed to destruction. By great exertions the flames were subdued, but not until considerable damage had been done, not merely to the compartment.—This is the second case of flogging within ment in which they began, but to the one adjoining.

and in a few days will be discharged from the regiment.—On the same morning, Daniel Freel, who were those expectations. Whilst millions 'lived on Hope,' however, there were those who knew and who prognosticated what little confidence the Irish peasantry should place in any Eaglish ministry or the week and the third or fourth within a ment. 1842, as my medical attendant to Paris, at £300 per damage had been done, not merely to the comparthad obtained a firm hold of the building. About the same time Jane Neil, a young girl, whose parents new, doctor?—Dr Quail: I shall proceed against reside at No. 3, Pipemakers-court, Bedfordbury, expired in Charing-cross Hospital from the effects of injuries received by a fire, on the preceding Friday, the deceased Martha Elizabeth Rhodes, died a natu- at her parents' residence. Between two and three would appear that the rev. gentleman went to the counties. Famine strikes down its victims in hunrai death, from effusion on the brain, and spinal e'clock on Sunday morning a fire, nearly attended canal, causing general paralysis. -Mr Findley, the with a lamentable loss of life, broke out at No. 76, St there all night; that he went to bed at the usual

MISCELLANKOUS. THE VOLUNTEER RIPLES.—The NAVAL AND MILIson, one of the sisters, that she was not refused, the has resolved as a first step that 'a reading room, and bers be requested to contribute a work of interest in order to form a library, and that it be supplied with the daily and weekly papers.' The young members

When the examination of the first witness was

directions with him. He was chained in the usual assured the learned gontleman that he had paid Mr for the boy states he heard them shricking and next barvest! way by the ancle to another prisoner of the same Ballantine the usual fee on Monday, to appear for crying for assistance soon after he got on the

from Glasgow gool in the state in which he was, value of two shillings, the property of James Cherry. and that the surgeon of Glasgow gael should not The prisoner prayed for the mercy of the Court, prohave allowed him to take the journey which accele- testing that it was only by extreme hunger he was rated his death, and we therefore find a verdict of induced to commit the theft, which was the first act post that one of the large old tenoments at the top of of the dying peasant. Oh, England! wilt thou yiew the rain thou Manslaughter against David Gibson, the said sur- of the kind he ever committed in his life. The the former street was on fire. The tenement is near even now awake? Wilt thou view 'the ruin thou the former street was on fire. geon.'-Coroner: I shall, upon that verdict, issue Assistant-Judge said it appeared from the deposition to Chessels'-court, on the south side of the Canon- hast wrought' on luckless Ireland? Wilt thou, even my warrant for the committal of the person of David tions, that the prisoner immediately after taking the gate, and five stories in height. Flames were first now, condescend to listen to the cry of her starving Gibson, on the charge of manslaughter, and trans- cake began to eat it-a pretty clear evidence that mit the same to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, want was the inducement to the theft. He would of two windows on the second flat, occupied by Mr 'They shall not die?' where it will be acted upon as it would be in take that into consideration in the present instance, England.—At the conclusion of the investigation, but warned the prisoner that he must not expect to bited the flat above. All of them were in bed when But a day of retribution is coming!—oh, may it come England.—At the consistent of the investigation, one wather the prisoner that he must not expect to bited the national five hours, Copt. Williams be dealt with so leniently if he should be brought to the alarm was given, and find to the street in their quickly!

said he called the attention of Sir G. Grey, the Set that bar a second time on a similar charge. The sent night-clothes. In the hurry of the flight, an infant And whilst such ruin is ravaging Ireland of the

The guns captured from the Sikhs are to be placed gate of the area railings, which came open, and she feet high, at Calcutta; and the top of the pillar is some others very much destroyed. Mr Ilutton's ings. Will it that you be first—make a giorn government of Zurich, and the hundred and fifty generated at £3,000, and no part of it is in-effort, and you are still sufficient to recover what needs of Berne

Home News.

Ungland.

DURHAM. GAME LAW MURDERS -The estates of the Duke of Cleveland, Raby park, at Staindrop, and also those of the Marquis of Normanby, adjacent to Mulgrave Castle, have been the scenes of most serious conflicts between poachers and gamekeepers. On the evening of the 3rd instant two watchers in the service of the Duke of Cleveland, Raby-park, named Shirley and would cry like a child. They thought him out of his a post-mortem examination of the body, it was dis- with guns. Directly the gamekeepers came to them, would cry like a colla. They thought nim out of dis a possible term, examination of the warders so. The jury covered that several of his ribs were fractured in one of the party, known by the name of Thompson, having returned a verdict of 'Temporary insanity,' two or three places, and parts had penetrated his called upon them to stand back or he would fire The Captain Groves, the governor, said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said that since the right lung; and the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very diseased keepers, not said the left being in a very dis capture them, and a desperate battle ensued. They were fired upon by the poschers, and notwithstanding Shirley, one of the watchers, said he was shot, he en-

deavoured to overcome Thompson, and secure him. Thompson, however, raised his gun, and beat his Monday last, from the effects of injuries received by antagonist over the head with the butt-end, when the force of his blows broke the weapon; the barrel was subsequently found near the spot: Cockerell, the bouring cottage, where he expired.

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP IN WEST BROMWICH .- The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed by female, named Mary Ritchie, and her daughter, a the explosion of sulphurous gas in the Heathfield tailor, but who fer some time past had obtained a the last meeting of the jury, making in all ten. The living by dancing at public concert rooms. He had evidence produced was to the same effect as that alcalled upon the unfortunate females, with whom he therefore return a werdict of Manslaughter against

LINCOLNSHIRE. Randy, who had lived with ber in the capacity of loud cries of 'Murder' were heard preceeding from searched, when a large portion of the missing proitems amounts to £4,000.

pronounced them to be in imminent danger. The abdomen of Mrs Ritchie was perforated to the extent
domen of Mrs Ritchie was perforated to the extent
of several inches, and so was one of her thighs. Her
death is hourly expected. The daughter is stabbed
in the hourly expected in the order in the hourly expected in the order in the hourly expected. The daughter is the hour expected in the hourly expected in the o

flicted by two trumpeters of the Royal Horse Artil- starved millions forgot the miseries of the past; lery; and it is stated, that the latter, in laying on the second or third blow, struck the unfortunate fellow on the head, and the trumpeter who administered | future opened before them. They said the bitter rethe lash at first was therefore ordered to complete the sentence. The prisoner, it is said, bore his pu- their memory, and, in the fervid hopes of coming the week, and the third or fourth within a month that has occurred in the Royal Artillery; and the Authorities seem now to have laid it down as a rule that they will visit all cases of theft with the lash.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN AT SALISBURY.-Last week much consternation was created by the announcement that the Rez. Mr Wrotesley, rector of Knoyle, was found dead in his sleeping-room. It White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on Wednesday to stop dreds every day in the week; the gates of the poor stretched on the floor of his sleeping-room quite de d. The unfortunate gentleman had committed suicide by tying his handkerchief round his neck, brush had caused suffocation. The deceased was an aged gentleman, a bachelor, and very much respected. His valet had been with him more than ture is not overcharged. The Munster and Conthirty years. An inquest was held on the body. naught newspapers of last week give the most re-Verdict, 'Temporary Derangement.'

DEVONSHIRE. meet his engagements, and many of our tradesmen cabins, like the beasts that perish. We read in the are great sufferers by the event. It is reported that incurnals nublished in the last week. not merely enowing to the state of affairs in Ireland, there are many mitigating circumstances to be urged in behalf of the nobleman in question; but the sum total of the debts is enormous notwithstanding, and Sir T. Acland is stated to be among the sufferers.

CORNWALL. SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Friday, the 4th instant, the schooner Ann, of Saint Ives, about 150 tons burden, Richards master, sailed from Saint Ives, in ballast, for Cardiff, and about eleven o'clock that night struck on Lundy Island. So violent was NAL, states that in his parish alone 5,000 died of fathe shock, that the captain and crew, consisting altogether of five hands, had just time to get out the the next six months are even more gloomy than the towards the rock, where her masts touched, and the flesh of dogs! and on the carrion of dead horses hoy succeeded in getting ashore; but in so doing he which they dug from the earth! And it is not the fractured his foot. He made towards the light- reverend priest of Chifden who alone makes this house, and the men employed there gave him all the frightful statement. Such scenes as this are becomassistance in their power, and soon after got him ing familiar over one-half of Ireland, and it is generally supposed they were drowned that night, population of Ireland will perish of famine before

Walcs.

The case then proceeded, and the Jury found the Tredegar, that it was generally supposed the whole of the tree be let die of hunger? These are bitter words to a respect the tree be let die of hunger? These are bitter words to a respect the tree be let die of hunger? These are bitter words to a respect the tree be let die of hunger? These are bitter words to a respect to the tree be let die of hunger? These are bitter words to a respect to the tree be let die of hunger? the blast furnaces would be blown out sometime this

Scotland.

EDINBURGH.

week in the Canongate and High-street, by a re- treasure is protected from the 'dead man's gripe' observed about half-past seven o'clock, bursting out children? Wilt thou stretch forth thy arm and say. Hutton, pawnbroker, who, with his family, inhasured. A melancholy incident connected with the you have lost.

event has to be noticed. It appears that an Irish !

INVERNESS SHIRE. FOUR MEN SMOTHERED .- The sloop Mary, from Shieldaig, of Applecross, with a crew of four, while at anchor in the harbour of Lochinvar, was boarded on Sunday, the 13th instant, by two sailors, from a ples, and seems very popular with a large portion of saying that he would call again. He came a second and which his towels were nung. Deceased was quite dead. Two of the prisoners confined in the same gallery as the deceased, said that he gave away unknown to the warders, the best part of his food, and he ultimately died from the injuries received. Upon the latter occasion, which was at the humbler classes of his fellow-townsmen: but, a third time, and upon the latter occasion, which was at the humbler classes of his fellow-townsmen: but, a third time, and upon the latter occasion, which was at the humbler classes of his fellow-townsmen: but, a third time, and upon the latter occasion, which was at the humbler classes of his fellow-townsmen: but, a third time, and upon the latter occasion, which was at the humbler classes of his fellow-townsmen: but, a third time, and dead. On further inquiry, it was found that the the Uros intacta. He is an U Connemies, and, as previously examined, the circular control of the purpose of making him understand whole crew, consisting of other three persons, were yet, the 'old' creed of politics is rampant in Water. tor took it up for the purpose of making him understand. dead. After a minute investigation of the cir- ford. It is probable that there will be 'warm work' dead. After a minute investigation of the cir- lord. It is probable that there will be warm work of prisoner) auddenly anatched it from him and ran out of cumstances, it was satisfactorily ascertained that the lat the election; for the two latter gentlemen, be- (prisoner) auddenly anatched it from him and ran out of cause of their death was suffication from smoke, tween whom the contest will virtually be, are highly the place.—Bushell, 220, D, said that, at a quarter past They had been dead three days before they were dis-

DUNNIBEUCH.—A SHARK.—One day, last week, a large shark was discovered aground on the beach, opposite the Limestone quarry, by Mr James Smith, junr., carpenter, Sandend. When first observed, it opposite the Limestone quarry, by Mr James Smith, sold, and many or them were eagerly furthers as 17, Southempton-row, Russell-square, who stated that on was alive, and although rather out of its element, nest, or 80 clashing-of-sword ish in its tone, as its Friday evening, the 11th Instant, between seven and South Western Railway, and having placed a paper parcel on the buffer of a waggon, deliberately laid himself down on the rails, a short distance from the himself down on the rails, a short distance from the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A Richmed train coming up pass december of the coke overs. A smart stroke on the head Cockerell managed to drag his companion to a neight three rows of teeth. A smart stroke on the head with a carpenter's adze put a period to its existence. When dead, it was found to measure about twelve feet in length, and a large quantity of oil was ob. tained from its liver-

A MATCH FOR TCM THUMB .- Amongst the wild heathy mountains west from Huntly, in the parish many a wreath from better hands than those of the almost at the same instant a woman, most probably a young yoman, far advanced in pregnancy, twenty- coalpit on Wednesday week was resumed on Monday of Glass, not far from the Craigs of Succoth, and close at the foot of the Cormack Hill, there is a little cottage inhabited by a young woman who lately gave birth to twin girls, one of which is nearly of common been cohabiting with the younger female for nearly ready before the public. The coroner having summed dimensions, but the other is so extremely small as to twelve months, but they had separated, and she went to live with her mother at No. 23, Dudley-street, St it had been through the negligence of John Meek, Giles's. At an early hour on Sunday merning Parker the doggy, that these men lost their lives, and they idea of the smallness of its waist, when it is stated quarrelled for two hours, and he was turned out of him.' Meek, who is a man from thirty-five to forty that a woman's finger and thumb meet each other the house by a neighbour. He went to the house of years of age, was then committed to take his trial at with ease round the body while holding out the child in the hollow of one hand. It refused to suck for the first sixteen days, and was supported during that EXTENSIVE ROBBERT.—Mrs Noel, of Pulbeck, recently discovered that she had lost jewellery, boxes, and are about the size of a man's finger, but the hands clothing, valued at £300. Suspicion fell upon Betsey and fingers are so small that they can hardly be de scribed, only every part is naturally formed down to

Breland.

FAMINE AND DESPAIR - THE WATERFORD ELECTION-THE 'UNITED IRISHMAN.'

(From our own Correspondent.) DUBLIN, Feb. 21st, 1948.

Never at any period was the situation of this country so deplorable as at the present moment. flung to pave, with their unannointed bones, the CRUELTY TO SWEEPS .- In defiance of the law pro- bettom of the great deep, whilst myriads of those their wan cheeks glowed with a hope of better days,' their sunken eyes beamed as an improved collections of the by gone year should be erased from prosperity, they seemed disposed to withhold their curses again at the author and cause of all their many and aggravatedills.

> government. Many said that the cup of Erin's miseries was not yet full, and that the present year would bring many a bitter additional ingredient to the poisoned chalice. And those who said so, though prophets of ill,' did not, alas, speak their warnings in vain. Every day that passes sees our calamities increased, and every post conveys the painful tidings of desolation and despair. The horrors of 1847 are again familiar all over the Southern and Western gaols are crammed with unfortunate wretches, who rush to the commission of petty offences in order that, within the gloomy portals of the 'prisonhouse' they may find a meal of food, and escape the miseries with which the country is inundated. I do not 'enlarge' on this subject; this terrific picvolting details of the progress of destitution in their respective localities. Ruin is sweeping the land. Scarcely anybody escapes its insatiable fangs. Taxation strikes down the land occupier and tenant farmer, and want of employment drives almost every cottier and labourer to the 'poorhouse,' to beg on the highways, or die with hunger in their cold they did in the palmy days succeeding the Elizabethan wars) on weeds and unclean animals; but it is a revolting truth that, in several instances, the famishing wretches in the districts I speak of, kill their worn out horses and asses for the sake of their carrion flesh, which they devour greedily. This is fact. A letter written by the Rev. Peter Fitzmaurico, parish priest of Clifden, in the county of Galway, and published in the FREEMAN'S JOUR mine in the last year! and that 'their prospects for past!' The same reverend gentleman further states. that numbers die every day in his parish of hunger,

And what is the government doing? Will they rest satisfied with the stingy provisions of their pitiful Poor Law? Will the rich, who wallow in this the 'men of property,' but such a proceeding would certainly be only in accordance with the intentions of Providence, in whose eyes all men are equal. and who created and cares for 'the man with no property' equally as he does for the coronetted drone who 'sums his mouldy gold,' whilst the cries of fa mishing thousands are sounding in his ears-niercing EDINBURGH.—Great excitement was created last even the wall and doors, and safes, by which his

Thou wilt not!

Effects of Drink.—Before Mr W. Payne, at S. and handkerchief, of the value of four shillings and bartholomew's Hospital, as to the death of Clara Jones.—A boy, need Martin, stated that emergence of the weeks, he and the deceased and weeks he are checky he and the back of the value of four shillings and handkerchief, of the value of four shillings and dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the most war of dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the ware observed with other ware of dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the ware of dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the ware of dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the ware of dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the ware of dissension and jealousy. When will have of dissension and jealousy. When will easily extinguished. The building being for the ware of the old game of England, and ware of the ware of the old game of England and not only reached the being for the most in which they decease of the o By this time, the flames had not only reached the the old game of England, and waging against each until they had gained so firm a hold as not to be that two flats of the tenement were ravaged. The and the rescue of her starving milions from the the exertion of the firemen, to them, however, the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames about ton miscries which beset them? Irishmen! when will fire was confined. The property was insured in the o'clock, but not until they had penetrated to another | you determine to be free? Away with your 'par- Union-office. pushed her. She came back and caught hold of the muzzle in a column, one hundred and fifty story, one room of which was entirely consumed, and ties, your dissensions, and your internal quarrel
One Prussian general costs as much as the whole

The election of a member for the city of Waterford, in the room of 'Young Dan' O'Connell, gees porter, who, with a family of eight persons, pos. ford, in the room of 'Young Dan' O'Connell, gees sessed one of the attic rooms, died on the previous on in a few days. Several candidates are in the day, and a number of the neighbours had sat up field. The well-known Thomas Wyse was spoken of during the night holding a wake in the house, which | as 'one amongst the many,' but it appears the report had not concluded when the conflagration burst was premature, as he does not come forward. Mr forth. With much difficulty the corpse was carried down and laid into an adjoining close, where it lay till some neighbours took it and had it buried.

was premature, as he does not come forward. Mr down and laid into an adjoining close, where it lay till some neighbours took it and had it buried.

Was premature, as he does not come forward. Mr down and laid into an adjoining close, where it lay till some neighbours took it and had it buried. Costello, of Kilkenny; were all nominated at the stormy bear-garden meetings in the townhall of Waterford, on last Wednesday. Mr Meagher I need not say, starts on 'Young Ireland' princi-

> sold, and many of them were eagerly rurchased at soner by Stephen William Clarke, foreman to Mr Cribb. first born brother. I think that paper will have a eight o'clock, the prisoner came to the shop and asked to great 'run' for a while, in this country.

chary critic of D'Olier-street.

Who dares budge about Irish liberty after this

forthcoming 'demonstration' on the broad plains of day, a middle-aged man, samed William Thomason

the Milesians.

LORD MASSAREENE ON IRISH ABSENTEE LANDLORDS. reene, who acted as chairman at the dinner. When but from a class of men for whom he had no epithet your being shot.') DUBLIN.-Mr Napier has been returned for Dublin

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN INNOCENT MAN FROM BEING

HUNG. LIMERICK.—On Saturday last the governor of the county gaol received a respite of a week from the Lord Lieutenant, in favour of Michael Howard, conooked at his watch a second time, turning to Houri- The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

for the repose of his soul.' ever; though denying his statement to the rev. gen-tleman, he left by his shuffling and stammering, such an impression on the mind of Mr Maxwell that that worthy and excellent magistrate resolved to

that it was he whom they wanted. During the interview his Excellency asked what was the day fixed for the execution, and being told the 22nd inst., said there was no time to be lost, and saulting the police. On Wednesday week the prisoner world's weal, be permitted to riot in luxuriance. at once wrote to the Queen and to the Chief Justice, had engaged to sweep the chimners of a beer shop in whilst the peasantry go down in skeletons to the who, on receiving the letter, at once adjourned the Peacock-street, Newington, and because the person by grave? Is this English Law—that one man shall court, and had a long interview with Mr Maxwell, whom he had been employed did not submit to an ex-MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Strike of Workmen.—A very extensive strike of the workmen has taken place over the Hills. For the last fortnight those belonging to Tredezar have grave? Is this English Law—shat one man shat one man a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourt, and mad a long interview with the last fourth.

Maxwell, during the interview with the last fourth and had been employed did not submit to as extended to his Excellency, he had no more doubt on his own mind of the last fortnight those belonging to Tredezar have pated the prisoner.

that the law must be enforced.

FIRE AT THE WHITE BEAR, PICCADILLY .- On Wednesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock which lasted upwards of his modes, of his mo

lentire revenues of Berne

Police Report.

MARYLEBONE, - STEALING WATCHES. - DARING System of Rossery .- On Monday, are speciably dressed young man, named John Davis, said to be a clerk, lately residing at Oxford, was placed at the bar before h Broughton, charged with having committed robberies in a most impudent and daring manner,-Mr Frederick Vogt, a watchmaker, at No. 31, Wigmore street, Caven, dish-square, deposed that on Saturday evening last about nine o'clock, the prisoner entered his shop and looked at some watches, and in a few minutes went away, properly how he was to wind up and regulate it, when be popular with their respective parties, and will be apt ton, he heard the cry of 'Stop thief,' and at the same popular with their respective parties, and will be apt to run a neck and neck race in the struggle, but lebone-lane as fast as he could; he had the stolen watch The United Inishman goes on 'a head.' Of the in his hand, and made no observation whatever respect. first number, it is said, ten thousand copies were ingit.—A second charge was preferred against the prisee some watches worth about three guiness cach; he The last Nation contains a short 'notice' of Mr was told that he could not be accommodated at so low a The last NATION contains a short notice of Mr. was told that he could not be accommodated as so low a Ernest Jones's beautiful poem 'Lord Lindsay.' It figure, and a number of other watches at a higher price pretty fair 'from the wight who 'does' the poets in he (prisoner) anatched from the tray a hunting watch the Nation. But Mr Jones bids fair enough to win with which he made his escape. Witness added that confederate, came in and asked him the nearest way to There is to be a 'monster' encampment on the King's Cross, and as he had no one to look after the pro. Curragh of Kildare, early in summer. Large bodies perty in the shop during his absence, he thought it best of horse, foot, and artillery, are to be reviewed on not to follow the prisoner, inasmuch as the said female that occasion by his Royal Highness, Prince George might perhaps have thought fit to make an addition to of Cambridge, and the whole 'affair' is to be con- the loss, had there been an opportunity afforded for doing ducted so as to strike terror into the hearts of every so -The prisoner had not, in either case, snything to refractory Irishman, whether 'old' or 'young' or offer in his defence .- Mr Broughton was of opinion that 'middle-aged'—or of the 'moral-force' or 'pike- the press might do much service in this matter, by giving compelling' school of revolutionists. This surely publicity to what had transpired, as, in the event of other cannot be the 'black army' which Columbkill fore- parties baving been plundered by the prisoner, which told would muster on the Curragh, when Ireland was not at all unlikely, they would be made aware of the was about to start from her slumbers, and sweep the fact of his being in custody, and would come forward saxon for ever from the land fof the three-leaved against him.—He will be brought up again on Monday

BOW-STREET, SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE. On Mon. who appeared to be a mechanic, was placed at the bar Crime and outrage still prevail to an alarming ex- before Mr Hall, charged with breaking eight aquares of tent in Ireland. The Coercion and Commissions are | plate-glass at the banking house of the National Land signally unsuccessful in restoring the golden age' to and Labour Campany, 494, New Oxford-street, value £15, the property of Mr Feargus O'Connor, M.P.—Thomas Almond, a clerk, who attended to prefer the charge, said he had not heard of the prisoner for five or six years, but ARTRIM .- At the meeting of the Antrim Farming he could not tell what his occupation was or his abode. Society, on Thursday last, a speech of a very extra- although he was aware of his being in town about ordinary character was delivered by Lord Massa- eighteen months.-Mr Hall observed that he had not power to award for the amount of the property destrayed his health had been proposed, Lord Massareene, and suggested that the matter be taken to one of the after returning thanks, went on to detail some of the County Courts, where a decision could be obtained to the scenes which he had witnessed during his stay in the | mount of £20.-The manager of the establishment said county Louth, and remarked that landlords had had that as the prisoner had shown such a degree of waaton. a great deal to do, and that they had met with a large share of abuse, not only from English papers, cu'arly as he had been seen lurking about the premises during the past month,-Mr Hall said, if any specific sufficiently strong to express his disgust—he alluded | charge could be pref. gred he was roady to hear it, but he to the Irish absentee landlords. (Cheers.) Lord could not adjudicate for the damage done to such an Massareene next adverted to the speech of Lord Duf- amount .- The manager: Then I shall shape the charge ferin on Irish landlords, and the reply of Lord Dun- so as to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court, and gannon, and said that he would tolerate the present reduce the amount to £5, being the price of three squares House of Commons, if it would pass a measure con- of glass.—This the Court agreed to.—The clerk then fiscating the property of every Irish absentee land- stated that between five and six o'clock on Saturday af. lord. (Hear, hear.) It was the fashion of England ternoon, when he was closing the shop, he heard a treto speak in terms of admiration of Irish absentee mendous crash, and, having run out, he saw the prisoner landlords: but he believed that the views of the about a yard from the house, in the act of throwing an-Irish people were, and he considered them just views, other atone at the window. A constable was instantly that though an absentee landlord were to send his sent for, but the prisoner did not attempt to escape, hat the devil had entered the room.

KENT.

MILITARY FLOGGING AT WOOLWICH.—On Friday

Military Flogging AT Woolwic tenantry. (Cheers.) The money would not effect custody. He then said that he had demolished the the change, which is on all hands considered desir-able. (Hear, hear.) It is necessary that landlords dicial to him, and which were the cause of his ruin, hav. should give advice and assistance—that they should ing for a considerable time appered in Mr O'Connor's encourage kindly feelings between themselves and newspaper; that he was determined not to be put down their tenants, and that it should be clearly under- by him or any other Irishman-at the same time admitstood what is the best manner in which he can dispose of that money which he is willing to expend for the benefit of the people among whom he lives. For his (Lord Massareene's) lown part, he would rather prietor of the house, and also chairman of the board of stand his chance to be shot at once a week in Irc directors .- Mr Hall, in calling for an answer to the land than live among the cold-hearted people of to the charge, told the prisoner that whatever ill-feeling England. (Hear, hear, and cries of 'There's no fear he entertained for any alleged grievances, he should not have acted in such a wanten and violent manner; and whatever he might advance against him, it could have no effect upen the judgment he should give.—The prisoner said that he felt rather disappointed that the Court was about to adjudicate in a summary manner, as he had expected to show before a jury, that the injuries inflicted upon him, a poor working man, for several years, by Mr O'Comor, were not fanciful but unfortunately real. The victed of the murder of Johanna and Cornelius attacks upon him were entirely unprovoked, and he com-Hourigan, at Ballycoleen, and sentenced to die on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. The day on which Renehan was executed, the Rev. Mr Enright, believing in the paper, contained in invendoes, which proved more detriinnocence of Howard, resolved to have an interview mental to him than direct attacks.—Mr Hall said he had with Hourigan, the principal prosecutor against him, taken the law into his own hands, and as the case had and happenned to meet him in his house, a few been satisfactorily proved, it only remained for him to minutes before the time fixed upon for the execution. call upon the prisoner to pay the sum of £5, the amount After speaking to him for a short time, he took out of the damage, and in default be imprisoned with two his watch, looked at it, and said, the executioner months' hard labour.—Mr Price read a portion of a letter was at that moment pinioning the arms of the man he had received from Mr O'Connor, 'Pray let the Court hat was to die. Again, in a few minutes after, he know that I never did nor do I owe the fellow any money,

gan, and said, 'the prisoner is now standing on the BRUTALITY OF A POLICEMAN. - Mary Honest was verge of eternity,' and dwelt on the solemnity of the charged with causing an obstruction at Charing-cross, scene. In a few seconds after, he again said, 'Phil, by sweeping the crossing, and receiving alms from perhe is now before the tribunal of God, and though he sons passing.—Policeman Gaff said he was on duty and has sinned, he has paid the penalty. Let us pray observing the prisoner, with others, causing obstruction, by asking for and receiving money from persons coming 'Hourigan was moved by the touching appeal of out of the omnibus, he attempted to drive her away, but the pious, zealous, and persevering pastor—he did instead of obeying his orders, as her companions did, pray, as directed, and, the reverend gentleman, she threw herself on the pavement, pretending to fain; seizing upon the favourable moment, asked him why but suddenly jumping up, said she would not allow him had he sworn away the lives of innocent men? 'Be- to deag her like a dog through the streets, and ran with inad he sworn away the lives of innocent men:

cause, said he, 'I wanted revenge. A girl came to her broom into Trafalgar-square, where, on his laying hold of her brother and asked him to go with him to murder the Hourigans, and I thought it too bad not to have satisfaction.' 'Then,' said Mr Enright, householders came forward, however, and gave a very the householders came forward, however, and gave a very that he householders came forward, however, and gave a very that he householders came forward, however, and gave a very that he householders came forward, however, and gave a very that he householders came forward, however, and gave a very that he householders came forward, however, and gave a very that he had not been also because of the circumstance. They stated that 'you were not in the haggard.' 'No, sir.' 'You different account of the circumstance. They stated that swore falsely?' 'Yes, sir.' 'You were at your brother's house?' 'I was, sir.' Then, turning plainant pursued her for some time, and having at to the little girl, 'And, my little child, why length come up to her, he struck her violently in the journals published in the last week, not merely en- did you swear against innocent men to take away back of the neck with his clenched fist, and felled her to tire families in the south and west, subsisting (as their lives?' The little girl cried, and replied, 'I the groun! He then took her into custody, and she was put up to it, sir.' The Rev. Mr Enright next seemed to have received some injury in her hand, which was bleeding at the time.—Mr Jardine ordered her to be with Hourigan, but the latter altered his tone; how-

> take up the question seriatim, and so, accompanied charged with robbery.—E. Pollard, a boy, was going by the Rev. Mr Enright, went to the scene of the home through Hyde Park, in company with J. Young. murder, and saw with his own eyes, and noted down on Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, when he saw on paper, the position in which Hourigan had sworn several boys hiding beneath some of the trees in the on paper, the position in which Hourigan had sworn on the trial of Howard that he himself was placed on the trial of Howard that he himself was placed on the day of the murder. He had sworn he could not be seen, and both gentlemen plainly perceived on resting near the haggard ditch that he could not possibly avoid being seen in such a place, for it was possibly avoid being seen in such a place, for it was a carefully noted down.
>
> Several boys hiding beneath some or the trees in the park. As soon as witness and his companion came near them, the boys ran towards them, and demanded their money. One of the boys (Houghton) came up to Pollard, and said, "Money we want, and money we will have!" Pollard told Houghton he would get nothing quite exposed. All this was carefully noted down, from him. Miles then came up, and demanded money, and detailed to his Excellency. Again the affidavit and struck him a blow in the face, which caused his of Hourigan's brother was produced, that at the very time of the murder the prosecutor was at his house. Next came Mr Sheehy's letter, the purport of which was, that soon after the murder Phil. Hourigan had expressed his gladness to him 'that out the two prisoners as the ringleaders of the attack he was not at home when the murder occurred,' and on him and his companion, and he gave them into cus-

tody.—The prisoners were committed. LAMBETH .- A DANGEROUS SWEEP .- J Connor, 8 chimneysweep, was finally examined, charged with astailed the interview with Hourigan, and produced a it not been for the timely arrival of other constables he sketch of his locality; and the Rev. Mr Burke must have killed both Avery and Taylor. As it was, dwelt on Renchan's declaration to him, and to his brutality was so great, that neither of the constables another previous to his execution, which fully excul-Envis.—Execution.—On Saturday week John Crowe, convicted at the special commission of the six constables to remove him to the station-house, and conspiracy to murder James Watson, Esq., of Bally- some of them he injured by kicking them.—A number corney, underwent the extreme penalty of the law on of sergants and constalles deposed to the number of the drop in front of Ennis gaol. The memorial of times they had had the prisoner in custody, as well as the culprit to his Excellency the Lord Lientenant to his ruffianly conduct towards them while attempting for mercy, was acknowledged on Friday by an answer to secure and take him to the station house.—The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Surrey Sessions.-The prisoner who is a powerfully built fellow, has been for some years a terror to the police, and has been imprisoned as many as eight or ten times for assaulting them. Some six or eight months ago, honever, he caught a tartar in the person of Johnny Walker, the pugilist. It appears that Walker, with one or two aristocratic companions, was at the bar of a sporting house on the Surrey side of the water, when Country, the upon which Conner told him that if he was cheely he would punch his head. The result was a set-to, when the sweep, not knowing his man, got a sound thrashis, g

> Two fine elephants, a male and a female, hare arrived in London from Ceylon.

and was glad to cry small after the third round,

Colonial and Foreign.

France, see our fifth page. INDIA AND CHINA

By the arrival of the India mail we have dates from Bombay to the 15th of January, and Calcutta to January 6th. A proclamation has just been issued by the Bengal government, intimating that no fewer than the senty three prince and chiefs had been induced by us to have suttee and female infanticide put down throughest their dominions.—The distribution of the greater part of the Sciade prize money has been ordered to take lece immediately. The amount captured in February. 1543, was valued at £560,000—that realised at the time smounted to £460,000—the amount to be distributed is 2437,888. Of this, Sir C Napier receives £27,867—only half of what he claimed as his share. Of those who nere present at both battles, Lieutenant-colonels and enperintending surgeons receive nearly £6 600. majors shout £5,000, captains, surgeons, and regimental pay-Masiers about £2,000, subalterns and assistant-surgeons about £1,000 each. FRIGHTFUL MURDER OF SIX ENGLISHMEN. Letters

from Hong Kong of December 30th, contain the follow-

We have this month to record a dreadful tragedy in the horrid murder of six English gentlemen by the Chinese, about three miles from Canton on the 5th of this menth. After church they went up the river, and landed to take a quiet walk, and shortly after they found themselves attacked by a body of Chinese, and cut off from their boat. In this attack one or two of the party fell; the others, being overpowered, attempted to esca e, but were take a at one of the villages and confined. They were kept without food and repeatedly tortured until the 7th, when they were cruelly put to death. The names of the gentlemen are, -Mr W. Rutter, Mr Small, Mr Bellamy, Mr Brown, Mr Balkwill, and Mr M'Carte, On the recovery of the bodies the wounds on Mr M'Carte were in all forty-four, -thirty-six incised, and eight contu-ion. Many of them would have caused death, the nounds on each of them, the two first having marks of Bellamy and Rutter there were dosp wounds on the head and chest, and the marks of ropes on the arms.

A force was immediately sent to Canton, and his demand redress. After much negociation with K-ying, were under trial. Sir John returned here on the 24th, having given Keying to the 20th proxime for his final coercive measure be necessary.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ITALY.

Rome .- On the 3rd of February a torch-light demon stration took place in honour of the patriots of Naples and Sicily. The people were the Italian tri-colour rib. bens in their hats and button-holes-red, white, and green. They repeated the usual cries, to which were added. 'The Palermitans for ever! Fire the Constitution! G'ory to those who shed their blood for their After reaching the capitol, the multitude, which filled the square, ascended the stairs, and the neighbouring monuments. A man, covered with a threadbare cloak, and wearing a long grey board, who was said to be a Tuscan, mounted on the horse, supporting the statue of Marcus Aurelius, and placed in the hand of that emperor a huge three-coloured flag. After parading round the ruins of the Forum they dispersed.

want cannon! Viva Pio Nino solo!' Acsounts from Rome. -f the 11th, state that on the ancouncement of the Neapolitan constitution a great

crowd went in procession to the Quirinal, with tricoloured flags, to demand further concessions. The Pope ap- Irish province, and we shall set your heel on the necks peared at the balcony and gave his benediction to the of all your enemies. crowd.

army of 200,000,005 of Catholics, who would maintain de Teano, to the Direction of the Police. RUMOURED DEPOSITION OF THE POPE.

telegraphic dispatch from Rome announcing that the have been discarded, and the tricolour of Italy adopted. only excited general indignation, and raised to a degree landlord is to have two to one on the arbitration. impossible to describe the ardour and courage of the de-

rival from Naples of the stramer the Palinure with the decree of amaesty and the proclamation of a constitution. that it would not accept the constitution and would insist

his family his reception was most popular. Tu-cant.—The Grand Dake has issued a proclamation stating his intention to grant a constitution.

Coarles Albert and Pius IX. Long live the British nation

and the English fleet, &c. Lembardy.-A sanguinary collision has taken place between the people and the military in Pavia. A numher of the citizens were killed and wounded. Without any provocation, the people were attacked by the Aus-

Letters from Padua of the 8th give details of encounters there tetween the Austrian troops and the people. Again without any provocation the soldiers attacked four officers, and about a score of soldiers were killed on the spot. The lesses on the side of the inhabitants were still greater: it is presumed more than one hun-

dres persons have been killed or wounded. At Como and Brescie similar scenes are reported to U ine, Treviso, Belluno, and Vicenza were the thes-

Teror reigns in Milan. The AU-TRIAN OBSERVER, which is the semi-efficial

egan of the Austrian Government, publishes a long article on the affairs of Italy, in which it declares that the wishes of Lombardy for administrative reforms will the idea of separating that kingdom from the empire, or of causing a charge of dynasty, the Austrian Government will be inexorable in preventing it. 'Let the I:alians,' it adds, 'not forget the example of the more warlike Poles in the struggles against the Russian empire, and let them tremble!" GERMANY

The Arg brig Gazette, in a letter from Berlin of the 19th of Ferraary, states that a panic took place that day on the Bourse in that city, in consequence of the news which arrived from Vienna, that the government had been obliged, in order to meet the extraordinary expenses caused by the recent events in Italy, to demand from the Vienne Bank an advance of ninety-five millions life would be spared; and on being apprised that a with the purpose of seeing whether taxes could not be

Letters from Munich state that L-la Montes had rerefused by Sir G. Grey, she received the information however, any wish to impede the public service; and he refused by Sir G. Grey, she received the information however, any wish to impede the public service; and he read a second time. Letters from Munich state that L-la Montes had reand sent off to Switz-rland. According to some accounts she is on hir way to England.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss Dict has adjourned. It will meet again hare terminated i's labours. The Committee has al-

ready commenced its sittings. The Austrian Government having learnt that enrolments of great numbers of men have been made in Switz-rland for the troops of several of the Italian strong rote to the Diet, declaring that a continuation of these excolments will become a casas belli.

IRISH DEM CRATIC CONFEDERATION.—This body held a very crowded meeting on Sunday evening last at Castweight's, Mr Haughey in the chair. A very two o'clock on Menday morning, passing her time in animated discussion took place on the pretensions of prayer, and reading the bible. She then slept for the NATION and UNITED IRISHMAN newspapers, in which Messrs Tucker, Wittiams, Joyce, M Carthy, Sullivan, Bez r, Manly, Dalrymple, and others took part. On the motion of Mr Bezer, seconded by Mr Joyce, a resolution was unanimously adopted, inviting that elequent advocate of universal liberty, Ernest Jones, barrister, to deliver one of his soul-

stirring lectures on some future evening.
Seicking Accident.—On Saturday evening last as a train of coal waggons was passing through the tunnel tetwen Wrexham and Brymbo, the breaksman slipped from his position, and fe'l upon the rails. Eight of the waggons passed over his body, and, besides doing other injuries, cut off both his legs. The unfortunate man was taken home, and died the following morning.

FOR LAND AND LIFE!

(From the United Irishman.) Land in Ireland is life. Just in the proportion

that our people contrive to keep or to gain some foot.

hold on the soil, in that proportion exactly they wil live and not die. All social, all industrial, all national questions reolve themselves now into this -how many Irish cultivators can keep root in the earth during the present year-that so the storm and blight, the famine, and the black flood of pauperism, may not sweep them off, away into destruction and outer dark-

Not to the individual farmer only is this a life-and. death question, but to society and to the nation With the ruin of the tillers of the soil, all is ruined in vain shall you adopt manufacture pledges—hold meetings to develope resources—form companies make speeches-insist upon national rights, a national legislature, a national flag; -once let the farmers be swept off this Irish soil, and there is an ut'er end of us and of our cause. 'Ireland for the Irish.' offices,' not 'political ameliorations,' not 'assimilation to English franchises'—patient Heaven! no ; it means, first, Irishmen fixed upon Irish ground, a living forest, with roots stretching as far towards Tartarus as their heads lift themselves towards the virtue, become possible; manufactures would grow up without ever a pledge, or a speech, or a waistcoatpattern agitation; a national senate would meet and sit, and rule the land, of its own native energy and by the necessities of the case, without ever a foreign statute empowering it so to do: a national army would arise from the earth like the sons of the dragon's teeth of old; and a national flig would plant itself without hands, and wave in the dawn of freedom, defying all the ends of the earth to pluck it

But let the tillers of the soil be once uprooted—let shill being broken in several places. The bodies of the forest be cleared, and the prostrate, withered na-Mesers Bulkwill. Small, and Brown, had numerous tion is fit for railway sleepers; the living forest is know that emigration was steadily increasing, and by a

saswer to his demands. It is understood that steemers shred of law or custom on their side, are, it is true, ordered down from the coast, to be prepared, should any but, on the whole, they are yielding, sinking, witherwest, comes a terrible cry of terror and of agony-Spare us, spare us our Lives and Lands!

> Bill to ameliorate the relations of landlord and tenant.' A fine phrase! a liberal and conciliatory phrase! But the bill, the bill? Surely it legalises tenant-right at last? Surely it makes some first tep, at least to extend it to the South. Surely it interposes to stop this cruel warfare at last, and paper published in Dublin, called the United IRISHMAN, to give the hard-hunted peasant some respite, some and which was of a rebellious and revolutionary cha-

Now, as Heaven is above us, it is a bill deliberately framed to destroy Tenant Right where it is-to cut off all hope of it where it is not—to rob the north—to exterminate the south—to take care that 'property' people assembled in great numbers along the Corso, in a does, indeed, interpose in the agrarian war, but for several of the unions there were a number of young state of very alarming effervescence, shouting, Away the purpose of finishing it in the utter conquest of female orphans trained to habits of useful domestic inwith all moderation! D wn with the ministry! We the people. It is the brother and ally of the Coer- dustry. Great care would be taken in selecting them, tween England and the landlords, fulfilled to the letter on England's part.

The bargain is this-Keep for us, ye landlords, our

The government bill is a complicated system of ompensations for improvements—and only Pius IX had published a proclamation with a view to improvements, which shall have been effected here allay the fears of a foreign intervention, which he pro- after according to certain notices, specifications, nonnced at pr-s-nt impossible, 'But,' adds the Pontiff, dockets, awards, certificates, and final decrees-imif it were attempted, I would appeal to my form dable provements to which the tenant shall at last be lucky enough to make good his claim, after being coursed and the appointment of laymen to three of the most im- ments, and dancing attendance on the clerk of the portant departments of the State, namely, a lawyer. M. peace, the assistant barrister, the agent, the bailiff, Sturbinetti, to the Ministry of Justice; M. Pastolini, De- the under bailiff, and all the agents, bailiffs, and outy of Revenue, to that of Commerce; and M. Gaetani under-bailiffs of all persons who have any claim as Speaker leave the chair to go into Committee of Ways to find out by his learning.

The chiefpoint is the arbitration: and we will tell you how the arbitrators are to be appointed—the Pope has been deposed. At Bologna, the Papal colours | tenant to name one-the landlord another-and these two to name an umpire:—but if they cannot agree Natues and Sicily .-- A letter from Messins, dated the upon an umpire, (and they never will), why then an umpire is to be named by the Petty Session Court. obtaining the object the government proposed to itself, that is, by landlords; so that, in every case, the

> If the farmer, by any miracle or mistake, get an vears, and no more!

But what of past improvements, made without specification? What of the tenant-right farms purpreceeded to deliberate on them. The people who were chased with money in Ulster, or held by the farmer assembl deround the palace of the Senate in which the and his ancestors time out of mind? Is it not to be Justa was sitting uttered threatening cries. After re- legalised, then ? No: this bill is intended for the maining in deliberation for some time, the Junta decided gradual abolition of that tenant-right property. according to the recommendation of Lord Devon's who commanded the fort of Castellamare, had consented a pretence to landlords to abrorate the custom. They would say that a law had been passed for the relief of the tenants in Ireland; and the landlord would The Neapolitan forces sent to Sicily have returned in take advantage of that law to deprive the tenant the most disestross condition, both General de Songet of those rights who had hitherto enjoyed them.' Of course he would: and such is the intention.

But we forgot: the hill is to be retrospective, as to tenants holding at a rent under £10. These teassemblage took place under the windows of the palace. nants, if they have effected substantial improvethe same, and can produce witnesses to prove it, are ject would come before it next week. to be allowed, on ejectment, some compensation; but it is not in any case to exceed three years' rent. If they connot point out these improvements, and prove demonstration which took place at Fiesole, at which the them in due form (even though they should have population shouted. 'Long live Leopold II! Long live bought their little farms at £20 an acre but last year), why they must tramp; and if the 'union' be

> As to the southern farmers, if they have capital and can employ lawyers; and ejectment do not overtake them in the meantime-they are expected to lay down their gurs, and proceed quietly to get estimates and specifications prepared, put themselves in communication with the clerk of the peace, and begin at once to invest the capital they have gathered through the three famines in thorough-draining according to the Deanston system, and building cottages ornecs with mitred eaves and Tudor

> Yes, let northern and southern farmers lay down landlord Herbert calls them. They must see that 'government' is caring for them; in government let their trust be reposed, and let them lie down to sleep in peace under the shadow of its wings. Indeed, we are glad to learn from landlord Castle-

reagh. in the course of this debate, ' That the farmers of the north of Ireland have nothing to complain of! this true, farmers of the north of Ireland? But enough for one week; we shall return in our

next number to this measure of whole-ale and atrocions robbery and slaughter; and consider how it is to be met and defeated. For defeated it must be.

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT HARRIET PARKER.-On Monday morning, Harriet Parker, the woman Criminal Court of the murder, by strangulation, of Africa, where the expense and loss of life were perfectly the two children of a man named Robert Blake, with whom she cobabited, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of Newgate. Since her conviction she had not entertained or expressed a hope that her remission of the extreme penalty of the law had been raised in a better and cheaper manner. He had not, mittee. pected or hoped for mercy, admitting the justice of him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one condithe punishment for the crime she had committed, tion-namely, that he would consent to take a supply but insisting that she had been driven to desperation by the conduct of Blake. As early as two o'clock when the Committee for the Resision of the Pact shall in the morning, numbers of persons began to congregate in front of the prison, and long before the fatal hour, every house-top, window, and avenue where the slightest glimpse of the scaffold could be obtained was fuled with a dense mass of persons. Shertly after seven o'clock. Parker was conducted from the cell to States, has addressed, says the UNIN MONARCHIQUE, a what was called the bread-room, and thence to the scaffold. The fatal moment having arrived, the bell of the prison chapel began tolling, and the condemned woman walked firmly but with slight assistance to the scaffold, where in a few minutes she ceased to exist. The unfortunate woman remained up until about three hours, when she rose, and at six o'clock was joined by the rev. ordinary, and continued in religious communion with him. Some time before eight o'clock, she sang, in a deep clear voice, a hymn, with a firmness that surprised those who have been in the habit of attending the last hours of the condemned. In the course of the night she wrote an-

> dressed in deep mourning. The last words she uttered were, 'May the Lord have mercy on me!' The salmon fishing on the Severn bids fair to be unusually productive, and some fish of extraordinary appointed to inquire into the general finance of the coun- passengers during the voyage; and there was, lastly, a size have already Leen caught.

Imperial Parliantell.

MONDAY, Feb. 21. HOUSE OF LORDS. - DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (COURT OF ROME) BILL .- The Marquis of LANDOWNE, in bringing up the report on this bill, moved the insertion the court of Rome,' with the view of having the same printed. The report was then received.

IRISH POOR LAWS .- Earl FITZWILLIAM, in presenting

the petition from Ireland on the subject of workhouses, said he had received a letter from a paid guardian in Ireland, stating that the poor in his part of the country were satisfied with only 7d. a week, or a penny a day. He thought the people of England ought to pay some consideration to the humility and virtue of a people who were contented with so small a pittance; and he wished to ask the government and parliament of England whether they should continue to maintain the population of Ireland on so pitiful a sum? £1,500,000 was granted by way of loan last year; but a larger sum had been applied for, and the amount appropriated did not exceed £1,000,000, and means primarily and mainly, not 'Irishmen for Irish that for 23,000,000 acres. He thought 190,000 men might mitted to a secret committee. The noble lord emphabe beneficially employed on public works, and he also considered an extensive system of emigration necessary to relieve Ireland, the present tax upon the land for the and growing there, occupying the island like trees in support of the poor being upwards of £2,000,000 annually, and the amount collected only exceeded, by a comparatively small sum, the amount which could not be obclouds. In such a nation as this, industry, energy, tained. In passing the Poor Law Bill, sufficient consideration had not been given to the communities on which the taxation was to be levied. The rural community consisted of the landlord and his tenants, and our legislature ought to encourage those landed proprietors who present they were only doubly taxed. The Marquis of Lansbowns ageed that the Poor Law

had pressed heavily on some parts of Ireland where distress existed to a great extent, amounting almost to on the ground of 'prudential motives.' famine; but, as a whole, it could not be complained of. The total amount of poor rates in 1847, in Ireland, was £1,618,000, giving an average of 2s. 5d. in the pound throughout the unions. It was gratifying to on account. dead and gone;—the living nation is undone for measure which had been prepared a number of the chilworks had been carried to such an extent as to employ a of land there is now a deadly struggle going on in had been made to landlords for the purpose of improveutter dismay, seeing their ancient tenant-right of £2,000,000 had been sanctioned out of the application for Chinese were executed on the 21st Dec., and cleven slipping away from them day by day, and the monster which had been made, and there was not a county in have been sent for from Singapore, and men-of-war here and there making out a law for themselves; tice; but, after most mature deliberations, it had been thought that electoral divisions were best adapted to ing off the earth. From north, south, east, and meet the exigencies of the case; he did not, however, think it was a perfect mode of distribution. Govern. ment were prepared to enforce the poor rate, and to In this crisis comes in the 'Government' with a look carefully into the question of redistribution of existing divisions. (Hear, hear,)

After a few observations from Lords CAREW and MONT-EAGLE, the subject dropped. THE 'UNITED IBISHMAN'-Lord STANLEY gave notice

ENIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- Earl GREY, with refeit desirable to state this, in order to prevent any misapprehension which might occur upon the subject.

The house adjourned at seven o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS -Mr Horsman gave notice out in a broad nonest way mode of assessing the income-'ax should be so altered Mr B. Osborne gave notice that he would move, as an

so as to ensure the finishing of the new Houses as speedily as possible.

Mr Bright gave notice that, on the motion that the landlords on the estate, which persons the tenant is and Means, on Monday next, he would move an inlegacy duties to real property. Sir B. HALL gave notice of his intention to move that

THE BUDGET .- The CHANCELLOB of the Excheques plained in the speech of the First Lord of the Treasury tward for his improvements, the yearly value of on Friday evening; and intimated that it was the wish them is to be allowed him in his rent for twenty-one of the government to submit to the investigation of a ecret and select committee the whole question of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates, which committeee he would move for this day. It was erroneously supposed by some that the budget was a war So far from this being the case, most of the increase in the expenditure had been occasioned last year, and must on having that of 1812 guaranteed by Great Britain, Commission. Sir William Somerville says plainly now be previded for, the greater portion of the increase with such modifications as are adapted to the present the bill is framed according to the report of that having had reference to praceable and not to warlike certain effect of the bill in Ulster, will be to 'afford it would do nothing which was likely to compromise a secret and select committee was, that there were

than by the house itself, all the deliberations of which were public. 'In view of this committee, he trusted that Mr Hume would forego the motion which he had upon the paper i:r the postponement of the estimates, and that the house would avoid all premature and desultory Mr Home was glad to hear that the speech of Lord J. Russell was not a war speech; but if it was not to be considered warlike its tone and temper were very much

£51 217 000-in the second £51,340,000. In both years the cost of collection was four millions-so that the whole taxation in both years was nearly fifty six millions. He found, likewise, that the excess of income over expenditure was on the 5th of January, 1846, £3 850,000, and of expenditure over income on the 5th of January, 1848. £2,956,000. Such being the case, he had asked why Lord J. Russell, with such a deficiency establishments. He had also asked whether his lordship intended to increase taxation without giving to the country the satisfaction of knowing what its income and its increased, the government would not be damaged by the inquiry, and the country would make up its mind to hear with firmness a necessary burden. On Friday night, he then offered to the house. There was an additional payment announced for the charge of the funded and terminable annuities had ceased, from which the country ought to d rive some relief. Knowing as he did the listress which was now experienced by the working thought that it became a very serious question, whether proposed increase. the public force. Was there any reason for having so many ships of war in the Tagus and on the coast of frightful? It was also worth knowing whether, since the last report on the subject, a single officer the loss had been appointed in either the Excise or the Customs. He also wished to revise our whole system of taxation, for six weeks on account. At the close of that time the committee which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just proposed would have made its report, and the house would be enabled to act accordingly.

Mr EWALT felt the greatest dissatisfaction at the financial proposals of the government, and trusted that is subsequent conduct with regard to the finances would e such as would remove that dissatisfaction

Mr S. CRAWFORD protested against the budget, propos ing, as it did, an expenditure utterly incommensurate system. with the resources of the country. Our military esta-blishments were not only far larger than were required, but might one day, when they fell into other hunds, become dangerous to the liberties of the country. COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY .- The house went into Com-

mittee of Supply on the navy estimates, and Mr WARD. without making the usual statement, moved for a vote of £225,600 for the naval excess of last year. Mr HERRIES and Mr BANKES objected to the secret com-

given notice.

asked, though he would consent to a sum of money on other letter to Blake, in which she begs of him to account of the general estimates. accept and read the accompanying blessed and hely bible with attention, the bible having been presented to her by Lady Pirie. The wretched woman was

material difference between the two inquiries; and unless the Prime Minister was prepared to assert on his responsibility that there were grave reasons of Stateand that there was imminent peril, he (Lord G. Ben tinck) would not consent to any secret committee. The of the words 'to establish and maintain relations with government was not fit to hold possession of office if they threw that responsibility, which properly belonged to them, upon a sceret committee.

Lord J. Russell said that in 1786, in 1797, in 18.7, in 1817, and in 1828, under various Ministers-Pitt, Gren ville, Liverpool, and Wellington-the house had appointed select committees to inquire into the whole expenditure, including the army, navy, and erenance. These committees were not only select, but secret There might be facts and evidence received by the proposed committee that it might not be desirable to make public; and he was ready to state, on his responsibility, that it would be highly inconvenient to have the prenosed committee, an open one. The government did not wish to avoid responsibility; on the contrary, their proposal was, that, in addition to the inquiries of a committee of the whole house, the estimates should be subtically declared that the estimates were not war esti-

mates, nor framed with the view to a rupture of peace. Mr Hennies did not think the precedents quoted by the noble lord were applicable. They were all general a few words in corroboration of what had fallen from financial committees, very different from a committee to inquire into the defences of the country.

Mr HENLEX considered the proposal for a select committee as nothing less than the abdication of the func-

employed their means in improving their lands; but at of the country. It was like those that preceded it, a the number of invalids had been reduced in propertien.

Ultimately the opposition was so strong that the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer consented to withdraw the specific vote before the Committee, and to take one Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr Hild.

YARD, repeated that he certainly should persist in asking? the rattan on the back. On the bodies of Messrs ever, and the place that knew it shall know it no dren of the poor would be provided for. The public the House on Monday next to assent to his budget. As we had a deficiency in our revenue to meet ex-In one word, Land is Life: and for the pessession large portion of the population, and by the grant which | penditure, amounting to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, it would be necessary to meet it with increased taxation. If he Excellency Sir John Davis went up in the Dædaius to every part of Ireland. The farmers of Ulster are in ment, this mode of relief would be continued. Upwards | could suppose that the House could effect a reduction of 3,600,000 in the estimates, he could then go on without and increase of the property tax; but he could not sup-Pauperism coming nearer and nearer to the door. Ireland in which works were not proceeding in conse. pose that any such reduction would be made. The Go-The farmers of the other three provinces, without a quence of these grants. He had no doubt that the vernment did not wish to get rid of any responsibility mode of rating had operated with some degree of injus- which belonged to it. It was willing to submit the estimates not only to the investigation of a committee of the whole House, but also of a select and secret com mittee besides.

Mr Distance called attention to the extraordinary silence of the members below the gangway on this occasion-a silence which must be highly gratifying to the Government. He could not find in the committee appointed by Sir R. Peel in 1828 any procedent for the secret committee now proposed. He likewise hoped that the Government would tell the House why this comthat he would, on Thursday, call attention to a news- mittee was to be appointed. If it were not intended for economical purposes, for what was it intended ?

Lord Dubley STUART also opposed the budget. Mr WAKLEY remarked that the gratification of minisrence to what he had said on a former occasion, ex- (upon which Mr Dieraeli had obs-rved) would, he was plained that the emigration he referred to would be con- sorry to say, be but of short continuance. (Hear, hear.) cluded our checking such importation; and, indeed, the fined strictly to those workhouses in which it would to The hon, member, however, ought not to feel surprised in Ireland shall support poverty, not by dividing the proved that children had been trained to habits of use- that those members abstained from speaking on a very minister act in diplomacy like a pettifogging attorney The agitation continued, and on the 7th and 8th, the property, but by slaying the surp'us poverty. It ful industry. They had been led to understand that in painful subject. It was his duty to inform Lord John Russell that his proposition had been received by his (Mr Wakley's) constituents with astonishment, indignation, and disgust. (Hear, hear.) The public were not cion Act. It is the remainder of the bargain be- and in providing for their well-being, both during the particularly pleased with Sir R. Peel, when he first but certainly if the effect of the admission of slave-grown passage and after landing, and he had sanguine hopes proposed his three per cent, tax on property and income sugars was such as had been depicted, he should be inthat this emigration might be of considerable benefit to for three years; but there was so much blandness, such clined to agree with the right rev. prelate that it would New South Wales and South Australia. He thought a fascination in his manner of proposing it, and he paved be more desirable to the cause of humanity to withdraw the way to it so smoothly, that it was impossible to be the squadron. Upon that point, however, he was not angry with him. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But the convinced. noble lord had resorted to no such expedient. He came that, on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday was quite evident that he thought it would not be unacnext, he would submit a motion to the effect that the ceptable to the public. It was his conviction that, that the mischief was done, and that without an immewould be wholly out of their power to increase it to fire employing attorneys and providing witnesses, at the new Houses of Parliament, an address to the from what he saw and heard, he believed the people slave-holding countries. There was no denying the parental house.' The official journal of the 12th inst. least three times for each improvement, covering Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal Com- would make such representations to their representacontains the resignation of three ecclesiastical Ministers, | quires of paper with elaborate schedules and state- mission to superintend the votes granted by Parliament, tives; that they would not dare to support the govern- laid out upon the slave-trade, we were absolutely at this ment in that proposition, (Hear, hear.) Should this increase be submitted to for two years, what men in his measures,

they had of the present income-tax ! The public were which he took part, and which he had strangely chosen struction to the committee to extend the probate and right, therefore, in resisting at once a proposal that involved one of the most dishonest and disgraceful modes John Bull was content to bear this burden, then let government give him more of it-punish him for his on moving that the house resolve itself into Committee of stupidity-(hear, and a laugh)-and before the end of Supply, adverted to some misapprehensions which had the session, make it 73 or even 10 per cent. (Hear. hear.) It would serve him right. (Hear, hear.) It ment, and the financial position of the country, as ex- would appear that when ministers found the country in | lord had acted on this, as on all other occasions, with a difficulty, they asked what was done on the last occasion of difficulty. The answer was of course, 'Oh, a dose of the income-tax.' (Hear, and a lau: h.) 'Then possible that he had been already reduced too much He regretted Mr Humo had not persisted in his amendand manufactures, and now, in a few short weeks commission; and Mr Sharman Crawford says the objects. The policy of the government was peace, and after-without any attempt being made to reit would do nothing which was likely to compromise duce the burdens which were already weighing lost, the tranquillity of the world. His reason for proposing down the public—a new proposition was brought for ward to increase the pressure upon them. He beters would reduce our establishments to what was really within the income. (Hear, hear.) What fudge and nonsense it was to talk about war with France or any other country. (Cheers.) Suppose a war did come, how long would it take to prepare for it? But there When the King appeared on the balcony surrounded by ments, within five years, and have kept a record of discussion upon the budget at present, as the whole sub- was no danger of anything of the kind. The people of foreign countries were now too busily occupied in imerfering with others. (Hear, hear.) If subjects were had been usual wise, war was a game which governments would not so. He held in his hands the balance steets for the years | dare to play. (Hear, hear) There was not the 1846 and 1848, the first drawn up by Mr Cordwell, and remotest chance or prospect of a foreign invasion. We the latter by Mr Parker. The revenue in the first was were at peace with all the world, and yet our expendibenches, had viewed with some uncasiness the ture for the naval and military ostablishments of the country was to be increased-(hear, hear) -and that,

ion, by means of a tax which, as regarded a large class income tax pressed heavily and unjustly on the poor man-the man who came just within its grip-while the property tax scarcely touched the rich man. He held that the income tax was an impolitic and an iniquitous tax upon the industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) a year, that he had a wife and large family to support. that he was compelled to maintain a respectable appearhis children; that his income would cease altogether in the event of illness, and complained that besides being funds, of which no contingency could deprive him, and which would be available in case of death for the support of his wife and family-whereas, if the writer died. his family must be left destitute, the pressure of taxation upon him being so heavy that, to make provision for them, or for sickness, by saving, was impossible.] classes, the shopkeepers, and the small traders, he This person called upon him to oppose the suggested that the tax should be charged on

all beyond £150 a year. (Hear.) Several votes were then agreed to for the navy and army, after some discussion, and the house resumed.

The bill, after some desultory conversation, was then PASENGERS BILL -Mr LABOUCHIRE then moved the second reading of the Passengers Bill.

recurrence of such melancholy events in future, recommended the government, instead of amending the two acts now in force, to consolidate them into one starute, and to form them into one compact and intelligible

Mr LABOUCHERE admitted that the terrific description which Mr Hume had just given of the disease and pestilence carried by Irish emigrants into our North Ame. rican colonies rendered it imperative upon the government to device measures for the prevention of evils so detrimental, not only to the colonists, but also to the emigrants themselves. It was not surprising that the danger to which human life had thus been exposed had excited a strong feeling against immigration in British mittee of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had North America. The commissioners of emigration had drawn up the bill then before the house with the view Mr Hume refused to consent to the specific vote of applying a remedy to a state of things in every point of view so deplorable. The principal features of the bill were shortly these :- There was, first, a clause en-Lord G. BENTINCE declared that in his opinion it was larging the space allotted to each emigrant from ten to wholly unconstitutional to propose a secret committee to twelve feet; there was next, another, enacting that the inquire into the state of the Royal Navy. The Chan-owners of emigrant ships to British North America cellor of the Exchequer had attempted to draw an should, as the emigrant ships to Australia now did, analogy between the select committees from time to time carry sufficient provisions to sustain the lives of their

naval and military defences. But there was the most to see the regulations of the bill enforced. It had been night by the fact that the government had abandoned to refer this bill, after it was read a second time, to a select committee. When it had been amended there he would read it a third time, and after it had been read a third time he would withdraw it. He would then incorporate it with the Passengers Regulations Bid, and would introduce it again as a new bill, provided it were understood that it should then pass without discussion. A short discussion ensued, which terminated in the second reading of the bill, and its being referred to a

select committee, and, after disposing of some other unimportant business, the house adjourned at twelve TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd.

HOUSE OF LORDS, -The Earl of ABERDEEN, in a speech descriptive of the past efforts, and the present exertions made and making for the suppression of the be employed on the coast of Africa with that object.

n giving the returns. He was anxious, however, to say the noble lord. In the last letter he received from Sir shou'd be able to show more prizes and fewer deaths than during any preceding similar period. The per last committee to inquire into the military expenditure from five per cent. in 1845 to two per cent. in 1847; and select committee, but not a secret one; that is, it pub. The island of Ascension has been made a place of sanilished its reports, but had the power of excluding evidence, and it had suppressed evidence on military works, more than two years upon the station. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the general question, he must say, that he thought it would be a great blow to civilisation if they withdrew their squadron from the coast, and allowed that system to be revived which so much was now done o check and put an end to.

Lord STANLEY had expressed his opinions upon this subject on a former occasion. He thought it right to say, that the sentiments he then expressed were curiously identical with the opinions expressed to-night by the noble lord. He had then said, that if he had to choose as a means of putting down the slave trade between the admission of slave-grown sugar and the continuance of he squadron on the coast of Africa, he should, as least likely to provoeffective, prefer a measure of financial prohibition to the continuance of the squadron. What he intended to say was, that he very much feared that the legislation of 1846 would be calculated to destroy all that fleets could effect, The Bishop of Exeren wished to express his hope that

it was the decided system of this country to promote the admission of slave-grown sugar, all checks would be tal en off the free importation of slaves from Africa. It was obvious that such checks only caused additional suf fering to the unhappy slaves.

Earl GREY emphatically denied that it was the policy of her Majesty's government to encourage the growth or admission of slave-groun sugar. They maintained the argument, that if the sugars of other countries were admitted at all, it was practically impossible to exclude slave-grown sugar. It was proved to demonstration that Cuba sugar came in as the produce of other countries. ters at the silence of the members below the gangway and that we could not avoid that consequence. It was proved also that the treaties of this country wholly preonly occasion on which he had ever known a British was when a noble lord tried to get over that difficulty. Lord DENMAN was not sure that he entirely understood the right reverend prelate in the game sense as the noble earl appeared to understand him ;

Lord Ashburton remarked that with respect to what of slave-grown sugar, he wished him to bear in mind diate review of the law of 1846, our colonies must be passing a renewal of the tax for three years more, it inevitably ruined. If their lordships would go into inquiry upon the subject, they would find that our colonies time stimulating and promoting it by our legislative

> to stigmatise as 'petrifogging.' He (Lord Aberdeen) would only say that the not alluded to received the sanction of the house, and that his own conscience had been entirely satisfied respecting it. Subsequent reflection convinced him that the course he then pursued was on-

> word complained of. He had no doubt that the noble that high sense of honour which always influenced him At the same time, be had been sorry to see this country placed in the position in which the government of which the noble lord was a member had placed her

Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The second realing of the

second roading of the New Smithfield, or G at Metropolitan Cattle Market and Abattoirs Company Bill. being strongly opposed, was, on the motion of Mr O BORNE, put off for six months, and consequently

the expenditure for miscellaneous services, and to re port to the house whether any reductions can, in their opinion be effected or any improvement made in the ture to the consideration of Parliament; Fand the other a select committee to inquire into the expenditure on account of the navy, army, and ordnance, and to report their observations thereupen to the house. time, to appoint such committees to inquire into the expenditure and income of the country. He himself when sitting on the opposite increasing expenditure of the country. The increase in connexion with our military and naval establishments alone since 1835 had been from £11,700,000 to £17,300,000. Of this the increase for the army had hear.) All taxes, to be just, must be equal; but the been but small, that for the navy about three millions and a half, whilst the expenditure for the ordnance was now double that which it was in 1835. That increase was a fit subject for inquiry. He had no doubt that the increase of expenditure had been justifiable-it had, al-House, and the greater part of it had been pressed on the Government by individual members. During the four stated that the writer had an income just over the £150 years in which he had himself been Secretary of Admi raity he had been repeatedly called upon to defend himself from attack for not having taken sufficient care of the naval arguments of the country. He, therefore, was ment were responsible for the increase which had taken place. But on that account that increase was not less fitting to be made the subject of inquiry by the House of Commons; and therefore he had come forward on a former evening to propose a select and secret committee to make such inquiry. Mr Hume had proposed to appoint a finance committee which would embrace an inquiry into the wide subject of our nceme and expenditure. The government thought mittee. He anticipated no good result from the inthat, as before in 1817 and in 1928, such a wide field of inquiry might lead to beneficial results; but Mr Humo was not content even with that, for he wished to inquire also into the cost of collecting the revenue, and into the question of imposing direct or indirect taxation. He (Sir C. Wood) thought it better that their inquiries should embrace a part rather than the whole of such ex-PUBLIC HEALTH .- Lord Monpern then moved the tensive subjects. The government had laid the estimates were the men to take their places? Would be (Colone)

second reading of the Public Health Bill, in the hope for the year on the table, and did not thrink from the Sibthorp)? ('Hear,' and z laugh.) For no price in that the bouse would not object to the hill at once pass. responsibility which belonged to them. Though the go- the world would be accept office. (Renewed laughter.) ing through that stage, it being his intention to give verument was prepared to defend them in most of their But he would say to the people of this country, 'Take ample time for its consideration before going into com- details, it thought that it was desirable to submit them your stand, and do your duty as an Englishmen ought he more conveniently discussed than in a committee of hear.) the whole house. It was fitting to inquire how far the increase in the miscellaneous estimates, which was ocensioned by the transfer of local charges to the public Mr Hume, after drawing a frightful picture of the charge, was justifiable. It was fitting also to inquire disease and postilence prevailing on board the emigrant how far the increase in the military and naval estimates ships which carried the emigrants from Ireland last of the country had been occasioned by the desire of the year to British North America, and after insisting on the house to increase the personal comforts and efficiency of propriety of taking immediate measures to prevent the those engaged in our military and naval service, It would be bad economy to stop works now in progress; and it would be satisfactory that the propriety of those works should be recognised by the vote of a committee. A question had also been raised as to the proper distribution of our force; and gentlemen said that it was worth inquiring whether we could not render the same. if not a less amount of force, more available to the defence of the United Kingdom. Having described the advantages which had been derived from the reports of such committees as he had proposed, he said that the go vernment on the present occasion would propose the number of men to be voted for the three ecrvices for the ensuing year, but would not withdraw from the examination of the two committees which he now proposed to appoint any part of the expenditure which was necessary for their support. He admitted that he had proposed last night that these committees should be secret committees, and that in so doing he had seted under mis-

ting his motion. Lord G. Bentinck felt himself relieved in a great detry, and this proposed committee to inquire into our clause appointing a government officer or superintendant gree from the opposition which he had threatened last committees of that house.

should be select committees; for they would have power

in themselves to exclude the public from their sittings,

and any matter which it would be injurious to publish

recommended that every emigrant ship should be com- its declaration of last night, and had given up the secrety pelled to take a surgeon; but he could not advise the of these committees. He imagined that Ministers were house to accede to such a recommendation. He proposed going to abandon the prerogative of the crown to decide upon the amount of the army and the navy, and upono the general defences of the country. He presumed thatt the inquiry to which the attention of these committees was to be directed would not be as to the increase of our armsments, but as to the diminution of our expenses. Mr Disnaeli said that a few weeks ago the house had i

been told in the speech from the throne, that the esti-

mates had been framed, with a careful regard to the

exigencies of the public service,' and yet now the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not undertake to say that considerable reductions might not be made in those same estimates. Last night they had been told that at decennial periods from 1787 to 1848 finance committees had been appointed to inquire into the expenditure and income of the country, and had therefore been authorised to inquire into the costs of the public establishlave-trade, concluded by moving for returns showing ments. It happened, however, that in every instance the number of vessels captured by the different squad. the inquiry into the military and navel estimates had rons of the different nations, since the treaty was effec. only been corollary; and what else happened? That ted, by which it was stipulated that such a force should in every case in which such committees of finance had been appointed, their appointment had been announced The Earl of AUCKLAND said there could be no difficulty in the speech from the Throne. He was afraid that Ministers were proposing these committees, not for purposes of economy, but for the purpose of obtaining from them recommendations for increased establishments, and Charles Adam, that gallant officer stated that he had for increased taxation. If, as it seemed, there was no new finished the first year of his command, and he precedent for the proposition of the government, the house ought to look at the principle involved in it. It Sir R. PEEL said that, in 1828, he had moved for the centage of deaths had been reduced during the last year fling the responsibility from their own shoulders upon was nothing less than this-that Ministers were shufthose of the House of Commons. He thought that the government had made a great mistake in the course which it had taken. He did not, however, intend to resistit. Happy men were Ministers; for even their blunders compelled their opponents to assist them. He intended to follow the example of Lord G Bentinck, and to allow the motion to pass, merely entering his protest aga ast it as a measure contrary to the practice of parliament, and not conducive to the dignity of the Admi-

> Mr Hume observed, that if these committees were fairly appointed and performed their duty, they would do much good, but not otherwise. He therefore implored the government to constitute them in a satisfactory manner, and not to place upon them men who had become hacknied and callous to large estimates. The system of Free Trade which Sir R Peel had introduced had led to important changes in our system of taxation, and of the principle of those changes he cordially approved. He was, therefore, of opinion that a committee ought to be appointed to examine how our present revenue was raised, what changes could be made in the mode of raising it, whether it could not be raised in a way which would be less oppressive to the subject, and whether the weight of taxation might not be diminished. He honed that no estimates would be voted until the reports of these committees were received. Sir R. PEEL observed that his chief object in rising on

the previous night was to express his doubt as to wbe-

ther the precedents bore out the proposition for a secret

committee. The former committees were select, not

secret. Although he would offer no opposition to the

appointment of the committee, he was bound to say that

he was then perfectly prepared to give his opinion as to

the estimates proposed. He agreed with Lord G. Ben-

tinck, that no committee, whilst it could not adequately

discharge them, should be entrusted with the powers and functions of the Esceutive government. There was an erroneous impression abroad that governments were prone unnecessarily to increase the expenditure. That very reverse was the case, for even if Ministers acted with a sole regard to the stability of the Cabinet, they would butter secure their object by conciliating the House of Commons with reduced estimates, than by procuring support from friends out of doors. The right hon, gentleman then adverted to the panic which had existed but a month ago, and congratulated the house that it had so rapidly subsided. He confessed that he had been under some apprehension that government would be unduly influenced by that alarm, and was rather relieved to find that no increase was proposed in the estimates. He had read the letter of a noble friend of his for whom he enterbe taken in case of invasion. (A laugh.) That letter stated that in such an emergency the duty of the citizens to its defence—but to make the Mansion House head quarters for making out billets for the French with me the honour and rights of my throne with the through four or five courts of law and equity, after amendment to Sir R. Inclus's motion for a committee on per cent. (Loud cheers.) He might be wrong; bar, even with a partial protection, could not compete with army. (Laughter.) He must say that when he read that letter, he thought it gave a most imperfect and undid not mean of the military-even that aplendid corps the guards, which his noble friend had since relieved from all imputation-but of the strength of the country, of the spirit of the men of mature age, ay, and even the old men and old women. (Cheers and laughter.) He verily believed that if the Lord Mayor, instead of occupyabandon that duty for the purpose of billeting the French army, he would perform that duty in secret, and dare not show himself in Cheapside. (Cheers and laughter.) He was perfectly convinced that if an attempt should be made to subject this country either to insult or invasion, t was difficult to estimate the spirit with which such an attempt would be met. (Hear, hear.) He said nothing against the propriety of taking proper precautions, tecause although we know what would be the ultimate result of any attempt, yet even the most partial success must be accompanied with much ruin to private fortune and great desolation. (Hear.) But he confessed that

on seeing the estimates, after reading all the recent publications, so far from being astounded by the proposition of the government, he was greatly relieved by the proposition of the noble lord. He thought that a wise discretion had been exercised in not increasing the naval er military forces. None but a government could know the amount of force necessary; and when a proposition was made on the responsibility of government, the circumstances must be very clear which could induce him, as a private individual, to offer any opposition to such proposal. Mr Buigur could assure the right hon. baronet that so far as the north of England was concerned, the panic CELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the grounds on which would be made the pretext for increasing the military forces of the country, and so to add to the burden of taxation. (Hear.) Neither was this alarm altogether groundless, for the people remembered well that some years ago a senseless rumour of war with Russis, and

subsequently a foolish pamphlet published by a French prince, had been seized by the government of the day blishments. The right hop, gentleman had stated that usderstood, the 5,000 men who had been recruited for India, but who were no longer required there, were to be made part of the permanent force of this country. What was that but an increase of the military force of the country? (Hear, hear.) Again, though the noble lord did not propese any actual addition to the number years the estimates for the army and navy had increased from eleven to seventeen millions, what security had they that in ten years more another ten millions would not be added ? (Hear, hear.) As to what had been said about not interfering with the present estimates, it was rather an extraordinary doctrine for their days to hold that the army, navy, and ordnauce establishments were such sacred things that they must not be touched by a committee of that house. He would say, if ministers refused to sanction the recommendation of the committee of the house-supposing that the result of the inquiry should be to show that some reduction might safely be

pal officers of the several public departments. He, however, thought it a dang rous precedent to transfer the functions of the House of Commons to any select comquiry. With regard to the financial scheme of ministers. there was but one feeling throughout this metropolis. and that was a feeling of disgust. (Hear.) But, if the people had only the courage, and spirit, and the persavi vance to make their remonstrances heard in that house, the noble lord and his colleagues might bid a speedy adieu to office. (Hear.) It might be asked, who to the examination of committees, in which they could to de, and you will soon find an honest ministry.' (Hear,

would extend their inquiries to the salaries of the princi-

Lord J. Russell said so far had he been from pro posing great armaments, that he had actually proposed the same amount of force as last year, with the exception of an addition to the marines of 1,500 mon, which he had announced his intention of making last year, and of another addition to the artillery. With respect to the number of men to be employed during the year, the government did not wish to rigitself of any responsi bility. They were of opinion that the consideration of such a circumstance belonged to the government, and the government alone, which eacht to fix the number of men sufficient for the service of the country under any existing emergency. He admitted that the war im-Africa had been very expensive. England, however, could not allow its colonists to be murdered, though it was hard that the whole expanse of defending thems should fall upon the mother country. He also contended that in a foreign country British subjects had a right to be protected by the public force of this country. That protection had been afforded to them at Messina, and must be extended to those at Canton. The Executive Government would be greatly to blame if it gave less protection to British subjects than in former times, and if it allowed the name of an Englishman to be less respected than it hitherto had been. His lordship concluded by declaring that he did not shrink from the defence of the estimates, and that he wanted no comapprehension. He now only intended to move that they

mittee to screen him. Mr G. BANKES contended that the country was indebted to Mr Hume, and not to the government, for the appointment of these committees. Sir R. Inclis retained all his objection to the princi-

from their report. He then concluded by formally putple of a government transferring its responsibility to

Mr S. CRAWFORD declared his intention of opposing the motion, as the reports of these committees would be used to prop up our existing establishments, and to pre-

vent the reduction of the future estimates.

wonders; and if the doctrine were to prevail that the of the day. executive government was to be the party responsible for voting away the public money, then would be defy baronet, the member for Tamworth, said that the people any notice of it. for demanding more money; but while it took place, we any step to control or fetter it. had ten skips of war in the Tagus, including four | The LOED CHANCELLOR then moved the second readsteamers and 4,812 sailors. (Hear, hear.) Reserving ing of the Escumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill. to himself a perfect independence as to what these pro-

vote against increase, and for diminution, the river at Canton, and a man of war in the neighbourbood at the time of the massacre.

posed committees might do, he should, in the meantime.

Mr Buck observed, that the predictions of the hon. had not been fulfilled. (Cheers from Lord G. Bentlnck diously described as monopolists, every class in the community might be said to have been in a prosperous condition; whereas now, that those principles had been carried out, they were steeped in misery. (Feur.)

Mr C. P. VILLIERS congratulated the hon, gentleman who had just spoken, on the disappointment he present Administration was gone. The public had must have experienced at not finding that the principles once entertained some respect for the government, but of Free Trade, in accordance with his predictions, had that all was over now, and Lord John Russell would roined the agriculturists. (Hear, hear.) That hon, find things greatly changed in this respect if he went rentleman was the advocate of a high price for corn. down and visited his committee in London. The win-Now, not only corn, but all provisions had been dearer in dow-tax was second only in iniquity to the income-tax, 1847 than in previous years; and what was the conse. It was injurious in every way. The Chancellor of the pression of trade. (Hear, hear.) In his (Mr Villiers's) some years to come.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Mr HUTT then moved for a select committee to consider the best means which Great Britain for that purpose, and after a frightful detail of facts, just and equal taxation. asked whether we ought to persist in that policy ? Including the price which we had paid to Spain and Portugal, for their consent to treaties which they kad e-eated as so much waste paper, we had expended still adding every year fresh same to that expenditure. We had also sacrificed the lives of our countrymen to an immense extent upon that coast, and were still offering up every year fresh victims in that cause. The slave aggravated, not mitigated, the horrors by which it was standing all our efforts, 160,000 negroes were annually torn from their homes in Africa and carried to different slave dealing countries. He therefore implored the house on their keads, to be punished not by human laws, but by the vengeance of the Almighty governor of the world.

Hr Jackson seconded the motion in a speech of conincidentally brought against them. No men had done more for the suppression of the slave trade than the British merchants trading to that coast. He had himself been a trader to that coast for sixteen years. After a long discussion, the motion was agreed to

and the house adjourned at a quarter past twelve. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-FOREIGN POLICY OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The house met at twelve o'clock, and the formal business having been disposed of, nearly the whole of the sitting was occupied by a speech from Mr ANSTEY, who renewed his mation for an address to the Crown, for papers illustrative of the foreign policy pursued by Lord Palmerston with a view of founding an impeachment upon them. The honourable member. in s speech of nearly five hours length, during which he traversed over the whole ministerial life of the roble Foreign Secretary, charged Lord Palmerston with several acts of treason to his Sovereign, of violation of treaties, of treachers towards foreign governments, of subornation of his agents, of deception towards Parlisment, and of practising delusion on his Sovereign and his colleagues in office. The honourable member was more than once directly contradicted by Lord Palmerston, and was once called to order by the Speaker. The greater portion of this speech was addressed to almost empty benches.

Mr URQUEART seconded the motion. Mr Sueil immediately rose, and said, that as Dangarvan was so near to Youghal, he took the liberty of a n ighbour to express his surprise at finding the hon. and learned gentleman, who at the election was more Irish than the Irish themselves, transferring his motion for the restoration of the Irish parliament to Mr Urqubert, and taking from that gentleman, in exchange, a swon' between the world and College Green. As the Secretary with all the charges that were to be preferred friend to regard not the 'rapid vituperation' which had

charges were answered, it was not necessary for him to farmish any further evidence of the house, that the people were ready to return good for evi).

England and France might henceforth be of the most sures proposed for its presence of the house, that the firmly believed every action to his vote; but he would much rather return to his own. cusation that had been made that day. He was con- insignificancy, than hold a seat in that house by country might be involved in war, notwithstanding all sinced that, from first to last, the noble lord, the Secre- adopting any course which his own feelings did not the guarantees with which peace might be surrounded, tary for Foreign Affairs had been serving, not this coun- tell him were just. The noble lord knew that the name was a contingency which might at any time suddenly journed. tr but Russia. He was prepared to prove, at least, of his party had been made odious to the public. The arise. Disputes had but recently existed between this and he staked his character on his ability to do so, that noble lord knew that the name of Whig stunk in the country and France, Russia, and the United States, in one important negetiation, that which led to the nostrils of the country. He believed that he spoke which but for the forbearance shown on both sides might reary with regard to Turkey, a change had been made the feelings of the working classes of this country have led to a rupture. However tranquil, therefore. in the stipulations of that negotiation, with the view as much as any man, and he would venture in their the political atmosphere might now be, accidents now fand effect of serving the interests of Russia in Turkey. name to tell the noble lord that all former differences unforeseen, might arise to throw it into commotion. It Sure y it was enough that such a charge should be would be forgotten, and all by-gone battles be sunk in was but prudent, then, for them to look forward to the mide to induce the house to inquire into it. It was oblivion, if the noble lerd would now take up their contingency of war, and to be prepared for it! With reenough that a prosecutor should appear and take upon cause; but that they would not suffer themselves to gard to invasion, although he did not look upon it as a him elf the responsibilities of the prosecution to secure starve, in order that others might live in luxury on their probable event, it was not to be regarded as impossible. a hearing. He now took that responsibility upon himtoil. Though they were now at peace, the horizon
self, and the least that they could do was to give them a
bearing. He appealed to them as the grand inquest of
discussion might be on Monday night next. A
going on, it was true that since the revolution of 1830, the nation, and charged Lord Palmersten before them great opportunity was now in the hands of under a King who, in his belief, was a sincere lover of of high crimes and misdemeanors. He had no ill-feel- the noble lord, which all previous ministers peace, the naval force of France had been largely ining towards the noble lord. He wished to God that had lost, but he would tell the noble lord to creased, whilst that country did not require as charges which he preferred against him were false, and take care to improve it. Let him take care that England did, a large naval force to defend wide and charges which he preferred against him had be sacrificed, and if he extensive colonial possessions, or to protect a foreign to bring them in on Sunday. madman. If his accusation was a calumny, let it be had a difficulty to meet, he might then throw himself commerce, which, as compared with that of this put comp-iftreason, let the country be satisfied that it on the shoulders of the working classes of this coun-country, was not very great. Whilst this had pat down—iftreason, let the country be satisfied that it out the shoulders of the working classes of this country, was not very great. Whilst this had will deliver a lecture in the Primitive Methodists' ford, it was urged by School-room, and Monday next, Feb. 28th, at seven to producing a slavish quiescence, and he would be had been made in this country, to protect us from the Land Company, and the Land and Labour Rank.'

Slavender, Watternament to the Primitive Methodists' ford, some that no ad quate military or naval preparations o'clock in the evening. Subject: 'The National W Wood, Fire the property of the prop commercial treaties with other parts of the world, no party to the toleration or augmentation of any tax danger to which we might suddenly be exposed. This and that he was the source and cause of all the which would press upon the toil, the labour, and the was not altogether correct. The whole regular forces, shire miners will be held on Manday, March 6th, at

Aft r a few words from Captain Harris and Mr rience with the rules of the House, with the courtesles house, both of whom appeared inclined to give a des. tive force of the country when necessary. Of late years would repel in terms the most comprehensive, in lan- would press most heavily upon those two very parties, which would be found both useful and effective. He guage the most positive and complete, the charges of Upon the English landlords, through increased poor alluded to the organisation by the late government of o e mysterious secrets. He believed these were 10 Having said this much with regard to the subject genesecrets to be disclosed. He believed that the newspapers | rally, the noble lord proceeded to notice some of the disclosed the secrets of government sooner than the diplo-charges contained in the speech of Mr Anstey, which in matists themselves. The day for plots and national con-his opinion, resembled more 'the images of a kaleidos. the necessity for an income tax to the decomment therefore contended that those committees in no way Russia. The result of this treachery on his part was the noble lord not being in unison or keeping with deprived hon, members of their right to vote upon any obvious, in the fact that England was now a province of estimates 135 with that house, and how with the first street and constituences and the constituences tive government, whose duty simply consisted in propos- was based was, that he had been complimented, some of hon. members, he (Mr O'Connor) owed that consistence of the constituence of ing them. The pinch was coming fast upon them, and years ago, by the Russian ambassador in a despatch to they could not screen themselves from the responsibility his government, as having 'made a good speech.' He the executive government. The country was getting a on that ground at least, his loyalty would never be called relis's for common sense, and he was glad of this dis. in question. The noble lord was proceeding to notice pute at out the property tax. As far as economy was other points of the charge when, six o'clock having ara failure, although in other respects it had worked ting that the debate would stand as an adjourned order

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 24. sponsibility upon the government, and the government vernment, and if so, whether the law officers in Ireland constituency. (Hear, hear.) flung it back upon the parliament? The right hon, had been consulted, and whether it was intended to take

called for more colonies. True; but why did noble The Marquis of Lansbowne replied, that he had realords and right hon, gentlemen is that house continually on to believe that the attention of the Lord-Lieutenant flatter the people by referring to the possession of an of Ireland had been directed to the subject. But it emnire on which the sun never sets. The lamentable would be better to leave the course to be adopted to the massacre at Canton had been referred to as an excuse discretion of the Irish Government, rather than to take

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE WINDOW DUTIES .- Lord DUNCAN moved for Admiral D. Dundas denied the truth of Mr Cobden's leave to bring in a bill for the total repeal of the window allegation. There were two steamers at the time in duties. In so doing, he admitted that serious objections might be urged at this time to the reduction of taxation in any shape; but in proposing an increase of the Property Tax, he thought that the Ministry should have gentleman, made two years ago, that the principles of done something to relieve the working classes from the Free Trade would at core the prosperity of the country. | taxes which pressed most grievously upon them. The noble lord delivered a very able speech in support of his and others.) When those predictions were made, and motion, concluded by telling Lord Morpeth that his San'when those who declined to concur in them were invi- tary Bill would give no satisfaction, unless it were accompanied by a total repeal of the window duties. Mr Hums seconded, and Colonel Sibtherpe and Sir De Lacy Evans supported the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, and was followed on the same side by Mr Palmer.

Mr WAKLEY said all hope of retrenchment from the quince ! Why, that there had been a much greater de- Exchequer was under a mistake when he thought that matic Relations Court of Rome Bill occupied the entire it did not press upon the poor. It operated as a curse sitting. Considerable discussion arose as to the designaopinion, the evil effects of the corn laws would be felt for apon the labouring classes, being injurious to their tion by which the Pope should be referred to in the bill, right in the view which it took of the condition deretond that in the course of a few days they would have the the Roman States, which amendment was agreed to. could adopt for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, try to submit to no increase of taxation. The people and providing for its total extinction. In so doing he sought and needed relief; but the government would described the result of the policy which we had pursued | not give it to them; neither in way of economy, or of

After speeches from Mr Stafford and Mr M'Gregor, Mr Fearous O'Consorsaid the speech of the hon gentleman who had just sat down would, in his mind, £21,003,000 for the extinction of the slave trade, and were excuse the honourable member from voting against the committee proposed by the right honourable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it also bore out to the fullest the feeling which prevailed out of doors against the speech of the noble lord, which trade was now more extensive than ever, and we had the honourable gentleman had properly described as not altogether understandable. In advocating the arcompassed. We were trying to do by force that which extension of the window-tax to Ireland, if it were to force or u'd never accomplish; and, with the exception of be continued in this country, the honourable gentlethe United States, had not one country in the world man seemed to forget that the smallest amount of mittee of Ways and Means. The noble lord opened his to ask for a temporary increase of the existacting honestly with us. He computed that, notwith. duty might often prove an entire prohibition. He seemed to forget the fact that an English window and an Irish window were very different things. In England the window was intended to let the light in, to leave the slave trade to itself, and, if foreigners would but in Ireland the use of a window was to let the engage in that horrible traffic, to let the guilt of it remain smoke out. (Laughter.) The hon, member for Northamptonshire (Mr Stafford,) in dwelling on the comparatively small number of houses subject to the window tax, seemed to overlook one consideration siderable power and singularity. He controverted many altogether. If there were 3,000,000 of houses not subject to the window duties, while only 500,000 drew from this was, that a great number of these would have windows but for this tax. He would be the revenue generally, had been affected by indirect manner to a tax of eight millions on the industrial classes, and that if persevered in, it must u!
From that document it would appear that there was an ment with more pain than to that which had just been timately fall on the landlords of this country. The subject would, however, better come before the house deducting from this, £1,525,000 for Irish distress, and on another occasion, and when that time arrived he extraordinary sums expended in the conduct of the his intention to call upon the house, not to add one totals of former announcement, 'Few Friends, Paddock, shilling to our taxation, but to reduce, in every practically 10s.; J Hornby, Is.; 'Colman,' 5s., ought to have been 'Coltman,' and 'Ratford,' ought to plained arose, not from adopting the principles of the estimate which had been made last year by the free trade, but from, at the same time, not adopting those prudent regulations to which the noble lord sources of income. With regard to all these sources, alluded in his celebrated Edinburgh missive. He the estimate made last year was £52,065,000, whilst the army and navy, the noble lord said that he did not make a warlike speech. But, if he did not, what did £150 000 for a militia mean—what did the £1,359,000. Taking the receipts for the year as already increase of the marines, and of the army and navy stated at £51,362,060, there would be a deficiency of upestimates mean? Were not these warlike matters wards of £900,000. Having thus glanced at the finanhear.) He agreed in the adage, that the best way soble lord then proceeded to state what he calculated to maintain peace was to be prepared for war, but would be the proceeds of the various items of redefences, but to the wants and feelings of the proposed to take the Customs at £19,750,000, the Excise classes on whom they should have to depend for at £13,000,000, the stamps at £7,200,000, the taxes at greater economy than had been hitherto observed. He assistance if war should come. (Hear, hear.) The £4,340,000, stage coaches at £500,000, the income tax at | could not concur with the government in making the motion embracing the whole universe—in fact, making a danger. Though he (Mr O'Connor) was stigmatised amount of revenue anticipated for the coming year amount. hon, and learned member had left only an hour for reply ist, he would be ready to go farther than the right last year as the standard for that of the coming (having spoken up to five o'clock), and as his motion hon, baronet the member for Tamworth, in telling year at £52,315,709, and the revenue as estimated at the first the motion of Mr Urquhart, it was but fair the noble lord that even the cripple would shoulder £51,250,000. a deficiency was apparent of £1,065,709. that Mr U:quiart should begin, and furnish the Foreign his crutch rather than have a foreigner to interfere | This was on the supposition that the expenditure would seainst him. He (Mr Sheil) recommended his nable he was ready to become a volunteer, though he would to be voted for the excess of expenditure on the navy for just been poured out against him, and which denoted, in sion. Let not the noble lord think that the feelings and £1,100,000 for the Caffre war, making together the reat measure, some disturbance of the understanding. of this country were to be judged of by the present sum of £1,345.500, which supposing all our establish-Such absurd charges should be treated with apathy, quiescent state of the people. The public mind was ments to remain as last year, would swell the deficiency mingled only with compassion. He (Mr Sheil) had come strongly alive to the course taken by the noble lord, t be provided for to £2,411,209. They must either supdown to the house prepared to show that the honour of and it was only necessary for some artful and deply by taxation the deficiency, which now appeared, or the increase spoken of in the armaments of France had and it was only necessary for some artful and deply by taxation the deficiency, which now appeared, or taken place and that he was prepared to show when the England had never been sullied in the hands of Lord signing demagogue-(a laugh)-to apply a match come to the resolution to make a great reduction in the taken place, and that he was prepared to show when the Market Lavington Palmerston—that he had been the champion of humanity, to their feelings in order to rouse the people into the military and naval establishments of the country, that proper time came. the friend of civilisation, and the promoter of freedom, in most determined opposition. The people were in the expenditure might not be incommensurate with the

of society, and with the practice of gentlemen. But he tructive support to ministers, that an income tax another species of force had been drilled and organised, quondam free trade supporters. - (hear, hear,-

Captain Pechell. Mr Aglionby, Mr Cowan, and Mr Whiggish speech in support of the government. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, which Mr Ewart, Dr Bowring, and Lard R. Grosvenor supported. Sir R. Pers thought that it was not the duty of the government, in the present state of the expenditure and finances, to dispense with this tax. He trusted, however, that the Chancellor of the Eschequer would give his consideration to the discovery of a substitute,

shich might prove less objectionable. After a few words from Lord Duncan in reply, The house divided, and the numbers were-For the motion 68

... 160 Against it Majority against ... 92 The motion was therefore thrown out.

Power of Appeal .- Mr Ewant obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a power of appeal in criminal cases, which bill he intended to be applicable to all criminal cases, with the exception of treason and misprisi n of treason.

GAME.-Mr COLVILE obtained leave to bring in a bill o enable all occupiers of land, having a right to kill hares on that land, to do so, by themselves or persons authorised by them, without being required to take out game certificate. SMALL TENEMENTS .- Mr POULETT SCHOPE obtained

leave to bring in a bill to exempt small tenements from local taxation. The other business was then disposed of, and the bouse adjourned.

(From our Third Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS,-The Committee on the Diplofollowing words, in reference to a representative of the Roman court to this country, that he should be a person amendment. The Duke of Wellington thought there For the amendment, 67; against, 64; showing a ma-

was ordered to be received on Monday. HOUSE OF COMMONS,-THE BUDGET .- Lord JOHN best do by laying before the house an outline of the financial policy of the government, postponing to a future time all arguments in favour of that policy. He re. minded the house, in the first instance, of the vicissisiud. s brough which the country had passed during the last or domestic insurrections, had no parallel in our history. Having quoted the changes in the prices of 3,000,000 of houses were shut up in darkness, and of showing the Excise and the Customs, and cluded by moving resolutions, which he hoped the prepared to show, when the time came, that an in- these vicissitudes, the noble lord then preceeded to refer Means, which he intended to move on Monday se'ncome tax of two millions a year was equivalent in an to the balance sheet for the year, which was laid night. timately fall on the landlords of this country. The excess ef expenditure over income of £2,966,683. But delivered. The noble lord and he saw the condition of Northamptonshire that the evils of which he had com- was r. duced to £981,680. He then proceeded to state agreed with the honourable member for Finsbury receipts would not occeed £51,362,060. This was a conthat they were now obliged to legislate for a think- siderable falling off in the revenue for the year; but, ing people. (Hear, hear.) As to the increase of the under all the circumstances of the case, the wonder to introduce in a time of profound peace? (Hear, cial condition of the country for the current year, the he thought that the proper way to be prepared venue for the next year, that commencing on the 5th for war was to pay attention, not to the maritime April next, and ending on the 5th of April, 1849. He it to be his duty to look most carefully at the amount of noble lord ought to look also to the peaceful feel- £5,200,000, the Post-office at £900,000 the Crown ings of the people of this country, but at the same lands at £60,000 and the miscellaneous taxes at country, and could not, therefore, see but with sorrow time he might rely on their support in the hour of £200,000; according to which estimate the whole that it was now proposed to add two per cent. to its as a firebrand, and a destructive, and a revolution- would be £51,250,000. Taking the expenditure voted in the affairs of this country, and for his own part not exceed that voted last year. But a large sum had not serve as a mercenary in resisting foreign aggres. the year ending 5th April, 1847, amounting to £245,500, all parts of the world. But he had abandoned his purpose fact determined to look after the matter of re- lacome. As to which of these should be pursued, the on hearing Mr Austey's speech, which carried in itself its trenchment in the public expenditure. (Hear, noble lord then proceeded to state the views entertained own refutation. They had now heard the speech of the ad- hear.) They were resolved that their sweat by the government. Strong and extreme opinions had vocate; and as time was wearing en, he would sit down, should not be poured out and their labour increased in been held out of doors with regard to the subject of that they might hear that of the client and the witness, order that others might live in luxury on the fruits the national defences, and he wished to guard himself for the house would bear in mind that the hon, member of their sweat and industry. (Hear, hear.) He would from the supposition that he thought that there was, in for Stafford was the only living witness, to prove the vote against this tax, because he regarded the questine present state of our foreign relations, especially tion as one of principle; and because, as the repre- those with France, any reason to fear a rupture of the Hr UEQUHAET observed that, until Mr Anstey's sentative of a popular constituency, he wished to show peace which now happily prevailed. No one could be noble lord concluded by expressing his conviction that Ino Sewell

sommons expenditure to which we were being sub- live in increased splendour and luxury. (Hear, increased since the year 1835 from 135,768 to 196,043 under-Lyne. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in Paisley J Stropl Viscoust Palherston observed, that in what he had fully into this subject on Monday night, he would be 60,320 men. There had been neither neglect then nor Hallfax.—Mr Bawdon is expected to lecture in to say he would avoid the use of language which was able to prove to the landlords on this side of the unwillingness on the part of the legislature to vote inthe Working Man's Hall, on Sunday, February long disgraceful to those whe used it, which was at value and the Irish members on that side af the creased supplies for the purpose of sugmenting the effect. 7th, at six o'cleck in the evening.

every kind and description, which Mr Antey and Mr rates, consequent upon increased pauperism, result- 15,000 eld soldiers. Under the present government too, Urquhart had brought and asserted against him. If ing from an increased idle class—(hear, hear,)—and dock-yard battalions had been formed, amounting to Ent the reduction of the future estimates, put forward the question were one between himself and 'the two upon the Irish nation thus, when next they appealed 9.800 men, with 1,080 guns, the greater part of which Ledbury Mr Cobden said that in the reasons put the greater part of which Leadury against these committees be did not concur. (Hear, members, he doubted whether he would have condeted whether he hear.) He did not conceive that by their appointment seconded even to contradict or disprove their assertions; answer of that class would fairly be, had you not the coast. In addition to this, a very efficient force Retford the jurisdiction of the house was taken away. They but be ewed it to the house and to the country to do so allowed the minister to tax us to the amount of two could be found in the coast guard, which were being orthe jurisdiction of the nouse was taken and the purpose of examining into as publicly as the charges had been made. If it should be appointed for the purpose of examining into as publicly as the charges had been made. If it should be a specific made and drilled. The increase in the sums which Market Lavington the details of the miscellaneous, the army, the navy, and the whole of his public conduct, there was not a docuthe ordinance services, and whatever might be their dethe whole of his public conduct, there was not a docuthe whole of his public conduct, the was not a docuthe was not a cision, he should feel himself perfectly at liberty to vote ment in the records of the Foreign-office, not a private the measure in the edious position of bearing all the departments of our national force, was from £11,739,078 with the kon. memb r for Montrose against any increase or confidential letter in his own possession, which he evil consequences which must result to the indust in 1835, to £17,340,096 in 1847. Under the circumin these departments. It was supposed both in and out would not readily, and with pride, submit to the scruttrial classes from its adoption. He (Mr O'Connor) stances he had described—considering the position of f that house, that these committees would disclose tiny and judgment even of his political opponents. saw the anomalous, the unjust and ungenerous this country, her immense empire, the number of colon- Newton Heath ... position in which the noble lord was placing his ies which had been added to that empire, the great Witham change which had taken place in the military establishments of other countries, the possithe necessity for an income tax to the derangement bility of war, the duty of this country to spiracies was gone by, and, as for France, she could cope out of order, than anything ever before presented of our currency, the distress of the shopkeeper, and defend herself, and to maintain her independent Kendal spiracies was gone by, and, as for France, and coming to human vision.' Amongst other things with which be the pauperism of the people, not to the principle of dence — the government had come to the Nottingham, matter of discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. He was charged, was that he had sold this country to free trade, but to the fact of the superstructure of conclusion that it would not be wise to attempt at present to make the expenditure equal to the income by Northampton, the basis laid by the right hen. baronet, the member large reductions of our force. On the other hand, it was Munday for Tamworth He would reserve himself for the basis laid by the right hen. baronet, the member large reductions of our force. On the other hand, it was Munday estimate submitted to them. He maintained, on the Russia was predominant in the councils for Tamworth. He would reserve himself for that no less their opinion that there was no reason for giving contrary, that the whole responsibility of voting those of this country, and through this country in the affairs occasion, and, having heard a great deal about the way to sudden alarm, or for making any precipitate preestimates lay with that house, and not with the execu- of t'e world. The first ground upon which this charge respect and consideration due to the constituencies parations. Their belief was, that taking the different forces now at their disposal, both as regarded the navy, Banbury deration to his own conscience, his own feeling, and army, and ordnance, with moderate additions to some Stafford his own principle; and if honour and constituency branches of their services, this country was in a fit state | Central Rossenof voting too much money, by attempting to throw it on could assure the honourable and learned gentleman that, clashed, he would have no hesitation in throwing of defence, which was one great security for peace constituency overboard, but he trusted that he which he regarded as the great and only legitimate would be able to reconcile his vote for the repeal of object of all their armaments. The increase proposed Stourbridge the window tax, against the infliction of the income in the navy estimates for the coming year was £164,000, Hull pute a out the property tax. As far as economy that as economy the same strained the house adjourned, in time tax, against the influence of the navy estimates for the country year was x102,000, run concerned, he admitted that the Reform Act had proved rived, the Speaker declared the house adjourned, in time. Lax, and in favour of the reduction of the salaries of of which the sum of only £70,000 was for services more Ardsley. idlers, and the diminution of our expenditure to the properly naval. With this vote they would be proper point of economy to his constituents, and if fully prepared for all emergencies, so far as naval pre- Manchester not, he would throw his constituents overboard, parations were concerned. With regard to the defence Rotherham Lord STANLEY called the attention of the government rather than support them at the expense of the in- of the dock-yards, a great deal had been done by the Reading any absolute government or despotism to increase tax- to the 'violent and seditious language,' published in a dustrious classes. However, if his constituents were late government in that respect. A total sum of Retford ation with equal readiness. In fact, no despot would newspaper called the United Inisuman, which had re- in favour of the window tax, an income tax, in- £262,000 had been expended in fortifying the dock-yards Northwich, Rowe venture it, for he would be afraid of his neck. Who cently been started in Dublin, and wished to know whe creased war tax, and against retrenchment, he (Mr) in the most skilful manner. And as to the army, alwas to be responsible, if the parliament threw the re- ther that paper had come under the notice of the go- O'Connor) was not a fit representative for such a shough he was not prepared to propose its increase by Oldham single man, yet the number of men in the United Darlington Kingdom would be materially increased by the number Mowatt supported the motion. Lord Ashley delivered a of regiments which were on their return home. The rank and file, who in the course of the summer would be concentrated in the United Kingdom, would amount to 60,000-a greater number by 20,000 than were in in the country in 1835. The increase in the army estimates would not, therefore, exceed £43,000. With regard Ledbury to the Ordnance, the increase would be more consider. Globe & Friends able, say about £245,000, making a total in. Market Lavington crease in the three departments of the navy, army, and ordnance of £358,000. There was another species of force, in respect of which he intended to lay a measure Aberdeen before the house in the cours of the session, and in reference to which he proposed to take a vote of a small sum. Theferce, to which he alluded, was the militia force. There were difficulties connected with that subject, which did not exist in former times; but it was but right to have a portion of the people trained to arms and ready in a moment to march to any part of the country, should their services against an enemy be required. If the house should decide that a militia force was not necessary, it might be found desirable to propose, at some future time, a still further increase in the regular force. Kidderminster He proposed to take a vote of £150,000, with a view to Central Rossenlaying a foundation for the militia force. The noble lord then proceeded to state the estimated expenditure for the year beginning 5th April, 1848, and ending 5th April, 1849. The estimate of expenditure for the Funded Debt was £27,778,000; for the Unfunded Debt, £752,600; making together £28,539,600. The expenditure for the Consolidated Fund would be £2,750,000; for the Caffre war, £1,100,000; for the Naval excess o I ast year, £245,500; for the Navy, £7,726,610; for Total Land Fund the Army, £7,162 996; for the Ordnance, £2,524,835, Expense Fund and far miscellaneous items, £4,006,000. The total Rules expenditure for the year, including the proposed £150,000 for the militia, would be £54,596,500. It was evident, therefore, that if the government were Bank bealth, destructive of their comfort, and prejudicial to the Bishop of WINCHESTER proposing to substitute for and necessities of the country, it was obvious that they nust not only propose the renewal of the Income-tax but also, if the house approved of the estimates, resort clearest demonstration of the fixed resolve of this coun- The Earl of Eguinton meved the introduction of the to additional taxation. The proposition, then, which he had to make was, to renew the present Income-tax from April next, for a further period of five years, and to in-'not in holy orders in the Church of Rome, nor a Jesuit | crease that tax from 7d, to 1s. in the pound, or from or member of any other religious order, community, or three to five per cent. for the first two years. Considersociety of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or re- ing the present condition of Ireland, he did not propose ligious vows,' The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the | to extend the income-tax to that portion of the empire. He also proposed to take the renewal of the tax, exactly was no necessity for the amendment. After a protracted as it was at first imposed, and as it had existed for the debate the committee divided, when there appeared pastfew years, making no distinction between property Bacup and income. The noble lord then adverted to the great Friendly Aid Society, New Leeds, Bradford, jority of 3 against the government.—Lord REDESDALE reductions which had recently taken place in the duties and the Duke of RICHMOND also moved amendments, but on various articles of consumption. Nearly forty millions they were not persisted in, and the report on the bill of taxation had been taken off since the peace, upwards of ten millions of which had pressed most grievously on the comforts of the lower classes RUSSELL made his general financial statement in a Com- of the people. It was not, therefore, too much Budget by professing his inability to perform the important | ing direct tax, with a view to meeting circumstances of duty that devolved on him, which he thought he could almost unparalleled difficulty. The result of the year, FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE therefore, would be as follows :- Taking the expenditure at £54,596,500, and the income at £51,250,000, which, by Newcastle-uponthe anticipated additional receipts of the Income tax, if enhanced as proposed, amounting to £3,500,000, would St Helens amount to £54,750,000—there would be a surplus at the | Manchester eighteen months, which, except in times of foreign wars | end of the year of £113,000. This would be but a small surplus, it was true, but as the circumstances of the country improved, he trusted it would be much larger wheat, in the rate of discount, and in the amount of the following year. Such was the proposal, with regard merchants from several charges which his principle had paid the duty, the result which he (Mr O'Connor) bullion held by the bank, and having exhibited the condition of the manufacturing districts, for the purpose duty to lay before the country. The noble lord con-

house would again consider in committee of Ways and J Dodson

Mr BANKES was quite sure that the government would never get the country to comply with the requisition just made to the house. Mr Osbonne said but few Budgets had ever been laid before the house calculated to inspire the country with

such consternation and alarm. The Marquis of GRANDY said that but few of those who supported the income-tax in 1842 and 1845, expected to find it contemplated in a Free Trade Budget. Sir B. Hall contended that there was no rational fear J Hodson of an invasion. He objected to the proposed increase of Mottram

the income-tax.

Colonel Siermone was pained, but not much surprised at the statement which had been made, Mr F. BARING was also amongst those to whom the statement had brought pain and regret. He should feel | Somers the increased expenditure proposed, and to require income-tax a permanent feature in the taxation of the

Mr DISRAELI spoke at considerable length, contending that the recent experiences of the country were all condemnatory of their new system, and entering into an elaborate refutation of Mr Cobden's pacific views, who, he said, had been well received on the continent, because he had done so much for the continent, Mr Conden thereupon briefly reiterated the views upon

the question of peace and war which he had already elsewhere delivered. He could assure the house that Mr Gazley no speech that had been uttered for a long time in the Mrs Gazley house was so calculated to do mischief as that of the no. | D Murphey The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER followed, enforc-

ing the arguments used by Lord J. Russell. After a few observations from Sir R. INGLIS, Mr Monceton Milnes, Mr Bright, and Mr Newdegare, Lord Palmenston begged the house to remember that instead of large armaments being about to be proposed, with the exception of a small increase in the marines, neither the army nor E M. Cann navy was to be increased by a single man. The

The resolution was then reported to the house, which after the disposal of the other business, ad-

Hull.-On Sunday evening at six o'clock, to return collecting cards for Mr O'Connor's seat .-BIRMINGHAM .- At the People's Hall, on Sunday evening, at six.-WEST RIDING .- At the Chartist Few Framework Association Room, Wakefield, on Sunday, at ten.-Worcester .- The district delegate meeting, is postponed till after Mr Kydd has visited the district .-MR Donovan's Route.—Oldham, February 27th; Astley Hollinwood, 28th; Failsworth, 29th; Shey, Frankbam, Family March 1st; Newton Heath, 2nd; Eccles, 3rd; and Friends, Stalybridge, 5th; Ashton, 6th; Duckinfield, 7th; Hyde, 8th; Stockport, 9th; Heywood, 10th; Lees, near Oldham, 12th.—BRISTOL -At Nicholl's Coffee W Smith Rooms, Rosemary street, on Tuesday, at seven. OLDHAM -All persons holding subscription books for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat are requested Mr Keland

HOLLINWOOD .- Mr James Leach, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Primitive Methodists' Land Company, and the Land and Labour Bank. MINERS -The next delegate meeting of Lancaarmaments which were now being prepared, and the industrious, in order that idlers may including the navy, army, and ordnance, having been the sign of the Woodman, Oldham-road, Ashton-

eceipts of the national land W Cumming, Huddersfield Land Newtonards .. COMPANY, Company and Friends IR Semple, do. FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1848. Few Friends, J M Semple, do 0 2 6 Cochrane Dalton, near PER MR O'CONNOR. Glasgow Huddersfield. Tweedle, do ... SHABES. York, per A B .. J M'Beth, do. .. 2 15 13 Few Friends, Bradford, York 7 19 Mrs Sinclair Bradford 0 15 0 Dalston, 2nd Re-J Lugg Mr Anderson Bramhope Globe and Friends John Howarth .. Mr Westley Bermondsey .. 1 19 0 T Renyard and Mrs Giles West Comes G Hemming, Co. Hindley, M Browne stanley ventry Mount Sorrel T Blake Pershore ming, do. .. G Clark Norwich, Wells 0 15 0 0 2 6 Norwich Mossley W B Taylar Colne, Gainsborough .. Gatusuo, Kingsbridge Kingsbridge Liddel A Saunderson 🐽 Branch J Bennett, Ledytholmroyd ... Leicester Astill bury Lincoln Clossop Kilmains Torquay Central Rossen Ironville dale ... Rochdale Land Hockmondwike Wilmslow Do., per J Fearnly 0 Company ... Rochdale Char-Atherstone Heigh Town ... Littletown Land Crayford Loughborough .. tists Company, from John Leicester .. Rochdale female Levy Local G J Shunter .. Chartists Fund Mansfield, Walker 1 10 0 Stephen Francis H B, Rugby Land Dudley Birmingham, Good-Wm Eden Company and 6 C O Ebenezer Seager Chartists 23 18 9 Wm Borrett .. 0 M A H, do. Headless Cross 0 19 6 Harriett Towers 0 J J. do. Land Com-John Hefferman Lower Warley Lower Warley .. Cockermouth, Land 1 0 0 pany Wm King Wm Jones Leicester. Ashton under-Company .. Barrow Robt Crow Lyne Chartists and Friends, Pockling Wm Crow Land Company, Coventry 3 12 0 Wm Thatcher 1 10 0 York Land Com-0 T R Waterman 0 10 0 pany Truro Akley and Lelling. Wm Boyson stowe, Land M Murphy, Water. J D Thomas ford A Wesleyan ... Company C Vigurs Hardy, Exeter C Passmore, do... W Carlisle, col. Geo Bishop ... Gillam and Cou-Huntingdon Land lected, do. .. Company នរែបទ P Putt H Channing W Nick, Exeter T J Thompson marley C Verner, do. .. T Morgan, do. .. 13 6 6 Timothy Roach Winchester, per Jamas Ashton .. Sturgess Chas Dohoo .. W Carroll, do. .. 8 5 0 Robert Gibson. A Friend, do. .. R Huth R Snow, do. ... J Puddicemb,do. Wilmslow £405 9 €2 Atherstone S Velien, do. .. H Rodgmont,do. Crayford EXPENSE PUND. mondsey Chartists, 2nd Sub-W Sward, do. .. 0 13 0 Ardsley 0 10 0 W Leamon, do... 0 0 2 J Poss Falkirk I Poss 0 14 0 Manchester Radcliffe Bridge 0 16 0 Rettord Haslingden Bangham, Shoreditch Shiney Row, Land Breckley 1 2 3 Darlington 0 13 Company 0 6 10 Heywood Char-0 10 0 Newcastle-upon-Torquay Elderslie and John. Tyne 0 14 2 Hawick Northamnton stone Land Com-Land Company. Norwich, Wells pany and Char. Nottingham, tists 0 10 1 Preston Liddle ... Northampton Four Acre Member, Sweet Mansfield, Walker 0 10 0 Glossop Chartists Giggleswike .. Ohartists and Longton Land Goodwin Wilmslow Land Members, Banbury 0 19 6 Bristol, second Company Kilmarnock, Three Atherston Barnsley, Lowe 1 14 remittance .. Longton, per Eliza Owen Brownhill, Man-Thos Sherlock chester 0 10 0 Edmund Betts Sheffield, per G. Glossop ... J Cook, Norwich Derby, 2nd Remit-0 9 0 Thos Bruce ... tance J Jones, Tredegar Stourbridge 0 6 6 Jas Thompson... 0 W Jones, do. .. T Rogers, Frome 0 15 M Fex, do. Vinchombe, Land J Hancox, 2nd £28 12 8 Company ... Subscription .. Land Company, Mrs Hancox, do, 1st Subscrip-T Bayless 28 12 8 Stockport Char-J Sandford 0 12 4 tists N Gibson Durham Watch £434 14 Tawer P Diamond Hanley Chartist 578 3 2 T Rilev Arnott Vernes £1,012 17 8½ 0 0 6 Market Rasen .. Liddall WM. DIXON. Mr Mansfield, J Gibson CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, Bradford Pershore Chatteries, per Mr Fisher, do. .. THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.) PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) Leeds, per Mr Fradingham ... Hemmett .. Revely Abbey .. RECEIVED AT BANK. W Leicester ... E Richardson ... Ancient Order of Foresters, No. 171 J Kensett ... C Cameron Total from Manchester .. 118 5 Cook Windy Nook ... R Longwood ... R Richardson ... Dewsbury, per J Poppnell ... Swindon Auxiliary Bank Preston 45 Richardson 2nd Weardale 0 MixendenStones Subscription Yorkshire .. 1 0 T. and R. Tur-0 0 Miss E. Richard-T. Paice, Manager. RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Mr and Mrs Davis 0 2 0 Lower Warley... 0 9 6 Marylebone £0 13

MANCHESTER BXAMINER.

FOR PROSECUTION OF SLEAFORD MUNDER CASE.

DEFENCE OF MR O'CONNOR'S SEAT IN PABLIAMENT.

have been 'Retford,'

Gardiner, Wind-

E Waslington ..

G Black

J Weston

Mr Francis

W Rodgers

beth

J B Brown, Lam-

Chartists and

ner Arnott ...

J Savery, Wife

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Chartists

Friends

J Salmon

Mr Farrer

D Pritchard and

Manchester ..

L Greane, Roch.

Catherine Fisher

I Kennington ..

H Cook, Wedge

R Stringer

Hefferman

Mrs Booty Sandbach,

P Roche

H C Young

Abererombie.

Hy Abercrombie

Abercrombie.

Birmingham ..

Portsmouth ..

bury ... Friend, Holbeck

J Lawton, Prescot

T Davis, Bilston

S Lavender, Wat-

E B H, Lambeth

W and M Hewitt

Stropland ..

James Clarke,

W Taaffe, do. ..

Mr Tilleray

E Brown

A Brown

St. Helens

B Clarke

S Kydd

Tyldsley

Bristol

Clemments

Campbell

Knitters. Tewkes.

and Feast ..

and Five Chil-

Preston, Per J Brown ...

£8 1 1

0 10 0 Market Rasen ...

Morpeth Stockton

M Murphy

Market Rasen... Mount Sorrel ...

Three Poor Stock.

C Finlay J Jameson and

J Rell

S Smith

JE Brezer

J Brezer

Family

Mare

Manchester

J Andrews

Rochester, Land

Company ...
J Calleban and

Irish Friends

New Engine Fac-

tory, Ashford W Dear and G

Retford, per W

James Moir, Glas-

Dernie

W Brown

Salford, Land-Company ... A few of Mr O'Con-

Stourbridge

Macclesfield

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Mr Lee

W Naylor

W Rose, Brixton

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Newcastle-upon-

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Newport Pagnell

Chartists and Land

Company, Wol-

verhampton ..

Lyne, Land Com-

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Bramhope, per J

Sunderland, 2nd

Newton Heath ...

Markinch, Land

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I Devey, do

Ashton-under

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Morpeth

Failsworth

0 1 0 Company ... 0 10 0 Chelmsford, Land

6 6 0 Company ... 0 1 0 Lewis, LandCom.

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Flower,

Subscription ..

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0 0 6 Preston, per J

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0 0 6 T Howson

0 0 6 Shoreditch

Otley Kidderminster

Swinton, J Min-

0 12 0 T Christmas

Few Friends

Ceres

0 14 2 J Cantelo

ingers, Notting-

w Adamson ..

Knaresborough.

per J Docker...

Waterhead Mill,

per Beaumont J Murray

C. Dorte, Secretary.

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

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE. MONDAY. - Coastwise, 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.

BEITISH.—Wheat: Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, old red 49s

to 53s, white 54s to 59s, new red 49s to 54s, white 51s to 59s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, old red 49s £ 2 16 0 Barley: grinding, 24s to 26s, distilling, 26s to 29s, malting, 39s to 34s; Scotch, grinding, 22s to 25s, distilling 25s to 29s, malting, 27sto 32s,—Malt: brown, 47s to 57s, pale, 54s to 58s .- Oats: Banff and Aberdeenshire, feed, 21s to 25s, potato 23s to 27s; Moray and Ross-shire, feed, 23s to 25s, potato, 23s to 27; Alemouth and Berwick, feed 23s to 25s, potato, 27s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, Poland, 21s to 25s, potato 22s to 25s, feed, 21s to 24s, black, 19s to 27s; 25s, potato 22s to 25s, feed, 21s to 24s, black, 19s to 27s; Devonshire and West Country, feed, 21s to 24s, black, 19s to 22s; Kent and Essex, feed, 21s to 24s. black, 20s to 23s; Irish, Newry, Dundalk, and Derry, feed, 19s to 23s, potato, 23s to 24s; Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, feed, 19s to 23s, black, 19s to 22s; Limerick, Sligo, and Ballina, white, 19s to 24s, black, 19s to 22s; Galway, feed, 19s to 22s; Dublin, white, 20s to 22s, potato, 20s to 24s,—Beans: English, tick, 34s to 40s, harrow, 38s to 42s, small, 4"s to 45s.—Peas: English, maple, 42s to 46s, grey, 45s to 47s, blue, 44s to 47s, white, 4 s to 44s, boilers, 44s to 45s to 47s, blue, 44s to 47s, white, 4 s to 44s, boilers, 44s to 49s, per imp. qr. - Flour: town-made, 43s to 48s, Essex and Kent, 37s to 42s, Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 37s to 42s

FOREIGN.—Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg, high mixed, 53s to 60s, low mixed, 49s to 56s; Mecklenburg, Rostock, &c, 46s to 54s; Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 44s to 53s; Russian, hard, 41s to 50s, soft, 44s to 50s; Odessa and Taganrog, hard, 41s to 52s, soft, 44s to 50s; Odessa and Taganrog, hard, 41s to 52s, soft, 44s to 52s; Spanish, hard, 46s to 52s, white, 48s to 56s; Italian, Tuscan, &c., red, 46s to 59s, white, 46s to 56s; Egyptian, 29s to 31s, Canadian, 42s to 56s, Van Diemen's Land 51s

to 61s per imp. qr.

Wednesday.—There is very little English wheat fresh up for this morning's market; at the same time the demand was limited in the extreme. The few transactions that took place were at about Monday's rates. In foreign wheat there was less business done than on last market day, but prices cannot be quoted lower. Barley participated in the general dulness, and where sales were made the turn in price was in favour of the bayer. The same remark will apply to oats. In other articles there was

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—At this day's market there was a steady business in wheat, at fully the prices of Friday, especially for new, which was taken more freely. Oats were also in fair request, and in some instances rather exceeded the previous rates for good mealing samples. Grinding barley and beans found a slow retail demand, without alteration in the values; and Indian corn was also less sought for to day, but not pressed below the previous very reduced rates. 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 dull, at the former

currency.
Inferior beef 3s 2d to 3s 4d, Middling ditto 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime large ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto 3s 10d to 4s, inferior mutton 3s 8d to 3s 10d, middling ditto 4s to 4s 4d, prime ditto 4s 4d to 4s\$d, veal 4s 2d to 5s 4d, small pork 48 8d to 58 2d, per 8lbs by the carcase.

Hull, Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Very little corn can now get in before the duty comes on next Wednesday, of 6s per qr on wheat, and 2s 6d per qr on the other kinds of grain; this will probably give more firmness to the trade, which is at present very sickly. There has be n rather more business passing in wheat during the week, but at low g prices-all kinds of spring corn are exceedingly de-0 9 0 pressed. Their sales were at 48s to to 50s qr for good 1 0 of runs of red wheat, weighing 63bs per bushel.

SÄITHFIELD. The navigation of most of the continental ports being now open, somewhat extensive imports of live stack have taken place into London since this day se'unight, or as under :-

From Whence. Beasts. Shp. Lbs. Cal. Pigs. Noordwyk 20 Harlingen Rotterdam 368 419 Antwerp Antwerp – 8 – 8 – Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 6d to 3s 8d, second quality do 3s 10d to 4s, prime large exen 4s to 4s 4d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 8d to 4s, second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime coarse woolled sheep 4s 1nd to 5s 2d, prime southdown do 58 4d to 58 6d, large coarse calves 48 4d to 58, prime small

do 5s 2d to 5s 6d, large hogs 4s to 4s 6d, seat small o 6 6 porkers 4s 6d to 5s per 8lbs to sink the offal; suckling calves 2 s to 29s, and old quarter store pigs 19s to 25s each. Beasts 2,858, sheep 16,680, calves 137, pigs 240, NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. 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 on offer, killed in the metropolis, have been good; those of mutton, veal, and pirk, comparatively small. Mutton has sold somewhat briskly, at an advance of 2d per Sibs, otherwise the trade has been in a sluggish state, at about

stationary prices. About 100 carcases of Foreign meat

have appeared on sale.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windard. street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at it & Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and sublished by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Braidon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street. Haymarket, in the City of West minster .- Saturday, February 26th, 1848