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Onward, and we conquer!
Backward and we fall!
THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

TO THE OLD GUARDS.

OLD GUARDS,

You who have read my letter in the *Star* of Saturday week upon the conduct of ODILLON BARROT, and others, who got up the REFORM BANQUET in Paris, and then left the people to the tender mercies of the soldiers and the Government, will see by this week's *Star* that the very same game has been played by Mr Charles Cochrane, in London. That gentleman called a meeting of the people in Trafalgar-square for Monday last, and, although in communication with the police authorities from the previous Friday, as to the legality of the proposed meeting, and although upon that day he had received an assurance from the police that the meeting was illegal—as the law prohibits any public meeting within a mile of the House of Commons during the sitting of Parliament—yet, having this information, and when a single line in the *Star* of Saturday would have undeceived the people, this gentleman allows the people to assemble, and never makes his appearance.

Now, let us see what, under the circumstances, was his duty. He should have gone to the meeting at all hazard, no matter how great; and he should have explained the cause of the meeting not being continued; and he should have remained there to the last. This was his duty; and not having performed that duty, it now becomes his bounden duty to support the family of any poor fellows who were wounded by the police, until they are able to work. The corrupt Press praises the clemency and forbearance of the police; but I am informed, by an eye-witness, that they behaved in the most savage, brutal, and tyrannical manner; but you know enough of the Press and the authorities to be aware that they measure clemency by BRUTALITY. The ruffian Press has endeavoured to fix all the foolish mischief done to property, and all the thefts committed, upon the Chartists; but I never heard the name of one of the speakers before, while the originator, Mr Cochrane, is not a Chartist, but is opposed to Chartism.

I trust that all who have been deprived of their protectors and supporters, will apply to Mr Cochrane, in a body, for the maintenance of their families. Your greatest duty now is to avoid evil counsel, and to sign the National Petition; and—not as a bribe or an inducement, but as a reward for virtue—I will give a premium of 5*l.* out of my own pocket, and the flag by which the Petition will be surmounted, to the district which, according to its population, transmits the largest number of signatures. Let this be a "real monster, and no mistake."

On Monday next, the carpenters at Snig's End will build a carriage out of the timber grown upon Lowbands, for the conveyance of the Petition to the House of Commons, and which shall be drawn by four of our own horses—such a team as won't be seen in London on that day.

Now, Old Guards, if you have confidence in me, after a quarter of a century's struggle, you will not allow the mischief-maker, or the coward—and therefore the braggart—to mar our glorious object. I tell you candidly, that I see my way to a successful issue without the slightest violence to person or property; and I tell you, further, that, while I set my face against violence, if we are attacked, either by the law or by force, we will defend ourselves; while if our united moral power is brought to bear upon corruption, in its present weak state, I have not the slightest fear of a successful issue.

Ever your faithful Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY FRIENDS,—

It was my *intention* to have presented you this week with my Financial Budget, proving my assertion, that there is yet in this country ample means for making the poor rich, and the rich richer. However, being engaged during the whole of the week, up to the present hour (twelve o'clock on Thursday), it was impossible for me to submit my table and its results in that clear and simple form, indispensable for the illustration of a heretofore complicated subject.

Next week I promise you my manifesto—and shall now proceed to report the meetings at Hanley, in the Potteries, on Monday last; and that at Preston on Tuesday.

On Monday, I left my "cold quiet home," Snig's End, where I am always most happy because most profitably engaged—and reached the Whitmore station at half-past two, where I was met by two of the OLD GUARDS, and a carriage drawn by four grey horses. When we reached Hanley, we were met by an enthusiastic concourse of "true Labourers" and a splendid band. I can give no guess at the numbers, beyond the fact that we had fully half a mile of a dense mass of human beings.

The authorities granted us the use of the bells for the occasion, and, as we entered the town, they struck up the merry peal of "Welcome." I had a long interview with the OLD GUARDS, not one of whom has ever wavered in the most trying times. At five we sat down to tea in the covered FREE MARKET, capable of accommodating over 7,000 persons; and between 1,600 and 2,000 sat down to tea. After tea the public were admitted at a charge of 3d. a head, and the spacious building was soon crowded. Mr Capwell, a working man was called to the chair, and our old friend Daddy Richards was introduced as the first speaker, and was received by his old townsmen with the most gratifying marks of affection and regard. He proposed the adoption of the "Address to the French People," which appeared in the *Star* of last Saturday, and it was unanimously and rapturously adopted. I spoke next to the resolution, pledging the meeting to persevere for the Charter; and never was a speech better received—never was there a more enthusiastic meeting. When the speaking part concluded, the girls began the ball, and all, I am told, was happiness and good-humour. Lord Talbot, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, was anxious to send the military amongst us; but owing to the good advice of Mr Wise, a magistrate, he was calmed into reason, and well for him, as I am sure we did not want the soldiers, and they did not want us; but their appearance might have led to some awkward work, as the people owe his lordship no good-will for his persecution of them in 1842. I spent a part of the night and till twelve the next day in conversation with the OLD GUARDS, and left for Preston. There, also, we had a glorious gathering, in the Exchange-room, granted by the mayor. From 700 to 1,000 sat down to tea. Mr Franklin, landlord of the Temperance Hotel, was in the chair, and, during my quarter of a century's experience, I never heard a more eloquent, sensible, logical, and well-reasoned speech than he delivered upon the Land and the Charter; a speech that proved to me that my teaching had not been in vain, and convinced me that both questions had now assumed their proper place in popular thought and esteem. The occasion of our meeting was to celebrate the location of six Preston shareholders upon the land, and, therefore, the committee were obliged to pledge themselves to the mayor that politics should not be made the prominent topic of the evening. It was a great God-send to get so fine a building to meet in, and, to the honour of the committee, they did great violence to their feelings by not being able to adopt an address to the French people, but I love good faith and I yielded to their honourable feelings although I had drawn up a resolution to congratulate the French. I spoke for nearly two hours upon the Land Plan, explaining it in all its bearings, but showing its utter insignificance as compared with the Charter, which would at once make it national instead of merely sectional. We passed resolutions in favour of the Land and the Charter, and when the proceedings terminated the girls began the dance.

Here, as at Hanley, I found the OLD GUARDS staunch and resolute, and the young mind everywhere imbibing the Chartist principles. The great delight I experienced from these two meetings was, the large attendance of women, who were not, as formerly, impatient to conclude the speaking and commence the dancing, but were the most attentive listeners, a change which I attribute to the fact that sensible women—mothers, with all the domestic cares upon them—recognise in the Land Plan their redemption from slavery, and I contend that woman has never yet been placed in her legitimate position in this country. She should be the most honoured, because the most useful and ornamental; but, shame to say, she has been doomed to slavery, by the weakness, the depravity, the brutality and tyranny of man. A mother's place is in her own house, her duty is to train up, instruct, love and protect her little children; the man's place is the free Labour field, working for himself; the child's place is the school, the open air, and the comfort of a home; and but for the women of England the men of England would never be free, as they are the main prop of the Land Company, thus proving their love of liberty, and their willingness to be thrown on their own resources; and if I discovered one husband disrespectful to his wife, or neglectful of his children, I would expose him to the world, and do my best to transport him to the SLAVE MART; but, thank God, all at O'Connorville and Lowbands NOW seem proud of their wives, and look upon their children as a blessing. Yesterday I left Preston and arrived here at eight last night, so that I have not had much spare time, all of which, however, is, as usual, devoted to the poor. My tour has delighted me, and refreshed me.

Ever your affectionate Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

GREAT METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION.

'THE REPUBLIC FOR FRANCE, AND THE CHARTER FOR ENGLAND.'

Thus was headed one of the placards convening the 'Metropolitan Demonstration, to congratulate the heroic people of France on their glorious victory in establishing a Republic, and to advocate the right of every man to the elective franchise,' held on Thursday evening, March 2nd, in the great Circus of the National Baths, Westminster-road, Lambeth, and undoubtedly it was, without exception, the largest in-door meeting the metropolis can boast of. The proprietor of the building told us he had seen a meeting within the walls, at which five thousand persons had payed for admission, and that that meeting was nothing as compared with the meeting now in question—it was one dense wedge—not only the bottom portion of the building, but the massive beams that support the roof were lined with human beings, who had climbed to that altitude, to obtain a view and hear the proceedings of the evening. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the meeting, when we tell them that several speakers, although well-known, and the people showing every desire to make way for them, took half an hour to make their way *into* the meeting, we are certain that not less than ten thousand persons could have been present in the building, many thousands reluctantly going away who could not obtain admission.

At half-past seven o'clock, Mr JOHN SHAW was called to the chair *pro. tem.*, the committee not having yet been able to make their way to the platform. He said he was sure all rejoiced in the establishment of a glorious French Republic. (Tremendous cheering.) The chairman read from the placard, convening the meeting as follows:—

> The provisional government of France has declared in favour of Universal Suffrage, the Abolishment of Capital Punishment, the Separation of Church and State, and handed over the million per annum, recently consumed by the Monarch, for the benefit of the starving people,

Each point of which was received with enthusiastic acclamations, perfectly indescribable. He said their reception of the deeds of the provisional government, was such that must gladden the hearts of their Gallic neighbours, and when sent through the press, must delight the democrats of the world. (Immense cheering.)

At this moment the Executive Committee made their way to the platform, amidst considerable cheering, and Mr Shaw having vacated the chair,

Mr W. DIXON was unanimously called thereto—

Mr Dixon said, when our brave Gallic neighbours were struggling, they paid the greatest possible respect to individual property and to human life—he trusted that immense meeting would *follow* so good an example, and do the same—(great applause)—and that they would show their love of order by giving to every man a full, fair, and impartial hearing. We, in these eventful times, as it were, lived a life-time in a few days; thus had three ministers and two monarchs been destroyed in less than one week—never were the words of Lafayette more fully or completely illustrated, (hear, hear,) but we must not forget that there are other nations that require freedom. (Loud cheers.) And he trusted that we (the English people) should this night swear eternal fealty to each other, and never rest satisfied until we had obtained the People's Charter. (Tremendous cheering.) Some of the press had doubted the ability of the provisional government, to insure stability to the Republic, but he (the chairman) thought their acts since its installation would completely set all such doubts at rest. (Great cheering.)

Mr T. CLARK, amidst loud cheers, came forward and moved the following resolution:—

> That this meeting hails with unmingled pleasure the triumph of Republicanism in France, and hereby presents its cordial greetings to those patriotic heroes who hurled to destruction the fell power of the tyrant Louis Philippe. And this meeting expresses an ardent hope, that knowledge and wisdom will so direct and use the splendid achievements of the Revolution, as to erect in France an enduring temple to truth and liberty from which shall emanate those holy principles of human emancipation, that must ere long result in the subversion of despotism throughout the globe.

He said: We have met here, for the purpose of showing to the people of France our entire sympathy with them, (loud cheers) and to evince our determination to establish our liberties. (Great applause.) The English ministry did not repose on a bed of roses, (hear, hear) and the briar must still be made sharper, as they did not yet seem to know that a vast majority of the English people were without the pale of the constitution; that only one in seven of the British nation possessed the elective franchise; it is, therefore, our imperative duty to make Lord John Russell acquainted with that circumstance. (Loud cheers.) The people of France had displayed true nobility of soul in not sullying their hands in the blood of either the fallen tyrant Louis Philippe, or the ex-ministers, (much applause) and deserved well of their fellow men. (Reiterated cheering.) And he thought the principles propounded by the provisional government, demanded the heartiest support of every Democrat and sincere Reformer throughout the world. (Loud cheers.) Louis Philippe had attempted to suppress public meetings, and such attempts justly cost him his crown. (Immense, loud, and long continued cheering.) Yes, the people of France had trampled the throne of the barricades in the dust, (reiterated cheering,) the sentiments of the people of England will be wafted on the wings of the press from one end of the world to the other, (hear, hear) and thus shall the people know that the producers of all wealth in England, cordially sympathise with their brethren of France, extend to them the hand of fellowship, and salute them with the most cordial and fraternal salutations. (Rapturous cheering.) The provisional government, although but one week old, was the only ministry in existence that had manfully grappled with the great question of labour. (Loud cheers.) Ay, the reason was, because it was not composed of aristocrats, but of the most talented men to be found in the ranks of industry—of orators, philosophers, and of men of science. (Loud cheers.) All honour to the men of France for producing such events and such a government. (Great and long continued applause.) They are, indeed, entitled to our thanks, our sympathy, and our highest approval; and in conclusion, I now propose that we testify it by giving three hearty cheers for those gallant, heroic, virtuous, and wise men. (Tumultuous cheering, which, for at least five minutes, made the building ring again.)

Mr JAMES GRASSBY, in seconding the motion, said the time had now arrived, whilst they congratulated their French brethren, they should think of doing something effectual for themselves, and it would be well to back up these moral demonstrations with an amount of physical courage and force that might, in the event of an accident, be found useful. (Loud cheers.) It was disgraceful to the English government that so many thousand labourers were walking the streets of our metropolitan and provincial towns, without work, in a state of utter destitution—starving for want of the common necessaries of life, whilst the idle, useless aristocracy, rioted in luxury, and the widows and other offshoots of Royalty revelled in profusion. (Great cheering.) Seeing this horrible state of things, it was the duty of all to be up and doing, to effect such a political and social change as shall produce employment, wages, liberty, and happiness for all. (Immense cheering.)

Monsieur J. F. J. CAPLIN supported the resolution, and said the French had been charged with having a desire for war; but he, as a Frenchman, emphatically denied it. They desired peace, liberty, and order. As a Frenchman, he had come forward to propose three cheers for the united people of England and France. (Tremendous cheering.)

The resolution was carried amidst the loudest applause.

Mr ERNEST JONES, whose appearance in the meeting had been loudly greeted, then came forward to move the following resolution:—

> That from the testimony which history and experience bear to the malignancy with which tyrants regard the progress of the people in liberty and happiness, this meeting would not be surprised, if, in the wildness of their iniquity, a league of kings were formed to crush the infant Republic of France, and re-establish the fallen dynasty. Be it, therefore, resolved, that in the event of such an alliance being formed for such a nefarious purpose, this meeting considers that it will become the most sacred duty of the friends of progress throughout the world, to aid to the utmost the people of France in vanquishing their enemies, and preserving their liberties; and this meeting recognising the right of every nation to frame its government according to its wishes, solemnly protest, as British subjects, against any hostile interference on the part of our government in the arrangement of the civil affairs of the people of France.

When the cheering had subsided, in the course of a speech remarkable for its brilliancy, Mr JONES made the following observations:—Men of London, however strange it may appear to the incredulous, we may have the Charter in one month. Mark! the government is on its last legs. A body of political cowards trembling on a meagre treasury bench, and turning pale before the French Republic. What have they done? They proposed embodying the militia—they can't, because we won't fight. They are trying to increase the army—but they can't carry on peace, how then will they arm for war? They proposed raising the income tax to five per cent. That was *before* the French Revolution. They've given it up. That was *after* it. They attacked O'Connor's seat. That was *before* the Revolution. They've given up the skirmish. That was *after* it. (Enthusiastic cheers.) You see their weakness—well? Do you feel your strength? (Loud cheers.) Then I'll tell how you may get the Charter, and all 'legally, peaceably, constitutionally.' You have the right to meet, and the right to petition. The laws have just this one merit, that they leave you the power to alter them. Then I would suggest to you the propriety of adopting the following course, and it will not conflict with the National Petition to Parliament, which ought to be presented also. There is no redress to be hoped for from parliament. They call themselves a MIDDLE class parliament—a MUDDLE class parliament they should say. Why not address the throne direct? There is no law against it. Assemble half a million of men in one spot in Scotland; half a million more in the Northern counties; as many more in the Midlands; the same in London and the South; and let Ireland have another Clontarf, all on one day, to petition the Queen for the immediate Dismissal of the Ministry, Dissolution of Parliament, and a General Election on the principles of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Common-sense Qualification, Payment of Members, and Equal Constituencies. (Loud and long continued cheering.) Then let each great gathering send its delegates to London, telling the chief magistrate that on the same day and same hour, *half a million* of men sent them to the foot of the throne with the same words upon their lips; and let 200,000 men of London, unarmed and peaceable, escort them in a vast procession to the palace. (Applause.) Should leave be refused for the deputation to approach the Queen—should the petition be treated with neglect—No matter. The millions meet again to consider the next step—for, take my advice in this,—don't meet one day, without knowing well what you have to do, and where you are to do it, on the next. (Loud cheers.) No pause, no dallying! Let no one object that you will lose so many days' work! I speak to the unemployed. I speak to the unwilling idlers. I speak to the hungry and the houseless—their name is 'millions!' And I am now pointing out to you *reproductive employment* on the rich field of *political emancipation*. This appears to me the first step. When that is done, you will be ready for the second. (Rapturous and continued cheering.)

Mr CUFFAY, in seconding the resolution, said—We have arrived at a time when a league of kings is no longer to be dreaded. We no longer fear the Russian bear, the Austrian spider, or the Prussian vulture. (Loud cheers.) The French had set us a glorious example, beating the strongest army in the world, and sending Louis Philippe forth a wandering vagabond on the face of the earth. (Great cheering.) Never despair of your rights. 'Look there,' said the speaker, pointing to a huge placard, bearing the words, 'The Republic for France—the Charter for England.' (Rapturous cheering.) Ay! and if they refused us the Charter, we should then begin to think about a republic. (Great cheering.) Why, even the middle classes were now fast joining the Chartist movement. Look at the immense meeting recently held at Leeds, with the Mayor in the chair, who declared himself heart and soul a Chartist. (Loud cheers.) Let them follow up this meeting, and the day was not far distant when the Charter must become the law of the land. (Great cheering.)

N. SZONAKOWSKI, a Pole, came forward to support the resolution, and said—He was not a Frenchman, but he was one of the victims of tyranny—he was a Pole. (Great cheering.) It was only by such victories as that just obtained in France, that his country could expect to gain its liberty. (Cheers.) Italy—poor Italy—too, was borne down by her oppressors. France had gallantly won her liberty, and liberty never would come from government—its source was the people. (Cheers.) Every nation desired liberty—the English people wisely demanded the Charter, and he trusted they would keep to the agitation until it was obtained. [At this moment Feargus O'Connor, M.P., entered the building amidst deafening shouts of acclamation, and after a time elbowed his way to the platform; on his reaching which, and presenting himself to the meeting, the cheering was renewed with increased vigour, and were the loudest and longest we ever remember to have heard, which having subsided, N. Szonakowski proceeded:] You people of England are a great people. It was the first time in his life he had had the pleasure of addressing such a meeting. Were such a meeting held at Warsaw, the speakers would be confined for life, ('Shame, Shame,') and it was pleasing to see them appreciate the sentiments and actions of the French nation, as shown through the acts of their provisional government, and also they honoured their leader. (Loud cheers.) 'Tis you (the English), and *you alone*, that can liberate the Polish nation from the fangs of their triple despots. (Loud cheers.) He trusted they would continue to sympathise with France, and keep up their advocacy of the Charter. (Loud cheers.) For his part, he represented a Polish Democratical Society, but the Poles were of no country, but the brethren of the whole human race. (Great applause.) He repeated, go on for your Charter—follow the advice of the eloquent Ernest Jones—go on and give liberty to the world, and rest assured that the continuous cry of the Polish people was 'Live the brave English people.' (Great cheering.)

Mr O'CONNOR now rose to address the meeting, and his appearance was the signal for a burst of applause impossible to describe. He said when he looked back on twelve years past, and then on this great and important assemblage, he was sure he had not laboured in vain. (Hear, hear.) He had frequently said he should have a league of kings against a league of peoples—his prediction was verified; but, thanks to his men of the blistered hands and fustian jackets, the people were proving victorious, and he now felt more proudly than ever, his promotion from the aristocracy to a post in the army of democracy. Many years ago he predicted *the events of* to day. (Hear, hear.) The people of France had accomplished their rights with comparatively little bloodshed—(hear, hear.)—and the king, who was raised to power on the shoulders of the people, was by those same people dashed from his eminence, and where the monarch once sat there now presided a working man. (Immense applause.) Knowledge, like an electric shock, played round the universe, and had taught the provisional government of France the necessity of finding employment for the starving operatives. (Loud cheers.) For this principle he had long contended, and had been carrying it into practical effect for the last three years—(cheers)—and, consequently, for any holes that might be found in the prevailing system, he had plugs ready to put in them. He would not give a fig for a political change, unless it carried a social one with it, and produced plenty, health, happiness, and prosperity for the whole people. (Loud cheers.) He, the other day, presented a miniature petition to the House, signed by 230,000 persons, and those signatures were all obtained in three days—asking for agrarian rights. (Hear, hear.) He, from his seat in the House, had told the ministers, that if they wished to continue in their seats, they must govern in accordance with enlightened public opinion, bearing in mind our penny postage, our penny stamp on newspapers, our railways, our steam engines, and our electric telegraphs; but if they had resolved to think with the dead, talk with the dead, legislate for the dead, why they had better at once remove to a grave yard, and there, meditating amongst the tombs, gather inspiration from the inscriptions chisseled on the stones. (Loud laughter and great applause.) He looked forward with much anxiety to the 15th of April, when he hoped to march down to the house at the head of fifty thousand persons, with a monster petition signed by 5,000,000 persons, asking for the Charter; and let them but obtain their Charter, they could then get with ease their whole rights and liberties. (Tremendous cheering.) They would then possess the Elective Franchise, and could return such members as would be the real representatives of the people, whereas there were not more than six members in the house who really represented the people. (Hear, hear.) For his part he took his seat in the house right opposite the minister, and had always resolved not to say anything outside the house he was not prepared to say within its walls. He had told the minister that the time was come, when he (the minister), could no longer depend on hired tools. (Great applause.) They had been deceived by the Reform Bill—they, when it passed, looked for roast beef and plum-pudding—(laughter)—for his part he had never presumed to tell them what the Charter would do, but of this he was certain, it would give them the means of returning members who must do the bidding of their constituents. (Great applause.) He loved the Land Plan, but it was like a drop of water in the ocean as compared with what the system could do under the Charter—now it [illegible] merely sectional—the Charter could make it [illegible] versal. (Loud cheers.) The Land was [illegible] it universal material. It employed m[illegible] hands [illegible] the raw [illegible] ture and preparing, [illegible] in its cul[illegible] employed man in [illegible] these [illegible] hands in return [illegible] fessions; this, [illegible] other trades, callings and pro[illegible] unexception[illegible] carried out, must create a new and would n[illegible] able home market. (Loud cheers.) He therefore nor could not be a sophist, and must the [illegible] tell them frankly, that he did not believe [illegible] working classes could ever fraternise with the middle classes; those men who had ever been their persecutors and prosecutors. (Hear, hear.) He had told the house the other night, that if he could not continue the advocate of the rights of the people, whether English or Irish, he would scorn to sit within the walls of Saint Stephen's. (Loud cheers.) Lord Chesterfield had once said every man had his price, and he (Mr O'Connor) had his; it was Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, Equal Electoral Districts, Payment of Members for their services, and a Free Labour Field for the people. (Loud cheers.) He really believed if he (Mr O'Connor) was sewn up in a bag, the people would find him. He had been exceedingly unwell—and when their message came for him, he was in the baths, in Argyle-street, but ill as he was he had come at their request, and entered the people's vapour bath. (Much applause.) The time had now arrived when the cormorants of Church and State must no longer eat up all, and leave their flocks and herds to starve. (Loud cheers.) He should like to know where now were those gentlemen who used to come to meetings with their books and pencils, and take their notes—and then six months after swear to the correctness of their reports, although they admitted they were jammed in the meeting and their elbows jogged. Those things always left an impression on the mind, that their memories must have had a golden jog,—(laughter and cheers)—but now he did not care if all the police spies in the world were there, with Colonel Rowan or Sir George Grey at their head. Happily the English and Irish working classes were now united, and by a steady and determined adherence to their motto—'Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall, the Charter and no Surrender'—truth, justice, happiness and universal liberty must soon prevail. (Tremendous and long-continued cheering, which was kept up until Mr O'Connor had reached the exterior of the building.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

Mr G. J. HARNEY then came forward amidst loud cheers, to move the adoption of a congratulatory address to the French people. [The address has already appeared in our columns.] The motion was seconded by Mr John Shaw, and carried unanimously, amidst deafening shouts of applause, and '*Vive la Republique!*' The address was drawn and engrossed on parchment, surrounded with a tri-coloured border. Messrs George Julian Harney, Philip M'Grath, and Ernest Charles Jones, were appointed on behalf of the Fraternal Democrats, the Chartist Executive, and the Chartists of London, to present the address to the provisional government of France, amidst rapturous cheering. The evening being now far advanced, Mr Drake merely moved, and Mr M'Grath seconded, the *following resolution*:—

> That while this meeting rejoices at the signal triumph just gained by French valour, it is at the same time fully cognizant of the melancholy fact, that nearly seven millions of Britons clank the degrading chains of serfdom; and they consider that with the bright example of emancipated France before the world, the present is the accepted time for pressing onward the great moral struggle for the enactment of the People's Charter, which, investing all with the panoply of the Franchise, would prove the guarantee of national prosperity, and the best security against the convulsion of Revolution.

Which was adopted by acclamation. On the motion of Messrs Harney and M'Grath, a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the chairman; which was acknowledged by the chairman, and the meeting having given three cheers for the French republic, three for the provisional government of France, and three for the Charter, dissolved in good order, evidently delighted with the evening's proceedings.

PADIHAM.—On Sunday, March 12, two lectures will be delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall; one in the afternoon by Mr A. Robinson of Bradford, the other in the evening by Mr T. Tattersall of Burnley. Lecture to commence at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN, IN FAVOUR OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

A meeting convened by the Metropolitan Delegate Council, was held on Monday evening, March 6th. At half-past five Messrs Doyle, Clark, Fussell, Tapp, G. W. M. Reynolds, Dr Mingay Sider, Archer, Sharpe, and others were observed making their way to the place of meeting. The person who had agreed to let the van, which was to have formed the hustings, refused; and, consequently, a long broad form was hired, which formed a temporary platform.

Mr CHRISTOPHER DOYLE was unanimously called to the chair, and said when he left the Chartist Estate that morning, he had not the least notion that such an honour would be conferred on him, but he trusted that having placed him in the chair, for the honour of the Chartist cause, they would do, as they invariably did, *in all their meetings, observe the strictest order and decorum*—(loud cheers)—*and at* the same time evince by their firmness—their determination to possess their rights as laid down in the People's Charter. (Great applause.) They were differently situated to what their French neighbours were. (Hear, hear.) In England the right of meeting was permitted. Louis Philippe had got into power on the shoulders of the people, he had basely betrayed his trust, and was most justly by the people hurled from power. (Cheers.) The people of France had wished to meet as they were meeting, the right was denied them; but they had resolved to meet—they did meet, bled, and conquered. (Thundering cheers.) We now meet to assert our right to radical reform, and to resolve that we will, in our *moral might, obtain it*. (Great cheering.) *If there* were any shopkeepers in that meeting, let them bear in mind that class-made laws oppressed the people, rendered the toiling millions poor, and that such *poverty prevented them from dealing so extensively* as they otherwise would at their shops—consequently their profits were less. (Hear, hear.) Then, had they not an interest in the working men obtaining their rights, as proclaimed in the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) It was a disgrace to England that so many of her toiling, ingenious sons were beggars, whilst the pampered aristocrats rolled in luxury, and wallowed in wealth—the produce of their starving brethren. (Tremendous cheering.) But was it to be wondered at? Did not the rich few make the laws? And the consequence was, that the few monopolised all the benefits of society. (Hear, hear.) So long as the mass of the people are kept out of the pale of the constitution, so long will want, poverty, disease, and crime afflict the people. He, therefore, called upon the people to use every legal exertion to cause the People's Charter to become the law of the land. (Immense applause.)

Mr G. W. M. REYNOLDS, in rising to move the first resolution, said the events of this morning had thrown him amongst them, and he would now remain amongst them, until their great object was accomplished, and he contended that they had as much right legally and constitutionally to demand their rights as they had to meet and congratulate the French people on the achievement of theirs. (Loud cheers.) The recent events in France proved that a nation could have liberty whenever she willed it. (Great applause.) The people of England were seeking their rights by moral means; he was happy to find that the people of England were so determinedly bent on possessing their rights; in all the novels and romances he had written, he had never failed to push forward the great rights of humanity. He wished his and their voice in favour of the enfranchisement of the whole people to resound through Clerkenwell to the palace at Pimlico, and throughout the whole British empire. (Tremendous cheering.) A manuscript was found in the Palace of the Tuileries, setting forth where all the troops were to have been posted. He looked on this as a scheme of premeditated murder, and declared Louis Philippe a miscreant. The people of England were an industrious and ingenious people. They deserved to be and must be free, and their own conduct must determine the time when they should be better off. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr JOHN FUSSELL seconded the resolution [illegible] excellent speech [illegible], and was much ap[illegible] [In consequence of the gr[illegible] aude[illegible] in an [illegible] sure, we felt [illegible] tion, and [illegible] ample [illegible] and increasing pres[illegible] speeches [illegible] to maintain our frail position [illegible] any further a correct report of the [illegible] Messrs T[illegible] and Archer [illegible] Clark, Dr Mingay Sider, A. Sharpe, [illegible] siastic ch[illegible] r, addressed the meeting amidst enthu[illegible] A re[illegible] cheering.

Cha[illegible] solution and petition in favour of the People's [illegible] Charter was adopted by acclamation; as was also a resolution of congratulation to the French nation on their glorious achievement of the Republic.

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the Chairman; and, after three thundering cheers had been given to the brave citizens of France, and three for the People's Charter, the meeting quietly dispersed.

Before the meeting concluded, there could not have been less than from eight to ten thousand persons present.

GLORIOUS GATHERING AT STEPNEY-GREEN, TO PETITION PARLIAMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting was held on Stepney-green, for the purpose of adopting a petition for the People's Charter. The meeting was called for five o'clock, but long before that hour arrived, the Green was one living mass of human beings.

At a few minutes after five o'clock, Messrs Clark and Dixon entered the Green, and were received with the hearty cheers of the assembled thousands.

In a short time a vehicle was provided, upon which Mr Clark and Mr Dixon ascended, when the cheering again commenced, and continued for several minutes. The meeting at this time presented a most splendid appearance. The gathering was gigantic. In fact, every part of the vast Green was filled, and, turn the eye which way you would, such was the density of the crowd, that it appeared like one large mass of human heads.

On the motion of Mr CLARK, Mr DIXON was unanimously called upon to preside.

Mr DIXON, upon rising to open the business, said: Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me to preside over this meeting by your suffrages. I trust, therefore, that each man here present will consider himself a conservative of the public peace, and be determined to protect life and property from the base conduct of those vagabonds who are going about the streets breaking lamps and windows, and purloining the property of their fellow citizens. This, by the press, is laid at the door of the Chartist body, which we here publicly repudiate. We glory in the name of Chartism. *But it is not Chartism to destroy property.* We have this day, gentlemen, met for the purpose of exercising the right of the British subject—the right of meeting when and where they will to make known their grievances, and petition for the redress of such grievances. However, gentlemen, let the press say what they will, we will, by our conduct, show to the world that we do not deserve these calumnies, which appear daily. Gentlemen, I have no fear of you. I know from past experience that meetings of working men are the most orderly assemblies that any man can attend. Gentlemen, we have met for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons, for the People's Charter, in which are embodied those principles which would give justice to all, and injustice to none—principles which would alike protect the interests of all. Why, therefore, are those rights and prerogatives withheld from the people? One party says you are not sufficiently intelligent, and another that you are not educated. I would ask, why are the *people taunted with this want of intelligence*, and want of education, as the reason of keeping the suffrage from them? Do the present electoral body hold the suffrage because they are intelligent and educated? No, gentlemen, they hold the suffrage on no such tenure. They hold it upon that tenure which is a disgrace to us as a nation, and of them in particular—that of property qualification. No truly independent man would hold the suffrage on such an absurd principle. Intelligent, indeed; it makes one smile. There is not a man amongst them holds the right of citizen because he is wise, moral, honest, or a man of integrity? No—but simply because he pays so much rent, or holds so much property. But in a commercial country like ours, where panic follows panic in quick succession, and property is constantly changing hands, it frequently happens that some of these men who prate about intelligence and education are, because they are poorer than they were a month back, deprived of the right of citizenship. Not because they have committed any offence against the state—not because they have done anything which in the least militated against their moral dignity—not because they have done anything derogatory to the name of man, but simply because adverse circumstances have fallen upon them, and they are unable to pay the rent they did in the time of their prosperity. They are again branded with the mark of slave, because they are become poor. Gentlemen, if the electoral body of this country had one spark of that old English independence for which their forefathers were so characteristic, they would at once say we would no longer be degraded by holding the suffrage by such an absurd and unjust tenure. We will make common cause with the people, and demand the Suffrage, not because they had a certain property qualification, but because they had heads and knew how to use them. This was their duty. And if they neglected it, on them be the blame. But the people must unceasingly and determinedly demand the enfranchisement of the whole of the male adult population, as provided for in the People's Charter, at once and without delay, being made the law of the Land. Gentlemen, I now conclude by asking your pardon for occupying so much of the time, and impress upon you to keep good order, and give to every man a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr REYNOLDS rose, amid much applause, to move the first resolution. And in doing so, he took the opportunity of giving to some portions of the daily press a deserved and well-merited castigation for their gross neglect in some cases of entirely passing over the late important meetings which had been held during the week; and in other cases where they had endeavoured to identify the insane and unjustifiable conduct of those who had been breaking windows, lamps, &c., and, in some instances, helping themselves with other men's property, with the meetings. He then referred to the glorious 23rd and 24th of February in Paris, where the people had done so much for human progression. After which, he, in an eloquent and masterly manner, expounded the principles of the Charter, and the undeniable right of the people to the rights of the Suffrage, and concluded by reading and proposing the following resolution:—'That this meeting considering England to have been in the van of all other European kingdoms in the march of Progression and Reform, are therefore determined to be behind none in the carrying out of those principles of Civil, Political, and Religious Freedom, guaranteed by the People's Charter.'

The resolution was most ably seconded by Mr G. HARRISON, a working man, and carried unanimously.

Mr THOMAS CLARK, one of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, rose amid much cheering, to move the petition; and in doing so called upon the people to maintain their right to meet, but at the same time endeavour to put down those ruffians who were going about the streets committing depredations which were disgraceful to all who took part in them. He therefore hoped that the Chartists of the metropolis if they caught hold of any of those vagabonds, they would hand them over to the authorities; and by these means prove that the Chartists were the conservators and not the destroyers of property. Mr Clark then entered into a lucid and eloquent exposition of the people's rights and duties, which we are sorry to say the want of room prevents us from giving.

The petition was seconded by Mr SHARP, and ably supported by Mr FUSSELL, and on being put to the meeting, was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

Mr TAPP moved, and Mr SHAW seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was passed by acclamation; after which the people gave three cheers for the French republic, three for the Charter, and three for the people, and thus terminated one of the largest and most orderly out-door meetings it has been our good fortune to attend for many years.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE BINDERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The agitating committee of ladies shoe-binders of the metropolis, in union with the National Association of United Trades, beg respectfully and earnestly to call your attention to the present degraded state of your trade. It is a fact, that at this time ladies' boots are bound at the monstrously low price of three-pence per pair—ay, and well bound, too—much better than some years ago were paid one shilling per pair for. The prices paid vary from the above, to ninepence or tenpence per pair; and for that price they are splendidly bound, strap up behind—tape up the seam—front stitched on, and heron-boned round the top, with coloured silk; of course the binder finding needles, silk, thread, &c., out of that scanty pittance. Slippers from one penny to threepence per pair—a price at which it is impossible for a female to live. Many and various are the causes which have led to this state of things. For many years in this country wages in this department of trade, have been gradually falling away. That which has materially contributed to produce this state of things, in your particular department of labour, is a practise that has been some years creeping into your trade, of giving large quantities of work out to mistresses of female schools—ay, and respectable boarding schools too—refuges for the destitute, penitentiaries, philanthropic institutions, &c., who contract to produce them, beautifully stitched and bound, at a price th[illegible] starve the poor female [illegible] binding. Th[illegible] wi[illegible] would absolutely [illegible] that had to get her living by [illegible] these poor things brought into competition [illegible] the wives and daughters of shoemakers, and other females, who must live by their labour; the consequences is easy to calculate—this ruinous competition for your bread tends to produce the monstrously low wages that are now paid, and also produce a permanent surplus that has the effect of reducing wages lower and lower. Oh! my female friends, is it not a horrible state of things, that either male or female, who are willing to get his or her living by honest industry, should be compelled to toil all the hours God sends, for a miserable pittance, and think themselves comparatively well off if they can get it to do? What fills the streets of this great metropolis with vice, misery, and crime, but toil unrequited? Think you those thousands we continually see in the streets are there for the love of vice? Forbid it, human nature. We sincerely believe the political institutions of a country are valueless, that do not produce social happiness for the industrious classes! How, then, is this horrible state of things to be met? Is there no remedy? Are there no means of stemming this tide of misery? Yes, my female friends, it is to be met by union, by perseverance, and by a sisterly feeling being established among you. In short, by enrolling yourselves members of the National Association of United Trades, under the auspices of the different shoemakers' societies of the metropolis. This great and glorious association has its members of every trade in every town of England and Wales. It has been in existence three years, and numbers upwards of fifty thousand members, and is governed under the able presidency of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. The payments are small, being two pence in the pound on your average wages, per week—that is, if you enrol yourselves under a five shilling average, you will pay one halfpenny per week. Should at any time it be deemed necessary to cease from working for a shop or warehouse, with a view of resisting a reduction or seeking an advance, you would be entitled to receive (*providing you are clear upon the* books at the time—having been six months members, and had the sanction of the Central Committee), four shillings and twopence per week. Lodges of binders will be held at coffee-houses in different parts of the metropolis, of which due notice will be given, when members will be admitted on payment of threepence each, entrance money.

By order of the committee,
THOS. HOLMES, chairman.
JAMES SMITHYES, secretary.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY!—On Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, a meeting was publicly announced to take place at 'the Whittington and his Cat' Tavern, Church-row, Bethnal-green-road. Crowds of respectable people congregated, and in a very short time the room was crowded to excess. On the motion of Mr Hollis, and seconded by acclamations, Mr H. Mander May was called on to preside. Mr H. Mander May, in taking the chair, was received with loud applause. He said; *Friends and countrymen, this is a momentous period.* It is high time that the people of this country should tolerate nothing ancient which common sense should not approve of, nor should they shrink from any movement, however novel in its character, which reason sanctions as correct. (Cheers.) It is high time that the human energies, which have been so long occupied in subordinate achievements and inferior objects, should mark the commencement of a new and glorious epoch in our historical records, by giving assistance to the sublime and democratic art of improving or upsetting governments—(cheers)—and increasing the social and political felicity of all mankind. (Hear, and cheers.) And it is high time that the people were honestly and judiciously represented in the Commons House of Parliament. (Great applause.) We have met this evening for the purpose of congratulating the brave Parisians on their proud and victorious achievements of their rights as men—(cheers)—and their privileges, as members of one great *human family.* (Applause.) Rally round your faithful leaders, and the day is very nigh when the French will have to congratulate you on the attainment of all that which is dear and precious to yourselves and your darling little ones—viz, the right to make the laws which your neighbours will cheerfully obey, and the happiness of all men. (Great cheering.) At this juncture Mr May produced a red cap, which elicited great applause. Mr Ferdinando then attempted to address the meeting, but was interrupted by the immense mass of people—hundreds of whom could not get admission. At this, Mr May proposed they should adjourn to the open air, to Hall's-square—where, during the proceedings, there could not have been less than 7,000 to 8,000 persons—who very attentively listened to Mr Hollis, who made a brilliant speech, in which he read and moved a congratulatory address to the people of France, which was loudly cheered. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs Kirby, Gale, Ferdinando, Smith, and others, who eloquently advocated the People's Charter and No Surrender. Three hearty cheers were then given for the French Republic; three groans for Louis Philippe; and three cheers for Mr May. The police were in attendance, and surrounded the meeting. The meeting separated, giving three tremendous cheers for freedom, equality, and fraternity.

BACUP.—A meeting was held on Sunday week last, in the Chartist room, when it was resolved—'That the most strenuous exertions should be used to spread the principles of the People's Charter.'

Instant Relief and speedy Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, &c., by

BROOKE'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

EVERY family ought to keep a constant supply of this medicine, which is prepared from ingredients of the most healing, softening, and expectorating qualities, is a rich and pleasant pectoral balsam, and has been given in numerous cases with singular success. The extraordinary power which it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, and all complaints of the breath, is almost incredible, but will be fully proved on trial.

In that unpleasant tickling cough, which deprives the sufferer so constantly of rest, it will be found invaluable, as it instantly allays the irritation, a single dose affording immediate relief, and in most cases a single bottle effects a permanent cure.

For the hooping cough, it will be found an invaluable remedy, depriving those harrassing spasmodic paroxysms of their violence, and from its powerful expectorant and healing qualities, speedily effecting a complete cure.

During the periodical attacks of the influenza, which have so often occurred during the winter, many individuals have expressed to the proprietors that they have received material relief from its use, and it may be recommended as a remedy of the first importance in that disease.

Its effects in dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing a free expectoration, is truly wonderful, and to persons afflicted with asthma, and chronic coughs, which render it difficult for them to breathe in a recumbent posture, a single dose has been found to enable them to rest with comfort. If given in the early stage of consumption, it will speedily arrest and ultimately entirely remove the most dreadful malady.

A single bottle will effectually establish its superiority over every other kind of cough medicine in repute.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE.

Dewsbury, Dec., 1845.

Messrs Brooke, Gent.,—In consequence of the decided benefit which my family have experienced from the use of your 'Cough Balsam,' I beg to add my testimony to its excellence. My son Frederick, after an attack of measles, was left with a most distressing and severe cough, which almost deprived him of rest. His appetite forsook him, his breathing became very difficult, and many friends considered his recovery perfectly hopeless. After using a great variety of medicines without any relief, we were induced to make a trial of your invaluable Balsam, which produced a change very speedily, and eventually effected his complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my family have been afflicted with a cough or cold, a dose or two of the medicine has never failed to effect a cure; and I can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy in such cases. You are quite at liberty to publish this case.

Yours respectfully,
W. HAINSWORTH.

INFLUENZA CURED.

Gentlemen,—The great benefit I have received from the use of your Mellifluous Cough Balsam for the Influenza induces me to add my testimonial, so that, should another universal visitation of that complaint occur, mankind may know the best remedy. I can assert what perhaps no other individual can, that of being witness to the cure of a great number by your medicine, which all would do well to try.—Yours respectfully, GEO. WATERHOUSE.—Dewsbury, 1839.

3, Essex Chambers, Manchester, Sept. 6th, 1847.

DEAR SIRS,—Several of my family have derived much benefit from the use of your valuable Mellifluous Cough Balsam; and you will I think do good service to society by making the medicine more generally known.

Yours very faithfully,
W. P. ROBERTS.
To Messrs T. M. and C. Brooke, Dewsbury.

In cases where the Cough or Shortness of Breath is very violent, an occasional dose of Brooke's Aperient or Anti-Bilious Pills will be found to accelerate the cure.

Prepared only by T. M. and C. Brooke, chemists, Dewsbury, in bottles at 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

And sold wholesale by them; Messrs Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; Davy Mackmurdo and Co., Upper Thames-street; and Thomas Marsden and Sons, Queen-street, London; Thomas Eyre and Co., Liverpool. Bolton, Blanchard and Co., York. And retail by all respectable patent medicine vendors.

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.—The Proprietor of these Pills is a medical man. The brother of a patient of his applied to Mr Abernethy for advice. He gave him a prescription, and these pills are prepared accurately from that prescription. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was utterly impossible for any one to be in a worse condition than he was; muscular power was also lost in some parts, and his legs fairly tottered under him. He had a box of the pills prepared, and the effects were all but miraculous; for not only did the nervousness leave him, but muscular power returned to all parts deficient of it. The proprietor has since tried them on hundreds of his patients, and he can conscientiously state that their effects in restoring nervous energy and muscular power have quite astonished him. Price 4s 6d. and 11s. a box.

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.—The nervous invalid should lose no time in resorting to this truly wonderful medicine. They are so harmless that they may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions. As before stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of them will prove the truth of this assertion. As regimen and diet they are of the utmost consequence in all nervous disorders, the particulars, as recommended by the late Mr Abernethy, will be enclosed round each box, 4s.6d and 11s.

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.—The great celebrity which these pills have now obtained is a sufficient proof of their great value in all nervous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as invaluable as an Antibilious Pill, and wonderfully strengthen the stomach, creating a good appetite, and causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also valuable. Their effect on the system is to purify the blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, making blotches and eruptions vanish as if by magic.

ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.—No lady who has a desire to be in the possession of a beautiful complexion should hesitate a moment in procuring a box: for, by their extraordinary virtues in purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly appears on the before emaciated and pale cheeks. They are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the headache.

Price 4s. 6d. a box, and in boxes containing three 4s. 6d for 11s.

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The task of preparing and producing the work entitled 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medical practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much personal investigation, and great researches in the study of medicine. In a word, the work has merits which develope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most earnestly recommends it for general perusal.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

The press teems with volumes upon the science of medicine and the professors of the art curative abound; but it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on the march,' that we find a really useful medical work. It was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas. The awful consequences of depraved habits, early acquired, are set forth in language that must come home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We regard this publication as one of a class that is most productive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, combined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially recommend it.—*Conservative Journal.*

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 3s. 6d. in postage stamps to the amount.

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SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.

ANOTHER MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE BY MEANS OF HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

'We the undersigned, solemnly declare, that, before Thomas Robins (one of our parishioners), commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them), that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that by continuing them for some time he got completely restored to health after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' to the notice of the public.

'Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, sen., Lord of the Manor.
'JOHN MANNING
'WILLIAM PEARCE.
'HENRY GOODMAN.
'ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.
'June 21st. 1843.'

The above-mentioned Thomas Robins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds generally were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first bottle, his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man—the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. They make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties, the great sale of it being principally through recommendation. Any medicine vender will procure it on application.

Read the following extract from the NOTTINGHAM REVIEW:—

'*Impurity of the blood the cause of Scurvy, Bad Legs, &c.*

'It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scorbutic Drops make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a medicine as to its effects on the bulk of the people than a vender of the article; and as venders of this medicine we can conscientiously recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the now justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops, the disease has yielded as if by magic. We again say, try Halse's Scorbutic Drops.'

Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles for 11s., and Halse's Galvanic Family Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by the following appointed Agents:—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Eide, 39, Goswell-street; Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63 Oxford street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 61, Cropley street, New North road.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS.—Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exeter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cole, Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; Alan (Medical Hall), Greenock; Byers, Devonport; Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOURNAL and HERALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; Mares and Argles, Maidstone; Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford; Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; and Brodie, Salisbury.—Burgess and Co., New York; Zieber and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans, and Redding and Co., Boston, AMERICA.

The extensive practice of Messrs R. and L. PERRY and Co., the continued demand for their work, entitled, the 'SILENT FRIEND,' (one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is hereby cautioned 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.

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Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel.

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A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by 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, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-place, Manchester.

Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated 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 destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of 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, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhœa, 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 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 offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered 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.

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple but sure. It acts with the *virus* chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important 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 to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal are shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

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expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic: its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

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Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s per box.

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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, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated February 1th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having taken your pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions used by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your pills. When I commenced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

*** The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial Clerk.

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, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, 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 strumous or scrofulous 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 walls of the chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—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 ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

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

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a 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) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Blotches on Skin
Bowel Complaints
Colics
Constipation of Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Fevers of all kinds

Female Irregularities
Fits
Gout
Headache
Indigestion
Inflammation
Jaundice
Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Stone and Gravel

Sore Throat
Scrofula, or King's Evil
Secondary Symptoms
Tic Doloreux
Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms, all kinds
Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Correspondence.

THE WRONGS OF LABOUR.—TYRANNY, INJUSTICE, AND PERSECUTION BY THE MILL-OWNERS OF LANCASHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—To read many of the newspapers one would be apt to think that the French had every thing to struggle for, and we nothing. They had not even the liberty to express their political opinions, whilst we can express any opinion we like on either political, religious, or social matters, with the most unrestrained freedom. There never was a more egregious mistake. You may attend a meeting here in the provinces; you may express your opinions boldly; find eager listeners, and a ready response to your sentiments, whilst not one out of every hundred of those listeners could stand up to state their views without being punished in either one way or another. A few years ago the meetings of the working men were directed principally to the furtherance of their political views, and prosecution succeeded prosecution for sedition, till at length their spirits were broken; men began to be chary of rising to speak, and morality and hypocritical cant was substituted for plain truth, or made to qualify every honest sentiment. Then the public mind became directed to other matters, and was divided into sections, having different objects, of which trades' unions appeared to rise paramount, and to crush these unions has been latterly the great object of the wealthy capitalist. When political unions were all the rage, then men were discharged from their employ for belonging to one of them, and thus, between prosecutions and oppressions of a still blacker character, the grand object of silencing their slaves on this head was achieved. At present we hear nothing against political unions. Trades' unions are the only horrible things now, and such is the tyranny practised towards them that at some of the meetings which I have lately attended, I have had to be both chairman, and speaker, and mover, and seconder of resolutions. If you inquire the reason, you are told that such a person has been discharged for taking part in the meetings, and is now out of work and starving. At one of the meetings which I lately attended there was a man with whom I was well acquainted, who had come disguised, his employer having threatened to discharge any of his hands who might be seen at the meeting. That person soon after received notice to quit. He has a wife and three small children. What could he do? Work was not to be had elsewhere,—he might linger for weeks,—his family famishing. Can you wonder if the appalling prospect before him should induce him to ask himself the question,—how far he could consistently, in duty to his family, maintain an independent mind? A young man has been at my house to-day, he too was discharged on Saturday last without notice; he had attended a meeting composed wholly of the hands in the mill where he worked. At that meeting he ventured to complain, or rather to enumerate the reprehensible acts of their employer,—such as making them pay for forks accidentally broken, shuttles and shuttle pegs, and of a truck system, in which beef and mutton were thrust upon them at an exorbitant price. Now every one in the meeting knew of these things, and if you talked with them separately they all complained of their injustice; but some poor scrawl went and told the employer what the young man had said, and he was immediately discharged.

At Enfield, near Blackburn, the hands in the principal mill are all cut. Three weeks ago the millowner gave notice on the Monday that he should reduce their wages on the following Thursday ten per cent. On Thursday, in the afternoon, the hands sent a deputation to the employer desiring to know the future prices, and praying him to give them a list. But to stoop to treat with his workmen about terms was beneath his dignity; his majesty's temper was ruffled, and he bade them return to their work, or he would instantly discharge them. The consequence was, the hands struck work. On Friday, the day after, another deputation went to him. He would not give them a list, but condescended to tell them the prices he intended to pay for the various reeds; with this statement the hands were satisfied, and expressed their willingness to return to work on the following Monday morning; Monday came, but there was no admission, and the millowner has had the satisfaction of keeping them in miserable suspense, and the sorest privation for three weeks.

Lord John Russell could propose to increase the income tax from three to five per cent., and our gentry, because of this were ready to turn him out of office. Incomes of £150 and upwards had by Lord John's decree to pay a tax of one shilling in the pound, and those in the receipt of those incomes were ready to strike against him; but when a tax, or reduction of ten per cent. upon the poor weaver's £25 a year was levied the other day those same gentry were ready to tear the workman's heart out who dared to say a word against it; for, forsooth, the ten per cent. was necessary to the good of trade. The editor of a poor puerile thing in this town, called the STANDARD, could repeatedly sneer at the efforts of the working man, to escape the threatened reduction which has been since so villanously carried out, but his jeremiad of last week, bewailing the hard condition of our struggling, economical, income-taxed gentry, would have drawn tears of blood from a turnip.

You can form no conception of the state of things here. Emigration clubs are the principal topic, which is scarcely interrupted by the exciting rumours of the French Revolution. The spinners have formed societies with the view of ridding themselves of their redundant hands, the mechanics are doing the same, and the weavers are dreaming about emigrating altogether Meanwhile the tyranny and oppression practised toward them, increases to a degree completely unbearable. What think you of a millowner summoning four heads of families before the magistrates for having left his houses without paying up their arrears of rent after his mill had been standing for six months and no signs of again starting. They had got work at another mill two or three miles distant. The overseer refused to give them any more relief, telling them they must find work to live without him. They did so, taking with them the few articles saved from the wreck, and they are, for doing this, charged with violating a millowner's law. The magistrates (one of them a millowner) decided that the poor fellows must go for six months to prison, but afterwards generously consented to give them a fortnight's respite, in order to afford time for an arrangement with their late employer. You see from this fact, what workmen are coming to. The great bulk are employed, if employed at all in mills. All millowners are rapidly erecting or hiring cottages for their hands. When employed, the rent is stopt out of their wages, the rent is often one third higher than under other cottage owners; when the mill stops no rent can be paid, work cannot always be got elsewhere, and thus each week adds an additional fetter, by increasing the arrears of rent. The workman has no alternative but to remain, to be in readiness when his employer has occasion for him, unless grim death should kindly release him from his bonds.

I could multiply examples without end, but the brain reels with madness. The haggard looks of thousands stare one in the face at every turn, and unless something unexpectedly occur to change the present aspect of things, you will have to record scenes of misery not less dreadful than those of Ireland.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD MARSDEN.

Blackburn, March, 1st, 1848

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Another 'Star' has arisen to dispel our political darkness, and its nature and organisation is comprehensible to all, without the aid of cunning political theorists to mislead us. It has joined the cluster of light and truth where each becomes enlightened, and each enlightens each. How glorious and how welcomed has this bright orb of Liberty burst over the hills and vales of 'sunny' France. How different the million-tongued acclamations that second its advent, to the servile homage politically dealt out to a hated and defunct despot! All nature has its 'volcanoes' and 'safety-valves,' and when these cease to give to necessity its vent, accumulation will stay but a little while, before its ripened for eruption, bursts through its unnatural obstruction, with a power and in a quarter sometimes little expected. Who are they that would take the wheels of progress from Reform, by talking down 'physical force?' Paris at this moment is a splendid triumph of physical force. What use in trying to despise a watchword—they only fear when the same men help to discipline a 'physical force,' equipped by their own bidding, and paid by a national tax? Did all these regiments of 'physical force' ever gain for a nation or court half so glorious a triumph, at a tenth so little cost, as physical force in the people of Paris gained last week? When man possesses his right, 'physical force' becomes properly a dead *inertia* in society, or the mere mechanism of labour; *but otherwise it becomes an eruptive agent, of which oppression, whether in government or anything else, is at once the cause and the crime!*

So long as man remains the imperfect model that he is, of his Maker's intentions regarding him, justice in union with force, will always justify its instrument until tyranny can be annihilated by other means. The iniquity does not consist in the oppressed knowing their rights and asserting them, but it consists in the oppressors knowing justice, and opposing it. When a nation makes a stand to regain its trampled rights, a collision, when inevitable to success, involves two parties. And the question becomes not whether 'physical force' was the best alternative, since it is generally the only one, but it becomes which ought to submit, and which has the right to command. And so long as man has the liberty *of his own actions (in the sphere of national right)*, fixed in his being as an uncompromised inheritance from God himself, it becomes of certain solution, to which party iniquity is become doubly wicked. Governments should be installed by the free choice of the people—to the same free choice they should submit; and so long as governments are formed for the governed—not the governed for the government—the self assumption of power to oppose the dictates of those they govern, is compromising the very interests they were intended only to serve, and erecting an usurped will hostile to that of the people, which becomes a most unpardonable violation of their sacred trust! The principles of a Republic harmonise more than any other with those of peace, for they have too much to lose, and too little to gain, to risk themselves in unnecessary strife. And it is only when they meet opposition to their progress—when the old abused powers, that they are to replace, make war to hold that tenure of office, which is of itself national property, that blood becomes the cost of victory.

Government is an establishment of servants and officials in the keep and pay of the country they belong to; and so long as they receive employment and pay at the hands of the country, they are bound to respect its dictates.

As servants of the country, governments must always stand guilty for the cost of opposition to the wishes of an unanimous people. Granting that the people are the original sources of all good government—that they are the root and branch of which legislation becomes the good fruits, how unnaturally those Eastern despots must be fixed on their thrones, who acknowledge no inherent rights in mankind, to poise in the balance against their unbridled caprice. They become irresponsible to any power on earth, as though empowered to make wrong right, or right wrong. They make submission to their galling oppression a law, as if they could found a code of morality that made it moral only to obey, and sinful to oppose.

E. B.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

We, the allottees of O'Connorville, appeal to the generosity of the members, generally, for pecuniary assistance in a case of great hardship. William Oddy, one of our members, has recently had a cow die in calving; its value was upwards of £12. This will seriously cripple his energies, for years; whereas a trifle raised in each locality would cover the loss, and be a kind boon to an industrious and well deserving man. Other of our allottees have also lost pigs, by death, to the value of £10. These accidents are almost inseparable from commencing a new mode of life, but they fall heavily upon our poor brethren, and we trust your kindness will alleviate the burden, and that the Company will establish an Insurance Society by which the evil may be guarded against in future. Money for this purpose must be forwarded to Mr T. M. Wheeler, O'Connorville. Let each Locality do its duty and they will receive and deserve our warmest thanks. The sums will be duly acknowledged in the STAR.

M. GRIFFITHS, chairman,
C. WILLIAMS, hon. secretary.

ARMS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In looking over the STAR of February 19th, I perceive our respectable middle-class friends (?) are going to play at soldiers, I think, if they are fond of the game they ought to pay for it, as it is not fair they should amuse themselves at our expense. We have been rifled enough already, and for the matter of a little amusement, I have no doubt but we, the working classes, would like to enjoy ourselves with a little exercise in the open air, and if the government would be kind enough to supply us with arms and ammunition, and some one to teach us the proper use of the popguns, we might, after a little practice, be able to have a field day with them upon some fitting occasion, and show them what we can do on such occasions. Perhaps they would like to have a (sham?) fight with us; if so, they will, perhaps, be good enough to recommend a proposal of that to their friends in the House, as a word from them will go a great way. And, dear Mr Editor, please do all you can, to recommend the project, as there are a good many of us would like to have a civil game with our respectable (?) friends, and, you will oblige yours, respectfully,

Burslem. J. B.

Some wheat has been shipped from Bombay to England, in order to ascertain, by experiment, whether it be possible to establish a profitable trade in corn between India and Great Britain.

A New Orleans paper states that a slave belonging to a Louisiana planter has been declared to be free, because his master had voluntarily taken him to France, and had thus virtually emancipated him.

A New South Wales paper mentions that trepang or beche de mar has been found on the banks in the Harbour of Moreton Bay, and that it is proposed to cure some for the Chinese market.

An Australian paper says that, as there are no clergymen in Gippsland, persons in that district who wish to be married, are forced to make a voyage to Van Diemen's Land.

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.

NOTTINGHAM.—To the Drawer, Shirt, and Pantaloon Hands, and Framework Knitters of all branches, and the Public in general.—Being under the painful necessity of again appealing to you for support, we do so in full confidence that you will not permit us to be made the victims of a system which must extend to all the branches of the trade, and reach even those who deem themselves past its influence, by an increase of pauperism.

To give the public an idea of what the abatement will effect, it may not be improper to state, that the reduction on some sorts of shirts will amount to twenty and twenty-five per cent. A dozen of 19 in. 26 gage shirts, at the present price, is 11s per dozen at the warehouse, from which have to be deducted 1s. 3d. frame-rent, 1s. seaming, 1s. 9d. winding, taking in and standing, and our employer wants 1s. off for nothing but the pleasure of working for him, and 9d. more for sleeves with a few narrowings less, but which is sooner a detriment than otherwise; which would leave the large sum of 5s. 3d. to live upon, and find candles, needles, &c. Well may we exclaim, in the language of Burns—

'Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.'

The number of hands out on strike has been reduced to about 140, by a victory over our employer concerning the drawer hands, and by your continuous support we hope to be able to bring it to a speedy and successful termination.

To those who have to labour so many hours for a subsistence the levy may press heavily, but they must remember it will have an end, whereas the abatement will be a permanent one, and the forerunner of others, not only in shirts, but drawers and pantaloons likewise. To those in other branches of the trade, and the gentlemen of the town who have so kindly assisted us, we return our warmest thanks, and confidently rely upon their support. To Mr Carver we have only to say, that if he flatter himself he can starve us into compliance he will find himself woefully mistaken. At a meeting of the drawer and shirt branches, held on Monday, February 28, at the King George on Horseback, it was unanimously agreed that a levy of 1s per frame on all frames in the shirt and drawer branch be made this week; and the Committee will sit every day at the King George on Horseback, from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, to receive subscriptions; and parties having cards with the Town Arms upon them will wait upon those not connected with the trade, and all without such cards are impostors.

Committee: William Riley, William Fisher, John Hooton, John Simpson. Secretary: Wm. Shelton.

BARNSLEY.—A public meeting of the linen weavers was held on Tuesday week on May-Day Green; nearly 4000 were present to remonstrate against the appointment of George Savage being inspector of the linen trade at Barnsley, when it was resolved, 'That they would not let Savage enter their shops, though they are willing that the manufacturer, their foreman, or their warehouseman, might visit their shops at any reasonable hours of the day.' A deputation was appointed from the meeting to communicate this resolution to the masters

LONDON.—At a meeting of the first division of the City Bootmakers' Society, (men's branch,) held at the Hole in the Wall, Chancery-lane, a few days ago, the following resolution proposed by David Jones, and seconded by Robert Smith, was adopted unanimously:—'That this meeting cannot help expressing admiration at the heroic and determined conduct of the people of Paris in overthrowing the despotic system under which they groaned, and establishing the democratic republic of France; and we further hope that the people of other nations will be inspired with the same feeling of liberty, fraternity, and political equality, until their rights are secured, and freedom reigns triumphant through the world.'

ROMFORD STEAM ENGINE MAKERS.—Mr Peel attended by invitation to explain the principles and objects of the National Trades' Association. The meeting of the hands employed in the works of the Eastern Counties Railway was called for half-past seven o'clock at the Corn Exchange. Mr Peel was very kindly received by the meeting, and entered *into an explanation which appeared to give perfect satisfaction* to those assembled; several questions were answered satisfactorily. About twenty gave their names in, and there is every prospect of the *majority of those working on the establishment joining the association.*

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF TRADES' SOCIETIES.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates, convened by the unemployed members of the Upholsterers' Institute, held at their rooms, 29, Great Marlborough-street, on Wednesday evening, March 1, 1848 it was resolved, that a committee be formed, composed of one member of every trade present, for the purpose of briefly addressing the various trade societies in London, and calling upon each to depute two persons to represent it at a Trades' Delegate Meeting, with the view of discussing the present alarming state of trade, and devising measures having for their object its amelioration. At this meeting there were present members connected with the trades of carpenters, coachmakers, chairmakers, cabinet makers, compositors, masons, shoemakers, tailors, upholsterers, and weavers.

In pursuance of the resolution here named, the committee appointed do hereby convene a Trades' Delegate Meeting, at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Thursday evening, March 9, 1848 at seven o'clock.

FELLOW WORKMEN,—There is a period in the history of every country which calls upon the toiling millions to bestir themselves; to declare, as with one voice, that it is criminal to impoverish labour, by mal-administration of legislative powers, and inhuman to show a marked indifference to the condition and wants of the working community. That period has arrived with the English artisan; and he is now exhorted to take advantage of it, ere another session of parliament closes, and his miserable position, consequent on want of work, remain unalleviated. The working classes neither want parish aid nor pecuniary assistance. They want work. If a government cannot find them it, they can free certain trades from those fiscal imposts which lock up capital, and thus cause a dearth of labour, and at the same time afford that protection to others which will secure to the Englishman the home-trade of his country.

There is nothing speculative nor equivocal in the statement, that the depression of trade during the last twelve months has been of an appalling character; nor that it has now assumed a greatness which threatens to pauperise the already too-much dependent situation of the workman. Throughout the empire there are millions of good and honest artisans positively, at this moment, starving; and the coming season seems to foreshadow its results, by pointing to the past as the history of the future. This in a fruitful land, capable of providing sustenance for every being that treads its surface, but rendered barren to the non-represented operative, by bad laws. May we not ask, 'Have English tradesmen so far forgotten their duties as men, their love to their wives and children, as to remain silent one hour longer, knowing that that hour only adds fuel to the fire of distress which is burning around them? Forbid the thought. Let every man in and out of work prepare to meet this crisis of events; *and by unity of action firmly* solicit the government to redress those causes of dearth of labour which as practical men they can point out—the removal of those obstructions upon trade which, while they stint its growth, of a consequence destroy even the chance of the operative finding employment. We would say, and say it with great earnestness and truth,

Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen.

Come and assist us in demonstrating to the country and the government not alone our degraded condition, but also our fixed resolve no longer passively to endure burthens inflicted without even a show of reason to back them, yielding but an inconsiderable sum to the revenue, enriching the foreigner at the expense of the Englishman, and causing wretchedness and want to those whose industry alone has placed England in her enviable position, upon the products of whom her greatness and stability must for the future depend.

We ask you, then, in your respective societies, to depute two persons to attend at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Thursday, March 9 1848 to discuss and determine with us measures that will ameliorate the distressed condition of the artisanship of this country, and procure for the operative that which he never ought to feel the want of—employment. Recollect, the period of redress is whilst parliament is sitting. Moreover, that if apathy be continued to be shown, when your children cry for bread and you have it not to give them, lay not the sin at the door of legislation, but regard as culpable your own neglect and supineness. Wanting help, we must help ourselves. Hitherto the working man has trusted to a fallacy—he has vested his claims in the hands of wealthy superiors; and neither help nor hope of help has come. Our course, then, is now to seek it by and for ourselves. If we are sincere, and address the government truthfully, there is no power yet created which can withstand the call of the toiling millions.

By order of the Committee,
E. EDWARDS, President.
A. STERKE, Secretary.

A Roman Catholic priest in Van Diemen's Land lately refused to marry a gentleman who obstinately persisted in remaining a freemason.

The Turkish Sultan has issued an ordinance, granting his Protestant subjects the same protection, rights, and privileges as those enjoyed by Mahommedans.

Several fine ships have lately been built in the Australian colonies, and it is expected that shipbuilding will be a profitable business in several of them.

Tom Thumb had a narrow escape from drowning, during a collision of steamers on the Mississippi, on the 6th ultimo. There was a great confusion in the boat, but Mr Barnum picked up the mannikin and bore him safe to the shore.

Police Report.

BOW-STREET.—THE ROW IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—Mr Jardine was occupied the entire day in disposing of no less than ninety charges, arising out of the meeting in Trafalgar square, which consisted of assaults on the police by boys resisting them in the execution of their duty, throwing stones and other missiles, and other acts of violence and resistance. None of the cases presented any feature of novelty, with the exception of that of a young man from Wapping, who, on being called upon for his defence, said he was not only a Republican but a poet, and offered to recite some specimens of his powers respecting liberty, equality, and fraternity, for the edification of the court. He declared that he was proud of the present demonstration, as the cause and hopes for which he had long panted were about to be realised. The magistrate inquired if he had any friend in court. He turned round, and replied that he looked upon all the human race as friends and the bystanders as his brothers. The bystanders, however, repudiated the brotherhood, and no person came forward to vouch for his future good behaviour.—Mr Jardine said that the laws, such as they were, should be respected and obeyed, and he should require the poet to put in bail in the sum of £10 to be of good behaviour for the next two months.—There being no visible signs of outrage on the police or on the defendants, the magistrates directed some boys, who had been put back in the course of the day, that their friends or parents might be sent for, to be again placed at the bar, and having given them a severe lecture ordered them to be discharged. The greatest confusion prevailed during the entire day opposite the court, where the mob was allowed to accumulate by the police, who remained quite passive.

THE ROW IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—Two young men, named J. Turner and W. Allis, were placed at the bar charged with assembling with others for unlawful purposes in Trafalgar-square, the former being in possession of a pistol, loaded with powder and ball, at the time.—Mr Mayne, one of the police commissioners, proved that in the discharge of his duty, with several officers, he was obstructed by the prisoners, who conducted themselves in a very rude and disorderly manner, although repeatedly remonstrated with, in clearing the mob from Trafalgar-square, and pointing out to them the public notice posted up that the people should disperse. They, however, exhibited much obstinacy, although he had informed them the duty he had to perform, and who he was. On being searched at the station house the pistol produced was found upon Turner, with a powder-flask, balls, and wadding. The prisoner Turner admitted having spoken rudely, but denied having refused to move on as he was desired; and he was in the habit of carrying a pistol, being once stopped in Fulham Fields, where money had been demanded from him.—Mr Henry ordered the master of Turner and the father of the other prisoner, who is an engraver, to be sent for, and having entered into sureties that they should be of good behaviour for six months, they were discharged; but having conducted themselves in a rude manner to the inspector after they had left the court they were fined 30s. each, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT UPON A REPORTER.—Mr Matthew Strong, a reporter, engaged on the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, preferred a charge against the officers of the A division, by summons, for having struck him a severe blow on the head, during the row on Monday last, in Trafalgar square.—Mr Clarkson appeared for the defendants.—The circumstance took place while the mob swelled to about 8 000 persons and from the evidence adduced, it not appearing that the officers had singled out the complainant more than other persons who refused to disperse, the case was dismissed.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—WINDOW BREAKING IN PALL-MALL.—William Wallace and John O'Connell, two tai or lads, were charged with having wantonly broken windows of the value of £5 at a chemist's shop, No 10, Pall-mall.—The defendants formed part of a mob of disorderly persons who assembled in Trafalgar-square on Monday. It was about eight o'clock when the defendants were seen by the police to throw stones at the windows and to cause considerable damage.—The lads said they were out of work, and they denied having thrown stones.—Mr Bingham fined them £5, the amount of damage or one month's imprisonment.

WESTMINSTER.—THE MEETING IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—C. Tothill, J. White, J. Read, J. Prendergast, and J. Connell were charged with having formed a portion of a mob of several hundred persons, who created a riot and broke a great number of street lamps and windows on the previous evening.—It was proved that the prisoners were at the head of a great crowd of persons, presenting a very formidable appearance, which had suddenly entered Westminster, and demolished and extinguished the street lamps, windows in the houses, and committed other acts of violence. The tradesmen in the immediate vicinity put their shutters up, and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the evening.—Mr Broderip observed that the cases were too serious for him to deal with summarily, and he should require White to find two sureties in £50 each and himself in £100, Tothill and Read in two sureties of £40 each and themselves in £80 each, and Prendergast and Connell in two sureties of £30 each and themselves in £60, to appear at the next sessions for the county of Middlesex.

GUILDHALL.—THE FLEET STREET MOB.—J. Edwards, a lad sixteen years old, and two young men named W. Spencer and E. Hammett, were charged with a breach of the peace and resisting the police in Fleet-street.—About half-past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a crowd of about 700 individuals, half of them boys, came from the west-end of the town through Temple-bar and turned up Chancery-lane, smashing the lamps and windows as they proceeded. They came back into Fleet-street through Fetter-lane. As Spencer appeared to be the leader, the police captured him, and also the other two prisoners on their making an attempt at rescue. The officers stated that Spencer carried a tall board with which he broke windows on each side, to the great diversion of the troop of little vagabonds, and of some of the foolish people who walked quietly after them to see what mischief they did. Some of these exclaimed, when the policeman ventured to collar Spencer, 'That is the right one; he ought to have been taken long ago.' The boy Edwards threw two stones at the officer, when he was instantly seized. Hammett cried out for a rescue, and began flourishing a stick about, and then he was seized. The band then sheered off through Temple-bar again.—The prisoners were searched at the station. Hammett, who said he was supported by his father, who lived in Southampton-street, had 1s. 10d. in his pocket. The other prisoners had no money or other property.—Edwards said he had no home, and lived anyhow.—Spencer said he was a tailor living in Deverell street, New Kent-road, doing a little work on his own account.—All the prisoners declared they were innocent of what they were charged with doing.—Mr Alderman Johnson committed Spencer to Bridewell for seven days, Edwards for fourteen days, and Hammett for seven days.

CLERKENWELL.—PARISH LIBERALITY.—Several half-starved looking paupers of Clerkenwell, with large families, applied to Mr Combe, the magistrate, for his assistance, making the most distressing statements, as to their distress, and want of food, which excited general sympathy.—Mr Combe directed them to remain until the overseer was sent for, and subsequently the master of the workhouse attended.—Mr Combe told him that he was not the relieving officer, whose duty it was to attend, he considered the master had sufficient duties to attend to in his situation without being called from them.—The master said that the overseer was then employed relieving the poor at the workhouse. He (the master) was in the habit of relieving the poor, and he could answer the same purpose.—One of the applicants, who had an infant in her arms, said she had six children. Her husband was employed in the stone yard, but he could not get enough to support the whole of them. On Saturday night she was destitute, and applied for relief, when they gave her 4lb. of bread. She applied again on Monday last, and they gave her 3lb. of bread, which they consumed, and her children were then at home crying for food, and she had nothing to give them. (She here burst into tears.) Applicant added, that when she applied at the workhouse a policeman turned her away, saying that the wardsmen's wives could not be relieved.—Mr Combe said that such a proceeding was highly improper; if the parties were destitute, the parish were bound to relieve them, whether they were wardsmen's wives or not.—The master admitted that there was not sufficient employment at stone breaking, but there was oakum picking, which the husband would not work at.—Mr Combe: That is a different matter; if they neglected or refused to work, bring them here, and they will be treated according to law. That is no excuse for not relieving their families if they are destitute.—The master insinuated that they had brought cases to this court, and they were always defeated.—Mr Combe (with warmth): This is as much as to say that we have not done our duty here, and you have performed yours. If we do not perform our duty you are aware of your remedy, and I shall have no objection to meet you on that point. You are not the responsible person to come here. Here is a family of six children—they receive a 3lb. loaf on Monday night, which is only half-a-pound of bread for each up to this hour, one o'clock.—Master: If I relieve the wives, the husbands will afterwards come and claim relief.—Mr Combe: That speaks nothing. The husbands may act wrong, but you must relieve the families according to their necessities and the law.—Another poor woman, with an infant, evidently dying, in her arms, and with a large family, made a similar complaint.—Mr Combe suggested that the whole of the applicants should go to the workhouse, and receive proper attention and relief.—The master promised to pay attention to the suggestion of the worthy magistrate, and the parties left the court.

A general measure for the extension of the system of post-office money orders, is now under the consideration of the postmaster-general.

Four mackeral boats manned by about thirty men, have been lost during the stormy weather which has lately been experienced in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

An Australian paper says, that the boats' crews of all Sidney pilots, and one half of the crews of all the Sydney whalers, are aboriginal New Zealanders.

The total number of persons engaged in trades and professions who paid the income-tax in the year ending on the 5th of April, 1846, was 111,818.

A manufactory of woollen goods has been established in South Australia.

Poetry.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

Arouse thee, Britannia! awake from thy slumbers,
The tocsin has sounded to freedom the call,
The nations of Europe have risen in numbers,
To humble their tyrants, and burst from their thrall.
Crowns, mitres, sceptres, and such useless things,
Are fading away 'midst the ruin they seek;
The downfall of tyrants, of priestcraft, and kings,
Is the cry of the free, and *Vive la Republique.*

All honour and praise to the brave sons of Gaul
Who have crumbled the throne of a tyrant to dust;
The slave and the free both rejoice in the fall
Of the traitor and tyrant—the gold king of lust.
Brave in the fight—mercy shown to the vanquished—
Proclaim you as worthy the triumph you seek;
In slavery long your brave children have languished,
Then raise high the shout of *Vive la Republique.*

How long shall Britannia in rags and starvation,
See her lion lie dormant and *couchant* in chains?
Then rouse ye up triumphant to win her salvation,
And give us the fruit which sweet liberty gains.
The voice of thy sons shall yet shake the high pile,
That's barred to their wants and the rights which they seek,
Soon, soon will the foes of this class-governed isle
Raise the cry of the Charter! *Vive la Republique.*

And Erin, dear Erin! thou poor land of slav'ry,
The workshop of tyrants, base traitors and foes;
How long shall false friends with their 'blarney' deceive ye,
While want and disease fill the cup of thy woes?
Like thy own native shamrock—three leaves upon one stem.
Unite with the thistle, the rose, and the leek;
Trumpet-tongued shout your rights, till from fear ye have won them,
Or raise loud the cry of *Vive la Republique.*

Thus united, base faction will quail at our might,
And be pleased to give that which our power could obtain,
A repeal of all grievances, and the just right,
To live on the wealth that our energies gain.
But should they insanely in pride spurn our prayer,
And bid us in other lands liberty seek.
One loud and deep echo will ring through the air,
Vive la Republique! Vive! Vive la Republique!

EDWIN GILL.

The following song is the production of that good man, and true patriot, the late William Roscoe, of Liverpool, and M P. for that borough in 1806. It appeared on the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789; and I think you will agree with me that the sentiments which it breathes are holy. Dear sir, if you think its publication in the STAR not an encroachment on your space, its insertion in that luminary would greatly oblige,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN ROSEDEN.

P.S.—It sings admirably to the tune commonly called 'Green on the Cape.'

THE DAY STAR OF LIBERTY.

O'er the vine-covered hills, and gay regions of France,
See the day star of Liberty rise—
Through clouds of detraction unwearied advance,
And hold its new course in the skies.
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe with wonder surveys;
And from deserts of darkness, and dungeons of night,
Contends for a share in the blaze.
Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendour retire,
A splendour too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Entrapt in his cobwebs like flies.
Shall frenzy and sophistry hope to prevail,
When reason opposes her weight;
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate!
Oh! who mid the darkness of night would abide,
That can taste the sweet breezes of morn?
And who that has drunk of the chrystalline tide,
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah! who would the transport decline?
And who that has tasted of Liberty's sweets,
The prize, but with life, would resign?
But 'tis over, high Heaven the decision approves,
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the Hell she had formed, superstition removes,
And Tyranny gnaws its own chain.
In the records of time a new era unfolds,
All Nature exults in the birth;
His creation benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to earth.
Oh! catch its high import, ye winds as ye blow,
Oh! bear it ye waves as ye roll—
From the nations that feel the sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the pole.
Equal rights, equal laws, to the nations around—
Peace and friendship its precepts impart,
And wherever the footsteps of man can be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart.

Review.

THE LABOURER. *A Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c.* No. XV. MARCH. Edited by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. and ERNEST JONES, ESQ. London: *Northern Star* Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; James Watson, 3, Queen's-Head-passage; Manchester, Abel Heywood.

This number of the LABOURER is more than usually rich and varied. The limited space of our paper, taken up, as it is, by political movements of mighty import, precludes our dwelling at length upon the contents of this excellent number. Next week, however, we propose, if possible, to justify our praise by extracts. Ernest Jones contributes a splendid poem, it might be called an annual of recent events, entitled 'The March of Freedom.' 'The Dying Speech and Confession of an Ex-King,' is excellent. The current chapter of the 'Insurrections,' is at present of peculiar interest, as illustrating the origin of liberty in Switzerland—while 'The Romance of a People' contains a truly brilliant account of the Battle of Grochow, one of the most surprising events of any age. Altogether, we strenuously recommend this number to all intellectual readers.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION OF ROBERT OWEN.

Sheweth,—That in the excited state of Europe, when the great contest between Aristocracy and Democracy has arisen, *truth alone* can save both parties from the prolonged *dire effects of violence, plunder, and bloodshed,* with which such conflict and hatred, if not prevented, cannot fail to inflict upon the population of the present half civilised world.

That it will be true wisdom in all parties to adopt decisive measures to prevent the further progress of this conflict, seeing the results of its commencement in Switzerland, Italy, and France.

That the wisest course to adopt in this country, being the most easy to execute by the present government, and to secure the safety of persons and property, without change in position of the upper classes, will be at once to go to the real root of the evils of society, both in principle and practice.

By this proceeding all will be permanently benefited, and no one will be injured in mind, body, or estate.

The aristocracy will be enabled to retain their titles and property, as long as they may desire without let or hindrance; and the Democracy will, through their own exertions and new position, be so placed that they will gradually be elevated in their condition, and have no cause to envy any parties, nor desire to change places with those who now possess titles, property, and distinction, in consequence.

That by going to the root of the evils which now afflict society, in principle and practice, and superseding them by true principles and consistent practice, there will be no difficulty to effect that which ephemeral writers and politicians understand not, and say is impracticable, namely, that it is visionary to give productive and profitable employment to all; to give them a good and valuable character, and to place them virtuously instead of viciously, as all classes are now placed throughout the world.

That it will be true wisdom in the Democracy to allow the existing governments to make the change from the present system of falsehood and folly to that of truth and common sense; and in the governments heartily and honestly to make the change.

That your petitioner knows the means by which this change can be most beneficially effected for all parties, and he is willing and ready to develope them to efficient, practical men, with minds sufficiently expanded to comprehend the difference between a false and true system of society; between two states of human existence totally distinct, the one continually creating injustice and evil, the other perpetually producing progressive prosperity, and superior conduct and happiness for all.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that efficient measures may be adopted to have this vital subject fairly and fully examined and reported upon.

And your petitioner will for ever pray, &c.

ROBERT OWEN.

London, March 6th, 1848.

UNION OF ENGLISH AND IRISH REPEALERS, CONFEDERATES, AND CHARTISTS.

TO PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

SIR,—An aggregate public meeting of the English and Irish Repealers of the Manchester district, will *take place* on the evening of the 17th of March, (St Patrick's day), in the Free Trade Hall, to consider the best means of forwarding the cause of Repeal in England; and the committee appointed to make arrangements for the meeting, would feel proud and thankful, and esteem it a great favour to themselves, and to the Repeal body here, if you would be pleased to attend.

Mr W S. O'Brien, Mr F. O'Connor, a deputation from the Irish Confederation, and several other leading Irish and English Repealers, are expected to attend.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
JAMES SMITH, Secretary.
Manchester and Salford Confederates.
93, Great Ancoats-street. Feb. 17, 1848.

TO JAMES SMITH, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CONFEDERATE CLUB.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your polite letter, inviting me to attend an aggregate public meeting of the English and Irish Repealers of the Manchester district, to be held in the Free Trade Hall, on the 17th of March. Be assured, sir, that I feel highly honoured by this invitation, and shall attend your meeting with more *pleasure than ever I attended a public meeting*; because that meeting will, I hope, lay the foundation of a cordial union between the English and the Irish people—a union which I have always been most anxiously desirous to see accomplished; and which, in my humble opinion, will ultimately, and at no very remote period, overthrow tyranny and oppression in both countries.

The idea of repealing the Union, without the aid of our noble and generous English brethren, appeared to me to be perfectly absurd; and the refusal to receive that aid, and the insults flung from time to time upon them, was not only mischievous, but anti-Christian.

Thank God! you are going to put an end to this for ever.

With respect to the Repeal of the Union itself, my opinion is, that the Irish leaders of that great question, never took a step towards its achievement.

The late Mr O'Connell knew right well the difficulties that stood in the way of Repeal. He also knew full well that the means he employed were not adequate to the end; but he took right good care that his followers should not know this.

He knew that the Sovereign had not the power to repeal the Union, nor the power to call an Irish Parliament in Dublin, or any place else. He knew that the Repeal of the Act of Union would not confer one solitary right on the Irish people.

He knew that the repeal of the Union Statute would not resuscitate the Irish Parliament—that *is to say, three hundred Commoners and one hundred* Lords.

He knew that the Union could not be repealed, except by means which he affected to repudiate.

1st.—By an extension of the franchise sufficiently large to empower the electors to return none but pledged Repealers—that is to say, pledged to oppose every ministry but one that would make the Repeal of the Union a Cabinet measure.

2nd.—By fighting for it.

And, in the discussion with *Alderman Butt* (page 191), Mr O'Connell said, he would accept of an 'inferior and dependent Parliament;' and this degrading proposition was cheered by Irish Repealers.

The surest mode of effecting a Repeal of the Union is that which your great aggregate meeting contemplates—namely, a union of all parties favourable to that measure—and, I would add based as it should be on the subjoined principles.

Thanking you, and the managing committee, most sincerely for the distinguished honour you have conferred on me, by your invitation to assist in establishing a union of honest men for the attainment of rights, in which all are equally interested, and in the benefits of which all shall be participators,

I am,
Your obedient servant,
PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, February 27, 1848.

THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Is founded upon the pure and genuine principles of RADICAL REFORM;
Its motto is,
'PEACE—LAW—ORDER.'
And its object is,
TO SECURE A FULL, FREE, AND FAIR REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

PRINCIPLES.

1.—That the power of making laws for this realm, is, by the constitution, lodged in the hands of the sovereign, the lords of parliament, and the representatives of the commons.

2.—That it is required by the principles of the Constitution, that the whole body of the people should be really represented in the House of Commons.

3.—That the present system of virtual representation is not real representation, and is, therefore, no representation at all.

4.—That those who have no votes for electing representatives are the slaves of the representatives of those who have votes.

5.—That where there is no representation, there can be no constitutional power of taxation.

6.—That the rich and the poor, being of the same species, are under the same laws of nature: and being alike capable of benefit or injury from their legislators, necessarily have in the election of those legislators, the same right; but the rich, in defence of their liberty and property, have every advantage which wealth, knowledge, and the purchased powers of others, afford them, while the poor, destitute of these, have no security, but in the purity of legislation, nor any means of self-defence but in the repossession of the elective power. The poor, then, have an equal right, but more *need*, to elect representatives than the rich.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

1.—That every male inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland (infants, insane persons, and criminals only excepted) is of common right, and by the laws of God, a free man, and entitled to the full enjoyment of political liberty.

2.—*That it is essential to a man's political liberty* that he have a share either in legislation itself, or in the electing of those who are to frame the laws, which, although they ought to protect him in the full enjoyment of those absolute rights which are vested in him by the immutable laws of nature, may yet be fabricated to the destruction of his person, his property, his religious freedom, his family, and his fame; that, therefore, the right to UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE is an inherent right.

3.—That it is a natural right of the people of this empire, and required by the principles of the Constitution, that they elect a new house of representatives once at least in every year; because, whenever a parliament continues in being for a longer term than one session, then thousands who since it was chosen have attained to man's estate, (that is to say, the age of twenty-one years) and are, therefore, entitled to enter into immediate possession of that elective power which is their best and most sacred inheritance, are, in that case, unjustly denied their right, and excluded from the enjoyment of political liberty.

4.—*That it is, therefore, right and just that all the male* inhabitants of this kingdom, (infants, insane persons, and criminals excepted,) shall fully, fairly, and completely enjoy the Elective Franchise, that is *to say, Universal* Suffrage; that, in order to protect the poor elector against tyranny, the voting shall be by Ballot; that the parliaments shall be Annual; that the Property Qualification shall be Abolished; that the whole empire shall be divided into Equal Electoral Districts; and that the representatives of the people shall be paid.

MEANS TO ACHIEVE THOSE RIGHTS.

1.—By creating a public opinion in favour of those rights and principles, through the medium of public meetings, petitions to parliament, discussions, lectures, cheap publications, and the newspaper press; and also by securing the return of members to parliament, pledged to support the object of the Association.

2.—By raising the requisite funds, by subscriptions and voluntary donations, to defray the expenses of the Association.

RULES OF THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

1.—That all persons acquiescing in the object of this association shall be eligible to become members, by paying one shilling annually in advance, and sixpence for a card and a copy of the rules.

2.—That no religious or sectarian discussion shall be permitted at any of the meetings of this association.

3.—That a standing committee of thirteen members, seven of whom to be working men, be chosen by ballot, at a general meeting of this association, out of which committee the officers shall be selected; and that the officers do consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a chief and an assistant secretary, a treasurer, and finance committee of three or more members, as the general committee may deem necessary; and that five members of the committee, three of whom to be working men, do form a quorum; and that at the expiration of six months from the appointment of such committee, as well as of every succeeding committee, the six members whose names are last upon the list shall retire, but be eligible to be re-elected. Provided, however, that no person shall hereafter be eligible to be elected a member of the committee who shall not have been duly enrolled a member of this association, and have paid his subscription thereto for a period of one month previous to such election or appointment of a new committee.

4.—That it shall be the duty of the president, or of the chairman for the time being, to preserve order and regularity in the proceedings; and in the event of any *member being called to order*, the decision of the president or chairman shall be final and conclusive.

5.—That all members addressing the chair, shall do so standing and uncovered.

6.—That no member shall be at liberty to bring forward a motion at a meeting of this association without having given one week's notice thereof in writing; and that after a resolution has been proposed and spoken to, the proposer shall have the right to reply, and that such reply shall close the debate.

7.—That the committee of this association do meet upon the second Monday of every month, or oftener should the president or secretary require it, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the transaction of business.

8.—That it shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a book containing the names of the persons admitted as members of this association, with the date of their admission; and that upon any person having been duly admitted a member, the secretary shall deliver such person a card of admission, and a copy of the rules and object signed by him, and that the secretary shall also keep a book containing minutes of the proceedings of this association.

9.—That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a book containing an account of the sums received by him for entrance money of members, with the names of members and the date of their admission; and of the sums received by him, with the names of subscribers; and of all other monies received by him for or on account of this association, and of all disbursements made by him on account of and out of the funds of this association; and that he shall not make any payment on account of the funds of this association except upon an order signed by at least three members of the finance committee; and that it shall be his duty to submit his accounts to be audited whenever required to do so.

10.—That all books, papers, and writings of or belonging to this association, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the authorities, and to every member of the association, upon giving reasonable notice to the secretary.

11.—That no member of this association shall act in the capacity of delegate or representative; and if any person shall assume or presume to act in any such capacity, he shall be forthwith expelled from the Irish Universal Suffrage Association; and that no person whatsoever shall be admitted as delegate from any other association.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS, *President.*
WILLIAM H. DYOTT, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

President.
T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ. M.P. FOR FINSBURY.

TO THE HEROIC CITIZENS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

BRETHREN.—We hasten to offer you our heartfelt congratulations on the unprecedented and immensely important victory you have achieved over the most venal and corrupt government that ever insulted a brave and enlightened nation, and the most ungrateful and perfidious tyrant that ever disgraced a throne.

This, your latest, noblest, completest victory, will stand out gloriously prominent in the future history of nations, a bright example for imitation to the oppressed, a terrible and it is to be hoped a salutary warning to the oppressor.

The crimes and treasons of an eighteen years' despotism, conspicuous alone for its dishonoured pledges and violated oaths, has been paralysed, and its elements scattered through the earth, in the hour of its greatest strength and most confident security, by one vigorous effort of an indignant and insulted people; thus demonstrating that for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it.

Citizens of Paris, you have wisely willed and have as nobly won your freedom; may you take heed to secure to the end of all time your glorious conquest.

Frenchmen, we admire and do fitting homage at your cool and undaunted bravery in the terrible hour of conflict; we still more admire and honour your stoical virtue and chivalric magnanimity in the hour of triumph; you nobly disdained to sully the brilliancy of your victory by one act of unnecessary cruelty, but greatly enhanced your triumph by the most generous and unmerited forbearance on the wretched victims of your just and well regulated indignation.

We, the representatives of the miseries and unredressed wrongs of the trades of England, owe you a debt of gratitude for your avowed determination to accomplish on this occasion, not alone your political, but your social redemption.

We hail this as the harbinger and advent of our own deliverance.

We, like you, are struggling to secure the fulfilment *of the first and highest law of humanity*—'That he who produces shall be the first to enjoy.'

Like you, we have sown for others to reap; like you, we have toiled for others to enjoy; and like you, we are resolved no longer passively to endure so great and monstrous an injustice.

We await, then, with the most intense interest the deliberations of the 'Commission de Gouvernement pour les Travailleurs;' we would caution you against *the machinations and sophistries of those who would* prolong their unjust monopolies, by references to the canons of a spurious and cold-hearted philosophy.

The false doctrines of political economy, and the consummated victories of free trade, have only tended to augment our poverty, and, as it would appear, to perpetuate our degradation. The great apostle of this monstrous deception has visited your country to disseminate those specious principles.

A league of capitalists is forming throughout Europe to strengthen and concentrate their ascendancy.

Let a Labour league of the nations be established to emancipate its sons from their intolerable yoke.

Let the 'organisation of Labour' be henceforth the question of the age. Our wants, our sympathies, our interests, are identical.

Let, then, our wrongs inflicted, and our rights withheld, cement us in a holy indissoluble bond of brotherhood, and let our Labour league be the antidote and corrective to the conspiracy of capital.

By the organisation of Labour we do not indicate merely the associating for the power of waging eternal war against the more prominent abuses of capital. The aims and objects of the 'British trades,' whose representatives we are, is to obtain a thorough amalgamation of the rival interests,—Labour and Capital,—that the advantage to be derived from the improved mechanical and scientific inventions of the age may not be all monopolised by a class, numerically insignificant, at the expense, and to the gradual destruction of the toiling millions. We are the *producers* of all wealth, and we have (*de jure*) the primeval right to the full use and enjoyment of that wealth which our skill and ingenuity, and our increasing industry, has produced. Let those who can show a better title, or dare dispute the justness of our claim, throw down the gauntlet; we shall gladly accept it; with a firm determination to use every means which are honourable and consistent with our manhood to battle for the recovery and maintenance of our imprescriptible rights.

The commercial and trading system of Europe is absolutely destitute of fixed principles. Its foundations are *based on a quicksand of error.*

The keystone of its superstructure is in the Zollverein,—protection to native industry to-day, and, may be, free trade to morrow. In enlightened England it is Free Trade to-day, and was Protection yesterday.

It is every where a structure of miserable expedients, destitute of all honourable principle, and before the ripening manhood of intelligence is tottering to its destruction.

Yours is the proud prerogative to give this thing of 'shreds and patches' the final *coup de grace.*

The heartless sophistries of Malthus, and the more specious and plausible theories of the M'Culloch school of political economy has fastened their cold *grippe* on British industry, and have paralysed its energies.

Now then is the time for action. Speak but the word and maintain it, and that word signs and seals the death warrant of bondage over the proletarians of Europe.

This, Frenchmen, is your mission. You have nobly fought and won your 'vantage ground.

We conjure,—we hope,—we know you will be steadfast to the end.

Signed on behalf of the Trades of England and Scotland,

WM ROBSON, F. GREEN,
WM. PEEL, WM. WILLIAMSON.
T. WINTERS, E. HUMPHRIES.
WM. SHACKLETON.
T. BARRATT, Secretary.

To the President of the
Commission de Gouvernement pour les Travailleurs, Paris.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS *sat for a short time.* The New Zealand Government Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Chairman of the Carlisle Election Committee reported that Mr Dixon and Mr Hodgson were not duly elected.

PRIVILEGE.—Mr G. BERKELEY gave notice of his intention to move that all the standing orders relative to breaches of the privilege of the house be rescinded, as they were of no use whatever.

FLEET IN THE TAGUS.—To a question from Mr HUME,

Lord PALMERSTON stated that orders had been given for the withdrawal of the bulk of our squadron from Portugal. Admiral Napier had received instructions to return home, and the only usual force to protect British subjects and property would remain.

MEXICAN WAR.—In reply to Mr ROBINSON,

Lord PALMERSTON said that, when the last accounts left Mexico, negotiations were in progress for the cessation of hostilities. *The local negotiators had, he believed,* every desire to come to terms, but it would rest with the United States Government to decide whether they would accept the terms laid down or not.

CASE OF ANNETTE MEYERS.—Mr EWART begged to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was intended to carry the sentence of death pronounced on Annette Meyers into execution?

Sir G. GREY: I can give no other answer to the question than to say that the whole official knowledge I have of the subject is derived from a letter which I have received from the Lord Chief Baron before whom the prisoner was tried, stating what has been the verdict of the jury, and that that verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy (Hear, hear.)

LORD PALMERSTON AND MR URQUHART.—Mr URQUHART said that on Wednesday last the noble lord the member for Tiverton (Viscount Palmerston) had attributed to him corrupt motives in making the statement he did respecting the noble lord's conduct in the Foreign Office. The corrupt motive he attributed to him was, that on his (Mr Urquhart's) being removed from office, he had made those charges, and continued to make them. He believed that any imputation of that kind would and ought to disqualify him, if true, for having the honour of a seat in that house; and he was sure that if the imputation were false, he would be equally disqualified if he did not rebut it. He had therefore to say that it was incumbent on the noble lord to bring forward the grounds on which he made that statement; but without waiting for those grounds being mentioned, he (Mr Urquhart) would state two facts. The fact was, that he had been in conflict with the noble lord from the first moment they had come in contact—(laughter)—on all matters connected with foreign affairs—that he had been in contact with the noble lord directly from 1834, and that the noble lord had used under-hand means to injure him,—(cries of 'oh,')—previous to the year of his appointment to office. He declared that the noble lord had represented him to foreign governments at that time as a Russian agent, and it was stated to the house, without refutation by the noble lord, that he said that the project of the treaty which was so much commented upon was a Russian project. It was after that he (Mr Urquhart) received his appointment, not because he concurred with the noble lord, but because the noble lord concurred with him, (laughter,) and measures were urged by him upon the noble lord contrary to his previous course. The second fact he would refer to was this, that on being removed from office by the noble lord he made no complaint on account of his removal, but, on the contrary, expressed gratitude for being relieved from the position he had occupied.

Lord PALMERSTON had certainly stated the other day what was his impression of the motives which had induced the hon. member to make these charges against him, an impression corroborated by the hon. member's statement—that his removal from office had contributed to inspire him with those opinions as to his (Lord Palmerston's) conduct he had since expressed. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had stated on a former occasion that he believed he had been sacrificed for the purpose of furthering his views of general policy. His *opinion as to the* honourable member's motives might be right, or it might be wrong, but he could not retract it. (Hear, hear.) He should however have no objection to lay before the house the letters to which the hon. member referred, the whole of which he believed had been published in the newspapers. (A laugh.) The hon. gentleman had said that from the first moment they had come into contact they had come into conflict, and that he was appointed not because he concurred with me (said the noble lord) but because I concurred with him, I never before heard that concurrence between two persons was proof of conflict. (Hear, and a laugh.) The hon. gentleman says that I had endeavoured to undermine and injure him previous to his appointment; whoever told him that has misinformed him. (Hear.) But I certainly must admit that when I appointed the hon. gentleman I was told by some friends of mine who know him well that I had done a most injudicious act—(hear, and laughter)—but so far from undermining or abandoning him, believing that I had made a proper appointment, I maintained it, and the hon. gentleman went out to Constantinople. (Hear, hear.)

WAYS AND MEANS.—On the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr HUME pointed out to the house the unusual and irregular mode adopted by the government *in reference* to the budget. Even supposing the income tax asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were granted, there would still *remain a large deficiency*, about which the house was left in total ignorance. He did not know an instance in which the house voted a tax to make up a portion of a deficiency, unless they were previously informed how the remainder was to be obtained. The hon. member appealed to Sir R. Peel to declare if he knew any case in point.

Sir R. PEEL, affecting not to have distinctly heard the question, and glancing maliciously at the Treasury bench, said, I think, if my recollection serve me right, that four years before I entered office in 1841 the practice was in favour of leaving deficiencies unprovided for.

The house went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the resolution for the continuance of the present income-tax, for a time to be limited, was proposed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated his former statement, that it was his intention to apply the balances of the Exchequer to the payments of the Caffre war expenses, and the naval excess, viz., £1,345,000.; and, by thus 'bridging over' the present time, they would be able to go on without borrowing: and, what with reduction of general expenditure, and what with an improved revenue, he hoped that at the end of three years the income would be equal to the expenditure of the country.

Mr HERRIES deprecated the proposal of the right hon. gentleman, who, after having produced two budgets, left the whole question incomplete. To pay out of the balances of the Exchequer was a most insufficient and unconstitutional mode of making provision for a deficiency—in fact it was no provision at all, because those balances were already disposed of. To think of having recourse to more deficiency bills, and under the operations of the existing Banking Laws too, was, in his opinion, a most unparliamentary and objectionable course.

Mr HUME knew of only one way to meet the difficulty—that was to reduce the expenditure of the country. (Hear, hear.) He would never consent to the re-imposition of the income-tax for one year longer, were it not that time might be given for a full consideration of this subject, and that an opportunity might be afforded for reducing gradually our unnecessarily large establishments. The present deficiency was entirely owing to the enormous increase which had been made in these establishments during the last few years. (Hear, hear.) It was not the falling off in the revenue that had occasioned it, for that had kept up beyond his expectations, looking at the reductions made by the right hon. gentleman (Sir R. Peel). But our increased establishments had absorbed the whole of the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) He had taken some trouble in looking over the documents that had been laid on the table of the house for the purpose of explaining how the country came to be reduced to its present state, and from the examination he had made, he was prepared to say that if they chose to do so, they were in a condition to reduce their expenditure below their income, and below what their income would be had the income-tax never been imposed. He had taken the average expenditure of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, and the average of 1833, 1834, and 1835, and from that he would show that the entire of our income had been expended upon the additions that had been made to our military expenses. The average number of men (regulars) in the army, navy, and ordnance in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, was 124,000, and the average expenditure was about £14,407,000. For the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, the average of men in the army was 105,000; in the navy, 40,000; and in the ordnance, 10,000; making in all 155,000; and the consequent expenditure averaged £20,586,000, being above £5,000,000 more than the average expenditure for 1833, 1834, and 1835. And for the present year the total of men for army, navy, and ordnance was set down at 177,000, at an expense of £18,500,000; and, with the miscellaneous estimates, the total cost was £23,000,000, showing an advance of £8,000,000 in the annual expenditure since the year 1833. (Hear, hear.) He contended that neither policy nor justice warranted them in continuing such a system, and that they ought to tell her Majesty's government that they should act as every other party did that found themselves in difficulties. That, in short, they *should try back.* If they allowed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to go on in the course that had been pursued for the last thirteen or fourteen years, they would soon see repudiation—ay, even national bankruptcy. He should therefore propose, that instead of the words 'for a time to be limited,' the words 'not exceeding one year' should be introduced after the word 'time,' and he begged to add that it was his intention to take the sense of the committee upon the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER called on the committee to reject the amendment. The income and expenditure could not be equalised at the end of one year, and another three years' income tax was indispensable. The right hon. gentleman attempted a defence of Sir R. Peel's consistency on the question of the income tax; and maintained that free trade had not yet had a fair trial, and had not yet failed.

Mr SPOONER supported the amendment. It was, in his opinion, most objectionable to depend for £5,000,000 of permanent revenue upon a tax so unpopular and uncertain as an income tax; and though he would not refuse, under the existing circumstances of the country, to renew the tax for one year, he should strenuously refuse to vote it for a longer term. Reason and experience abundantly proved that duties and customs should be the basis of our permanent taxation.

Mr G. J TURNER, Mr ROBINSON, and Mr OSBORNE supported Mr Hume's proposal.

Sir W. CLAY made a speech in unqualified condemnation of the income tax, which he concluded by declaring his intention to vote for the government proposition.

Sir R PEEL observed that the question of the further continuance of the income tax, could not be separated from a consideration of the circumstances which had led to its imposition in 1842, and its renewal in 1845; which circumstances he proceeded to recapitulate, in vindication of the government which had proposed, and the House of Commons which, by overwhelming majorities, had sanctioned its imposition and renewal. It had been recommended to the house by commercial as well as financial considerations. Had direct taxation not been resorted to in 1842 the accumulated deficiency of years in 1843 would have been about ten millions sterling. It was chiefly to avoid this deficit that the tax was imposed in 1842, and mainly with a view to lay the foundation of a better system of general taxation, that it was renewed in 1845. When it was renewed, his wish was, that its renewal should be for a period of five years, at the end of which he ventured to express a hope that it could be dispensed with altogether, from the buoyancy of the ordinary sources of the revenue. The right hon. gentleman then adverted to the great change in our commercial policy, which had been based upon the continuance of the tax, and declared that as long as he lived he would never repent the share which he had taken in the introduction of these changes. It had been predicted, when the income tax was imposed, that other *sources of income would give way, and that the assessed* taxes, for instance, would fall off, a prediction which had been falsified, the receipts from the assessed taxes being, in 1847, about £100 000 greater than in 1842, before direct taxation had been resorted to. He did not agree with those who would substitute direct for indirect taxation, and thought that in time of peace they could not safely carry the principle of direct taxation much farther than they had carried it. He had found it impossible to assent the other night to Mr Horsman's proposition. There might be cases of individual hardship under the income tax, but he did not assent to the injustice of its principle. Whilst the tax existed, it should, in his opinion, be a tax on income, no distinction being made as to the different sources whence incomes were derived. If they desired to make a great national exertion, they might substitute capital for income, but their present business was to meet annual demands by annual exertions, and income, in so doing, should be substituted for capital. This was the principle on which all their taxation was based. He was not prepared to recommend an increase in the direct taxation of the country, or a departure from the principle on which our direct taxation was at present founded. As to the question raised by Mr Hume's amendment, he would give his decided support to the government in maintaining the tax for three years more. He was fully sensible of the great difficulties with which the government had had to contend, in the shape of calamities, which were of rare occurrence, and which necessarily *disturbed the financial policy of the state.* He must admit that he was alarmed at the gradual increase of the estimates, and sincerely trusted that, in the course of time, some useful reductions would be made. But these reductions must be made with due consideration, or they might ultimately occasion largely increased expense. In the present state of the country they could not look for any immediate reduction in our great establishments. He would also give his support to the government because he was deeply sensible of the necessity which existed of maintaining the public credit. The right honourable baronet then proceeded to justify the commercial policy which he had adopted in 1842. He gave an explanation of his celebrated letter to the people of Elbing. Now, it has been said that I concealed the *real objects with which I made those propositions.* (Hear, hear.) It has been said that addressing myself subsequently to a body of merchants in a distant town, the subjects of another country, I made a declaration at variance with my then expressed opinions. (Ironical cheers from the opposition.) Why I utterly deny it. (Ministerial cheers.) Why, I have seen in the newspapers a letter purporting to have been written by me which, in the first place, appeared to have been a German translation of what I did write, and then an English translation of the German edition. (Laughter and cheers.) *I am little desirous to repel these attacks:* I care little about them; but here is the letter I really did write, which is that I apprehend by which I am bound 'The property tax was intended'—that is not the commencement of the letter, but I suppose I need not read that does not refer to the subject. I received an address from these gentlemen, and I wrote to thank them for it. After expressing my thanks, I proceeded—'The property tax was intended not merely to supply a deficit in the revenue as compared with the public expenditure, but to lay the foundation of juster principles of taxation, to afford means for repealing duties on the raw materials of important manufactures, for exempting useful branches of domestic industry from vexatious regulations of excise, and for remitting taxation from several articles imported from abroad which are essential to the comfort and enjoyment of the industrious classes of the country.' That was what I wrote—(hear, hear)—and I beg to ask if that was not in direct coincidence with all I had ever declared, and if I was not fully justified in saying that my object was to 'lay the foundation of juster principles of taxation.' (Loud Cheers.) There were twelve hundred articles of consumption subject to duties which led to restrictions and regulations much more onerous even than the taxes themselves. On 700 of those articles the duties were reduced, and on 500 they were entirely repealed. Was not that the foundation of a great commercial change? If you say to me, 'You did not use words to that effect in this house,' I reply that the very words in the letter are identical with words I used in debate. On the 23rd of March, 1842, an intimation having been thrown out that the government were not in earnest in proposing the change, and that I had not asserted or implied that the government staked their existence upon the success of their measures—on the 23rd of March, 1842, I used the following words in debate;—'I propose this as a measure which involves the fate of the government. To have made such a declaration appears to me scarcely necessary. I do propose it — I speak not of minor details, but of the measure itself—as the basis of the financial and commercial policy of this country.' (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') Well, there is a difference certainly between 'bases' and 'foundation.' I leave you to make the most of it—'and as a measure which I never could have consented *to propose if I did not manifest my conviction of its necessity by risking my fate as a minister* on it. The more I consider the subject the more deeply am I convinced that this measure, and the measures which accompany it, are necessary for the welfare of the country.' Those are the exact expressions which I used in 1842. I did then certainly express a strong doubt if it would not be better to continue the tax for five years rather than for three, but I expressed sanguine hope that at the end of five years it would be possible to repeal it. And when 1845 came my anticipations were realised, for I was able to show you in that year that there was a surplus of £5,000,000—that the buoyancy of the revenue was such as nearly to supply the void which had previously existed, and that it was then in your power, had you so pleased, to have repealed the tax, instead of adopting a measure for the increase of the estimates and the remission of duties upon other articles. It was with a full knowledge of all these facts that the house consented in 1846 to a revival of the tax of 1842. Now, if the house regret this, as I said before, I must obviously concede their right to express that regret, and to take a different course, but I do not want to shelter myself under their authority. So long as I live I shall never repeat that I proposed this alteration in the commercial policy of the country—(cheers)—and induced the House of Commons, not by fascination, not by smuggling, but by a full and explicit statement of facts, to impose and to continue the direct tax in question, in lieu of the repealed and reduced taxes to which I have referred. (Hear, hear.) I have made this statement in justice to those who, however they fell off from me in 1846—(laughter)—were my cordial supporters in 1845. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert concluded by a reference to the French Republic:—Let me observe, that one of my reasons for assenting to the renewal of the income tax for three years, is precisely the recollection that it was immediately after the year of prosperity to which I refer that the heavy debt and the paralysing circumstances under which we now suffer were thrown upon us. (Hear, hear.) I must own further that I am influenced in my support of the tax's continuance for three years very materially by reference to the wonderful events which have taken place within a very recent period in a neighbouring country. (Hear, hear.) I regard them as amply justifying this country in not consenting to incur any risk of a large debt in this period of three years. I should feel it to be utterly inconsistent with sound policy, with my sense of duty, to make any detailed reference to events which must have filled all here present with utter astonishment. (Hear.) Of this, let me say, I am perfectly confident, that the true policy of this country will consist in the most complete, the most absolute abstinence from all interference whatever in the internal affairs of the country in which such a wonderful revolution has taken place. (Great and earnest cheering from all sides which lasted some time.) I hope we shall continue to be enabled *to exercise the* rights of hospitality. (Hear, hear.) I think it is of the utmost importance that this country should always be enabled to offer a refuge to the victims of political convulsions. (Hear, hear.) England has been such in other times, and I trust it will long continue to be so. When the hospitality of this country has been taken advantage of to disturb the peace of other monarchies, I have always protested against such an abuse being permitted to exist; and I am equally ready to take the same course with respect to a Republic. (Hear, hear.) I earnestly trust that this place of refuge, and that the hospitality accorded to fugitives in this country, will not be abused; and that all parties will set their faces against any intrigues that may be set on foot: for I hold that the same rule which applied to a monarchy is equally good with respect to a republic. I confess that I heard with the greatest satisfaction the declaration from her Majesty's government that they were resolved to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of France. (Hear, hear.) *If this determination be carefully and strictly observed, it will discourage all* other nations from any attempts at interference. I cannot but hear it in my mind whilst regarding the present state of things, that France is at this moment enduring the throes of a great experiment; and I therefore am not disposed *to attach any importance* to the heats which manifest themselves in the journals of that country. *I look with considerable interest* at the position of the provisional government that is established, and I cannot refrain from expressing my most earnest hopes that those who may be called upon to govern the destinies of the French people will content themselves with directing their efforts to their own social condition. I sincerely hope that they may succeed in constituting a government which shall be strong and permanent in itself; and that whilst they endeavour to reconcile the perfect independence of their country with the rights secured by existing treaties, they will not set an example *of aggression*, or of that desire for territorial aggrandisement which will, if manifested, peril the peace of Europe, and inflict an irreparable injury on the whole of the civilised world. (Cheers.)

Lord G. BENTINCK said that the question was not whether they were to endanger the credit of the country, but whether the house would retain in its hands the power to revise our system of taxation at the end of a year. As Sir R Peel had fought his battles over again since 1842, he would go back one year further, for the purpose of showing how, in 1841, he had deceived his friends. If the right hon. gentleman would never repent the changes which he had effected in our commercial policy, he (Lord George Bentinck) would ask those around him, if they would cease to repent, as long as they lived, the misplaced confidence which they had reposed in him? (Great cheers from the Protectionist Benches.) The noble lord then proceeded to review in detail the commercial changes of the last six years, to show that our free trade policy, which enriched the foreigner at our expense, was the dearest policy after all, and that the money which we might save by our financial measures would, under free trade, have to be expended in armaments, to keep our ruined colonies in subjection. The truth was, that the government must retrace their steps, abandon their mischievous policy, and must look for their revenue, as the United States, to duties on foreign imports. On foreign manufactures he would impose a duty of thirty per cent.; and there were few of our articles of manufacture upon which the United States imposed so low a duty as thirty per cent. (Hear, hear.) What would be the result of an import duty of thirty per cent. on foreign silks might be judged of from what had been the result of the reductions of duty made by the right honourable baronet. In 1836 there were 14,000 looms going in Spitalfields. In 1846 when the trade had been ruined by the foreign competition the right hon. baronet had by his laws encouraged, there were only 10 000—(hear, hear)—and, at this moment, there were but 8 500 of these working. *By those changes in the law,* not only had £169 000 a year of revenue been lost in this article, but the operatives had been robbed of £150,000, or the means of employing 7,000 families. The same disastrous result had followed the reduction of duties on shoes and other articles of manufacture, and yet with these facts before him, with the knowledge that thousands of the hard-working operatives of this country had been reduced to a state of ruin and destitution by his acts, he had the heart to tell them that he did not repent the policy which had entailed upon his country, men so much distress and suffering. (Hear hear.) He remembered well when the right hon. baronet told the Cornish miners, when they complained of his bringing in foreign competition against them, that they must consider the advantage he gave them in admitting goose feathers duty free—(hear, and a laugh)—that they would be enabled to sleep on down beds. (Laughter.) What were the down beds on which they were reposing? He need not go so far as Cornwall—he would take Staffordshire; and there he found that out of 160 furnaces sixty were out of blast, and the miners who were to have enjoyed such unheard of luxury found that they were either thrown out of work altogether or their *wages were reduced fifteen per cent.* (Hear, hear.) *Except the usurers—the representatives of the money-*bags—he know of no trade that had prospered under the operation of the right hon. baronet's free-trade policy. (Cheers, and cries of 'Divide.') The country was in the last gasp before before the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to remove the Bank restrictions in order to bring the rate of interest below eight per cent. There was another tax in which a considerable increase might be obtained at a less cost, perhaps, than by other means. An additional penny on the postage would produce, he believed, £850 000. (Cries of 'No, no.') Why that would not be so great a grievance as the income tax. When the reduction was made, it was estimated by the promoters that within three years the number of letters would increase 5½ times, and that 2½ millions would be added to the revenue; but had these predictions been fulfilled? (Cries of 'Question,' and 'Divide.') The question was, whether or not the country was to have imposed upon it for three years longer the income tax, which had become extremely odious to the country, and not the less so because on each previous occasion of its being put on—first in 1842, and then again in 1845—the country had been distinctly promised, that it should be but for a short time (Hear.) Faith had not been kept with the country in this matter, and the people were dissatisfied—as they had a right to be when statesmen deceived them by false promises. (Hear, hear.) Either they must retrace their steps and raise taxes from foreign imports, or, if the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life were to be reduced, let them take twenty-five per cent. from the incomes of those who live on the taxes of the country. (Much cheering, mingled with cries of 'Divide.') When they found the wages of the Spitalfields weaver reduced twenty to twenty-five per cent.—when 20,000 operatives were out of work in Manchester for months together, and those meetings, of which he had an account in his hand—(oh, oh)—but would not read at that late hour, were being held to consider whether or not the operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire were to be sent across the Atlantic to share the fate of the wretched Irish emigrants—(hear, hear)—they must not allow the large birds of prey to escape scot free with their large salaries and cheap luxuries. (Hear, and cries of 'Oh, oh,' 'Question,' and 'Divide.') If this was to be made the cheapest country in the world, cheap because the wages of labour were ground down to the lowest possible rate, let the salaries of those who fattened on the public taxes be reduced also. (Hear, hear.) Let twenty-five per cent. be taken off the salary of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, being a free trader himself, could scarcely object, when it was necessary to maintain his own views. (Hear and a laugh.) And let all the other public offices suffer a similar reduction. (Hear.) What he recommended was to allow this Income Tax to remain another year, *and in the mean time ascertain* whether they could not reduce the expenditure of the country without impairing the efficiency of our establishments and if not, whether they should re-impose this tax for a still longer period or have recourse to a different system of taxation altogether. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude by calling upon his friends around him to remember

'That an honest man might once take bad advice,
But idiots only could be deceived twice.'

Mr WILSON moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after some confusion and discussion, was carried.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and the debate was adjourned to Friday.

Mr LABOUCHERE moved the committal of the Passengers Bill.

Mr WAWN opposed it, and the House divided—

For going into committee	39
Against it...	6
Majority	33

The bill passed through committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund and New Zealand Government Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord ASHLEY reported from the Lyme Regis election committee that T. N. Abdy, Esq., had been *duly elected.*

Mr LABOUCHERE, in reply to Mr Hume, stated, with reference to Van Diemen's Land and the Australian colonies, that the government hoped to be able, before the close of the session, to propose measures for extending free institutions to these colonies. His answer not being satisfactory to Mr Hume, he gave notice that he should bring in a bill himself on the subject.

After a short discussion, Mr S. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill for securing the rights of outgoing tenants in Ireland.

Mr LABOUCHERE, at the instance of Lord G. Bentinck, explained some recent transactions which had taken place in Demerara relative to the state of labour in that colony. It was true that some incendiary fires had taken place, but measures had been immediately adopted by the governor to restore order, which he hoped would be effectual.

THE RIOT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—Mr M. MILNES wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman (Sir G. Grey) as to the collision which took place yesterday in Trafalgar-square between the people and the police. ('Oh,' and a laugh.) A meeting was, as he had been informed, held there yesterday, called together by a certain individual, which meeting was *allowed to take place,* and the proceedings were carried on in a perfectly peaceable manner; many speakers were heard, and perfect decorum and tranquillity was on the part of the people observed. But after the speaking had ceased, and when the meeting was about to disperse, a collision took place between the people and the police, which resulted, as he understood, in grave consequences. He thought, under these circumstances, it was desirable the house should know what were the directions which had been given to the police in respect to this meeting—(oh, oh)—because he believed, on the one hand, that the freest discussion by the people of all public matters was the best security for the public peace in this country—(hear, hear)—and on the other he believed the police force of this metropolis were always anxious to do their duty in the best and most satisfactory manner. (Hear.)

Sir G. GREY—The meeting to which the hon. member has referred was convened by an individual as he had stated—that individual being a Mr Cochrane, who had by advertisements in the public papers, and by handbills issued by him, summoned a public meeting in Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament against the Income Tax. The commissioners of police becoming aware of this, called Mr Cochrane's attention to an act, the 57th Geo. III., which prohibited any public meeting being held during the sitting of parliament at any place within a mile of Westminster-hall, except in the parish of St Paul, Covent-garden. Mr Cochrane replied to this communication that his purpose was to petition against the Income Tax, and that he was not before aware that such object was illegal. The commissioners rejoined that they had not asserted that to meet to petition against the Income Tax was illegal; but that it was illegal to hold any public meeting during the sitting of parliament within the limits they had before stated. (Hear, hear.) Mr Cochrane then gave up the project, and intimated by placards to the public that the meeting would not be held. Some persons, however, assembled at the place mentioned; but with regard to the collision between the police and the people, and the grave consequences which had followed—(a laugh)—he believed they had all been comprised in the breaking of some lamps, which the police most effectually but most temperately suppressed. (Hear.)

PASSENGERS BILL.—On the bringing up the report on this bill, Mr LABOUCHERE intimated that he had amended the bill in accordance with the suggestion made to him on the previous night by providing that sick passengers landing on any part of our shores should have the right to be conveyed back to the place of embarkation, and that in case of persons not landing in consequence of sickness, the passage money should be returned. The report was then received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The house adjourned at a few minutes after six.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at twelve o'clock, and went into committee on the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL. Protracted discussions arose upon several of the clauses, and three divisions took place. At six o'clock the further progress of the bill was stopped, and the house adjourned, the committee to sit again next Wednesday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr S. CRAWFORD's motion for the *Repeal of the Quarter-acre Clause*, in the Irish Poor Relief Bill, led to an animated discussion. Sir W. Somerville, Sir G. Grey, Mr M. J. O'Connell, Mr Roche, Colonel Conolly, Mr Monsell and Colonel Dunne, speaking against the repeal of the odious clause, which denies relief to any man occupying one quarter of an acre of ground; Mr O'Flaherty, Mr O'Connor, Mr Aglionby, and Mr Wakley supporting the motion of Mr S. Crawford. We give Mr O'Connor's speech from the MORNING CHRONICLE:—

Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR said that if he had any doubt as to the policy of the motion of his hon. friend the member for Rochdale, it had been removed by the speech of the right hon. gentleman, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman set out by saying that his hon. friend had misinterpreted the laws; but the right hon. gentleman ought to have recollected that the law had been framed for persons who were far more ignorant of its nature than his hon. friend—namely, the landlords of Ireland generally. The invariable rule, however, was, that the landlords were to have the benefit of any misinterpretation of the law that might take place. ('Hear, hear,' and 'No, no.') The right hon. gentleman did not deny that the landlords had taken advantage of that clause to level houses, and to exercise an illegal right; and yet he said that the working of the law would be perilled if the clause were struck out. Now what could be a stronger proof of the incapacity of the government than such an assertion, for the clause to which such vital importance was attached was one not introduced originally into the bill by the government, but by the hon. member for Dublin (Mr Gregory)? The right hon. gentleman appeared to have altogether forgotten the part of his honourable friend's speech referring to tenants in common. (Hear.) He was prepared to trace the whole of the anomaly with regard to those holdings to the Legislature. The 40s. freeholders were introduced for political purposes, and again five or six tenants were admitted in common under one lease and one stamp for the purpose of increasing the political power of the landlord. It was with the same object in view that they were now legislating also. But he would ask the house to look to the justice of this mode of proceeding. If a man were able to maintain his family without relief out of the poor rates on a quarter of an acre of land, it followed that 1,000,000 of acres would support four millions of families, or twenty millions of persons, and therefore that the fifteen millions of acres in Ireland ought to maintain a population of three hundred millions of souls. If that were so, how did it happen that out of the present limited population of Ireland they saw thousands of victims dying every week of absolute famine (Hear, hear)? He could tell the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that there was nothing in history like the present condition of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) If they read of a million of people being slain in war, they would be driven almost to madness at such a sacrifice of human life; and yet they sat there discussing in calmness the policy of retaining that quarter-acre clause by which equal destruction of human life was involved. He (Mr O'Connor) knew the feelings of the Irish people perhaps better than the right hon. gentleman; and he could tell him that, if the house did not legislate more justly and more humanely for Ireland than they had hitherto done, there would shortly be an end to British dominion in Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was impossible that a just, a humane, and a sensible people could endure to be treated as the people of Ireland have been. They had heard much sympathy expressed for the poor English people who were sent over here from France, and all that had been done in the way of providing them with food and clothing. But why, he asked, was there to be no sympathy whatever shown for the people of Ireland (hear, hear)? He gave his cordial support to the motion of his honourable friend, though there was a part of the bill, referring to mortgages and title-deeds, of which he could not approve. That, however, had nothing to do with the main object to be effected—the repeal of the quarter-acre clause. The main portion of his honourable friend's speech had been wholly passed over by the right honourable gentleman ("No, no," from Sir W. Somerville). The right honourable gentleman had certainly contradicted his honourable friend, but he had not attempted to disprove his arguments. He could tell the right honourable gentleman that though he might prevail on the house to agree with him on this question, he could not prevent the Irish people from considering whether their interests were done justice to in that house or not (Hear.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

In the HOUSE of LORDS nothing of interest transpired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr M. J. O'CONNELL reported from the Lincoln Election Committee that Charles Seely, Esq., was not duly elected; that bribery by his agent and treating were proved; and that sums exceeding the necessary expenses had been paid to non-resident electors. After some conversation a new writ was ordered.

Mr Alderman SIDNEY, on moving the printing of the petition from the City of London complaining of the alarming increase of the offence of window breaking intimated his intention of calling the notice of the house to the subject on a future day.

The house then went into Committee of Ways and Means on the income tax resolution; but the debate principally resolved itself into one of free trade and protection, according to the views of the various speakers. The votes of the hon. members, however, would be thus distributed: In favour of the government proposition of continuing the tax for three years—Mr J. Wilson, Mr Miles, Mr Brotherton, Mr Cardwell, and Mr W. E. Gladstone; for Mr Hume's amendment, of limitation to one year—Mr J. B. Smith, Sir W. Molesworth, and Mr Disraeli; the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr Macgregor, till Monday.

The Passengers Bill was read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned.

* * *

STRATFORD.—A public meeting was held at the Mechanic's Institution on Thursday evening, to congratulate the French people on the success of the revolution. Mr Smith was called to the chair, and in an able manner explained the object of the meeting, and congratulated them on the numbers assembled, and the enthusiasm displayed. Mr J. Shaw moved the first resolution:—'That this meeting recognising the natural equality of man, and seeing this principle carried out in the glorious French revolution, hereby express their sympathy with that heroic people, and trust that happiness and prosperity will be their future lot.' Mr W. Dixon in a powerful speech seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr Britter moved a petition to the House of Commons, for the adoption of the People's Charter. T. M. Wheeler seconded the petition, which was passed without opposition, and ordered to be presented to the house by Fowell Buxton, the county member. The meeting then quietly dispersed; the village was occupied by a strong body of the police, but their presence was perfectly unnecessary.

GREENWICH DISTRICT.—A special general meeting of the paid-up shareholders of the Land Company and friends will take place on Monday next, March 13th, to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing weekly sums to be deposited in the National Land and Labour Bank, to aid the more speedy allocation of the members. Messrs Brewerton and Robinson will attend and lay the particulars relating to the plan before the meeting.—It is earnestly requested that every paid-up member will attend.

BETHNAL GREEN.—A lecture will be delivered at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green, by Ernest Jones, Esq., on 'the Progress of Democracy in France and Italy,' on Sunday evening, March 12th. Admission free. Discussion invited at conclusion of lecture. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

SPRING SESSIONS, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPRING GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at PONTEFRACT, on *Monday the Third day of April next*; on which day the Court will be opened at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at nine o'clock.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in attendance, in the following order, viz:—

Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross, and Osgoldcross, at the opening of the Court on Monday morning.

Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday.

Those from the divisions of Staincliffe, Ewcross, Claro and the Ainsty (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of misdemeanor, on Tuesday morning.

The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the opening of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediately sworn and charged, and afterwards motions by counsel will be heard.

The Traverse Jury will required to attend on the opening ing of the Court on Tuesday morning, when their names will be called over; the court will then proceed with the Trials of Felonies and Misdemeanors, commencing with the trial of respited Traverses.

The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or proved by evidence in open Court.

Solicitors are required to take notice that appeals must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace before the sitting of the Court, on Monday (the first day of the sessions); and the list of appeals will be called over by the Clerk of the Peace at Half-past Eleven o'clock of the same day; and all appeals in which counsel are not then instructed will be struck out, and the hearing of such appeals as are not then struck out will commence on the Wednesday morning following, at the sitting of the Court. That copies of the order of removal, of the examinations, and of the notice of chargeability, must be filed by the Appellants, with the Clerk of the Peace, on the entry of the Appeal; and before the hearing of the Appeal, the Appellants must also file with the Clerk of the Peace a copy of the notice and grounds of Appeal. And that no Appeals *against Removal Orders shall be heard unless the Chairman* is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of all the above documents. In all appeals against convictions, the respondents must file the conviction not later than the sitting of the court on the first day of the sessions.

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday morning.

The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office, three days at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all depositions, convictions, and recognisances.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that the public business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday, the first day of the Sessions, when motions for gratuities, and the Reports of the Finance Committee, of the visitors of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, of the Visiting Justices of the House of Correction, and of the Committee appointed to provide Lock-ups in the West Riding, will be received and considered.

And at the same time and place, application will be made for a grant to enlarge the Court House at Wakefield.

For a grant not exceeding £8,000 for the further enlargement of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Wakefield.

And for an increase of the salary of the Chaplain of the House of Correction at Wakefield.

And Edmund Denison, Esq., will move that the valuation of the Riding, for the purpose of a County Rate, be revised and amended.

And in pursuance of a requisition to me directed, signed by seven Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, Notice is hereby given, that at the same time and place the Justices of the Peace then and there assembled will take into consideration the propriety of providing a Lock up and a *Superintendent Constables' House, at Scissett, in the said* Riding, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 109, intituled 'An Act for the appointment and payment of Parish Constables;' and of making such grant of money out of the County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those purposes as the Justices then presiding shall deem expedient.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
7th March, 1848.

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FIRST EFFECTS OF THE GLORIOUS FRENCH REVOLUTION.

An immense meeting of the Delegates of the Trades of the Metropolis, was held at the Bell, Old Bailey, on Thursday evening, March 9th, to consider the distress of the operatives, when the delegates, with one consent, agreed that the basis of any remedy must be "Universal Suffrage." A full *report of this interesting meeting will appear in* our next.

The Trades' Delegates assemble again at the Bell, Old Bailey, at half-past seven on Thursday evening, March 16th.

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THE NORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848.

THE GUIZOT OF ENGLAND AND THE MEN OF LONDON.

A glance at our columns will suffice to show that the promise held out by the great Metropolitan Meeting in the Westminster Road, last week, was not a vague and idle assertion. A series of glorious meetings has since been held, the object of which will be to organise the Chartist party in the Metropolis, and enable them to feel their strength. This is a beginning, and a practical measure; the next step will be the bringing that power to bear upon a corrupt and miserably weak Government. These meetings have, however, been attended with remarkable and lamentable circumstances, showing the bad spirit of that Government, and the brutality of its minor executive. As will be seen in another part of our paper, Mr Charles Cochrane called a meeting in Trafalgar-square against the Income Tax, and on being told by the Government, who had rummaged an old lumber-box of legislative folly to find an obsolete Act of unmeaning nonsense, that a meeting in Trafalgar-square was illegal, Mr Cochrane never attended the meeting he had called, but sent some placards instead, telling the meeting, after they had assembled, to disperse. The people were naturally indignant at such treatmen, considering that Mr Cochrane ought not to have exempted himself from the responsibility he had brought on them, and ought at least to have acted as placard in person, when he might have obviated the danger he shrunk from, by taking the meeting to another part of town, less objectionable to West-End aristocratic squeamishness.

The public, however, were determined not to come together for nothing, and consequently elected a chairman, and several speakers addressed the meeting. The Chartist Executive took no part in these proceedings, yet resolutions for the Charter were unanimously adopted, by the spontaneous feeling of the public. Everything proceeded with the greatest order and decorum, and the meeting was dissolved and dispersing, when a well-fed man began to taunt the people with idleness and laziness, telling them they had all the liberty they deserved. On this insult being resented, the police—who were ready at hand—made an unprovoked and indiscriminate onslaught. Even children were struck and wounded, and we have since learned, that besides *those mentioned in our report, a woman, in mourning, had her head laid open by a Policeman's truncheon, and has been conveyed in an almost hopeless state to the Hospital.* Now, we beg our readers to mark these circumstances well. A system of *terrorism* is evidently aimed at. Our Government mean to adopt an opposite course from that of France. Guizot permitted forty-seven banquets, and stopped them when too late. RUSSELL, the *Guizot of England*, thinks he will nip English demonstrations in the bud. An enemy of Chartism must have sent the "sleek man" *to the meeting at Trafalgar-square* to disturb it, and afford a pretext for police interference. Certain thieves then took advantage of the disturbance, CREATED BY THE POLICE, to commit depredations—and the howling pack of the Press seizes on this to inveigh against the "Chartist rabble." Endeavours, again, to raise the idle cry of "destruction"—thus to injure, by these *lies*, the moral force of the movement, while terrorism is to paralyse its physical force. Verily, Russell is far cleverer than Guizot. But this will not do. The Executive have put forth a placard disclaiming the disorderly proceedings alluded to, and those proceedings reveal of themselves the quarter from whence they came. While the Chartists are there, all is peaceable; when they leave, the minions of faction are at work, troubling, *with their puny efforts, the great* waters of Democracy. Thus, their lies will recoil on their own heads. And, as to terrorism, we laugh it to scorn. We dare the despicable Whigs to do their worst. We dare them to interfere with the right of Englishmen to meet in public to discuss their *grievances*. We challenge them, at their peril, to infringe our liberties. If they do, their miserable faction will be swept from power, as effectually as a hurricane whirls the dry leaves of autumn. Instead of thus preventing open-air meetings, *the Chartists have themselves* called two such meetings since the police outrage of Trafalgar-square. At both the conduct of the Chartists was exemplary in the extreme—while their imposing numbers would have mocked resistance had they intended violence. These meetings will not, and must not, cease—and they must gather each time in strength and discipline, so that, when the Convention meets on the 3rd of April, it may find London PREPARED TO RECEIVE IT, and to lend weight to its deliberations and resolves. Let the public rest assured these meetings shall not be mere noise and spouting—practical and *constitutional action will, ere long, be demanded at the hands of the people—and they* must prepare their minds and affirm their *determination.*

With reference to the Press that has designated a meeting of 15,000 as a "rabble of three hundred"—which taunts them with being "houseless vagabonds"—which laughs "that their apparent squalor increases every hour"—*we can only say, that it would be more becoming* if its prostituted columns would show them some means of obtaining houses *and regaining* health; and we tell that venal Press, that a grave responsibility attaches to it, if it succeeds in making the governing class believe that the people are the lovers of mischief and destruction, and that their political power is weak and utterly inefficacious. It is doing its rich employers a sorry service. They will wake one day to their "grand mistake" when it is too late, and bitterly curse that Press which deceived them as to the real power and character of the People.

It ought to conciliate instead of irritating—*it ought to act as the mediator instead of the exciter.*

As one effect, perhaps, of this silly and suicidal policy of the Press, the contempt may be considered with which Mr Monckton Milnes's observations in the House on the *Trafalgar-square meeting, were received.* He, *too*, paid a just tribute to that meeting, by saying:—

> It proceeded quietly and peaceably till after a number of speakers had been heard, being conducted with perfect decorum and tranquillity on the part of the people. After the speakers ceased, and the meeting to all appearance was about to disperse, a collision took place between the police and the people, which had resulted in some very grave consequences. (Poh! Pooh!) He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman what were the instructions given to the police? (Laughter, and cries of 'Oh, oh!')
>
> Sir G. GREY said: He was not aware that any graver consequences had ensued than the breaking of some lamps and windows in a disturbance.

Sir G. Grey, of course, counts as nothing the number of bleeding and wounded victims! the children and the women struck by the police, and carried insensible to the hospitals, and lingering in danger. The answer was *that of a Whig*; and the "Pooh! Pooh!" and "*Laughter*" of the legislative wisdom of the country was worthy of a *Middle Class Parliament.*

Englishmen! how long will you tolerate such a Government, and groan under such a system. No wonder that the cries of Paris are finding an echo in the streets of *London*, *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, and *Manchester*; and that Great Britain should pant after the liberty of France.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The financial incompetency of the Party in power, becomes more obvious as the debates *on the Budget proceed. They may appropriate the exclamation of the foreigner when he* tumbled into the water, "We *will* be drowned, and nobody *shall* help us." Mr Horsman, one of their own friends, and formerly a Lord of the Treasury, considerately came to their rescue on the question of the Income Tax, and propounded a measure with reference to it, which certainly bore the impress of thought and careful calculation, and, had it been adopted, would have removed some of the most palpable inequalities of the present tax. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer pooh-poohed the plan in the most cavalier style. The impudence and almost arrogance of his manner, *was only matched by the utter absence of logic*, fact, and common sense, in his matter. He had *always opposed the Income Tax*, but if we were to have it, he thought it was better it should be in its present—that is, the most objectionable shape in which it could be levied; *therefore*, as he cannot do without it, no alteration is to take place. As to the inequality of the present Tax, Sir Charles Wood considers that rather a merit than otherwise. Our whole system of Taxation is full of inequalities, and one inequality balances another so nicely, that the jackass is, upon the whole, pretty fairly loaded with the panniers he has to carry. Such is a specimen of the political and financial reasoning of the precious ninny by whom the good people of *Halifax are misrepresented*, and the country at large injured and plundered. It is curious to remark, however, the manner in which the old stagers of office fraternise with and help each other in any effort for keeping their hands in the pockets of the tax-payers. Mr Goulburn, ex-Chancellor, was among the first to come to the help of his successor; and, in fact, supplied him with the little in his speech bearing the semblance of arguments. Mr Goulburn himself is, however, much more enthusiastic in his admiration of the tax than Sir Charles Wood. He absolutely *went the length of declaring that he was in* love with it! There is no accounting for tastes, but that certainly seems to us the strangest affection we ever before heard of!

With respect to Mr Horsman's plan of levying eightpence in the pound on incomes derived from realised property; sixpence on incomes from the funds and certain occupations; and fourpence in the pound upon professional and trading incomes; there can be no doubt whatever, that if we are to have an Income Tax at all, it was an immense improvement upon the present mode of levying the tax, and whether it be renewed for one, or for three years, would have been felt as a boon by the struggling classes, upon whom the burden falls with the greatest pressure. But feeling that any tax upon income is indefensible in principle, and that realised property is the legitimate subject of direct taxation, we think that ought to have been raised as a *previous question. It may be said that by this* means many who live in good positions and are able to pay, would escape taxation. We do not admit the argument. Every prudent man in the middle and professional classes who has a family to provide for, will live under his income; the surplus, whatever it may be, must, in order to be profitable, be invested in some way or other, to yield a per centage, and the moment his earnings assume that tangible shape, they come within the sphere of a property tax. An Income Tax, on the other hand, either presses on the capital and means of the trader, hampers him in his business, and thus fetters industry; or, it takes away from a large class of struggling, hard-worked persons, the few pounds which ought to go to the Insurance Office, to provide a trifle for their families in case of their own death, and the consequent total loss of the income earned by their skill and intelligence. The Government triumphed over Mr Horsman, *although 143 members were* found to vote for his certainly more equitable plan. The fight was renewed on another ground by Mr Hume, on the next occasion when the Budget came under notice. That veteran Economist proposed that the tax as it existed should be renewed for one year only, in order to give time to the Government to revise our whole system of taxation, and effect decided reductions, as well as propose a new and more equitable system. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this reasonable proposition. With less than three years he will not be content; and as to making any very close investigation of the present estimates, why that cannot be done in the hurry of business When "the hurry of business" is over, he will look into the matter, if possible. Now, if we understand anything of the "business" of a Chancellor of the Exchequer at all, it is to prepare these estimates, and superintend the collection of the taxes agreed to by the Legislature. Why did he not, before "the hurry of business" came on, have his work ready in a workmanlike fashion? If he gets the tax for three years, we much fear that, with the indolent *habits of office, we shall find* at the end of that term, he will be as far from having done his duty as he is at present. On Monday evening, he had, however, the support of Sir R. Peel, who spoke one column in defence of the Income-tax, and two columns in defence of his Commercial policy, and his letter to the people of Elbingen, of which he gave a new version, and contended that it harmonised with all he had stated in the House, and, *therefore*, was no revelation of an intended new system of taxation, as people said it was. Lord G. Bentinck made a fierce onslaught upon the Tamworth baronet, and, by reference to the present *condition* of the manufacturing operatives of this country, showed that so far that Commercial policy had proved anything but a blessing to them. Lord George spoke inside what many people say outside of Parliament. Free-trade is very generally coming to be known as a humbug, and, ere long, we have no doubt that its utter failure to realise anything like employment, subsistence, or comfort, to the masses, will be so palpable that even the few enthusiasts, who yet retain a lingering faith in its efficacy, will be restored to their senses. The opposition to the Budget, on Monday, was so strong that the debate was again adjourned, to be resumed on Friday night, and the Russell Budget seems destined to be met by a protracted resistance at every stage of its progress.

On Tuesday, both Houses sat for a very short time, and dispatched some routine business. On Wednesday, the Commons occupied the whole sitting in committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and, indeed, the week has been destitute of any feature, either of novelty or importance,—a fact which happily relieves us from the necessity of inflicting a long commentary upon a mere *Caput mortuum* at a time when all minds are vividly and fervently occupied with the great and exciting events in France; and the occurrences in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester attest the restless heaving of the elements under our own political and social system.

To Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Now that Parliament has assembled we must, as a general rule, exclude lengthy communications, unless reports (*well written*) of very important meetings. Reporters, writers of letters, and Chartist and Land sub-secretaries will, therefore, oblige by making their communications as brief as possible. *We shall be glad if some of our correspondents will try to improve their writing; and shall thank others, who might do so, to let us have their reports, &c., before Thursday.*

PUBLIC MONIES.

We request all Sub-secretaries, and other persons who may have occasion to send public monies to the Metropolis, to pay attention to the following directions:—

Monies for the understated purposes must be addressed as follows:—

Payments for the Northern Star.

Mr William Rider, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.

National Land and Labour Bank.

'The Manager of the National Land and Labour Bank, No. 493, New Oxford Street, London.'

National Land Company.

'The Directors of the National Land Company, No. 144, High Holborn, London.'

National Charter Association.

'Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London.

Central Registration and Election Committee.

'Mr James Grassby, No. 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stangate, Lambeth, London.'

National Victim, and Widows and Orphans Fund.

Mr John Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, London.'

For Mrs W. Jones.

'Mr John Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, London.'

Metropolitan Chartist Hall.

'Mr — Tapp, No 52, Finsbury Market, London.'

Defence of Mr. O'Connor's Seat in Parliament.

'Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London.'

Prosecution of the Manchester Examiner.

'Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London.'

The Sleaford Case.

'Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London.'

The Fraternal Democrats.

'G. Julian Harney, No. 16, Great Windmill-street Haymarket, London.'

United Trades' Association.

'Mr Barratt, No. 11, Tottenham Court Road, London.'

☞ Monies sent contrary to the above directions *will not be acknowledged.*

*** Private letters intended for Mr O'Connor, and sent to this office, must be marked 'Private.' Correspondents are requested not to trouble Mr O'Connor with letters, reports, &c., intended for the STAR; nor with any letters that should be addressed as set forth above.

Mr H. H THORNE, Oakenshaw.—Mr Breadley is not supplied direct from this office. His London agent can have the portraits on applying here.

G. G., Rock Ferry, near Birkenhead.—The same reply as to Mr Thorne.

PADIHAM.—Petition headings may be had on application to the National Land Office, 144, High Holborn.

Mr OVENDEN, Leamington.—It terminated on the 15th of January.

Messrs CLARK, Leicester, Tomlinson, Colne, and Gwilliam, Westminster.—The Agents mentioned are not supplied by us. If the parties from whom they procure the NORTHERN STAR apply to us, they shall have the portraits.

OLDHAM.—*Julian Harney is much obliged for the invitation* of the Oldham Chartists, but sorry he must decline it. All the time he can possibly spare from his editorial duties must be given to the advancement of the movement in the metropolis.

Mr M'KAY, Cumnock.—The NORTHERN STAR is charged 5s. 6d. per quarter, in advance.

TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVING BANKS.—Sir,—I think if there was a circular of the Banking system extracted from the last LABOURER, and published at about one shilling or eighteen pence per hundred, to distribute amongst the depositors in Savings' Banks (and addressed to them), it would extend the knowledge of both the Land *Plan, and the Bank more widely than it is, as there are* yet vast numbers of people who do not look at the STAR, but who might be induced to read something short and plain, and to their advantage, as the Bank would afford to them. The different districts might subscribe according to their means, for the purpose of circulating them amongst those who they know to be depositors in Savings' Banks, and thus both benefit the depositors themselves, and the Land Company. If the suggestion is worthy of notice, you may, perhaps, *find a corner in your journal to insert in.*—J. B.

To the Editor of the NORTHERN STAR.—SIR,—If you think the following worthy a corner in your journal, it is at your service. Last spring I planted thirty-six large potatoes, one yard apart each way, twenty-four cups and twelve prince regents; the cups produced 151 lbs. and *the prince regents*, 71lbs., total, 222lbs. I measured off the same quantity of ground, in the same field, that was planted with the plough; the drills were twenty-seven inches in breadth, and the potatoes middling sized, and planted whole, fifteen in the drill: the twenty four yards of cups produced 175lbs., the twelve yards of *prince regents 81lbs., total, 256lbs, being 34lbs. more* than those which were planted one yard apart each way. The conclusion that I have come to is this, that a yard is not too much between the rows, but, that eighteen or twenty four inches are enough in the row. Mr Wolly will see, by the above statement, that over *fifteen tons can be produced from an English acre of a* very middling soil, for if thirty-six yards produce 256lbs, 4,840 yards will produce 34,417,777lbs, which are 15 tons 7 cwt., and I am of opinion that, if it was well cultivated, it would produce a great deal more.—CHAS FAIRNINGTON, gardener, Middleton, near Leeds.—March 5.

KATES HILL.—Both parties must attach their names to the advertisement. The charge would be six shillings *each insertion.*

T. A. SHORT, per Mr Jones, for the Westminster National Charter Association, 2s. 6d.

ERRATUM.—In our last appeared a statement, that the printers of Clitheroe had suffered a reduction of 11s. in the pound; it should have been 'Barrow' instead of 'Clitheroe.'

NOTICE.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns it *has been impossible this week to insert several reports* and communications, and to reply to many correspondents.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Owing to the space occupied by Parliamentary proceedings, no legal correspondence can find place in the STAR during the Session.

All those therefore, whose cases have been answered only in the STAR, are requested to send their addresses and a postage stamp should they require private answers.

ERNEST JONES.

I have received many letters enquiring how the cases in hand are going on? All correspondents may rest assured they will be properly attended to in due course. This must be an answer for all, as it is impossible to answer all such letters.

* * *

MANCHESTER.—Great Repeal Demonstration on St Patrick's day, in the Free Trade Hall. The *public of Manchester and its vicinity are respectfully* informed that a public meeting will be held in the Free Trade Hall on St Patrick's day, the 17th of March, to take into consideration the best means of accomplishing a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, upon which occasion a deputation from the Irish Confederation will attend, and the under-mentioned distinguished advocates of liberty will address the meeting:—Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., T. C. Anstey, Esq., M.P., C. G. Duffy, Esq., John Mitchell, Esq., John Martin, Esq., Lougham, T. F. M'Ghee, Esq., P. O'Higgins, Esq., W. P. Roberts, Esq., and many others. The Committee for getting up the public meeting on the 17th and the tea party in the Town Hall on the 18th of March, inst., call upon the friends of freedom and lovers of universal justice, who wish to see a long-suffering and down-trodden country restored to her just rights, to rally round them, fill the Hall to overflowing, and, by their united voices, show them that they are not unmindful of the all-important events which have taken place in France, within the last few days, and that they are determined Ireland shall be restored to her rank as a nation. As, also, that they will work for liberty until they see every people, now struggling against tyranny and oppression, in full possession of all the rights enjoyed by citizens of a free state. Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, evince your cooperation in the good cause—to falter would be treason against enslaved millions. The chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock. Admission, platform, one shilling; gallery, fourpence; body of the house, twopence. Tickets to platform to be had at the committee-room, 33 Great Ancoats-street, and from every member of the committee.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

PER O'CONNOR.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lake Loch ..	4	10	11	Dudley ..	15	0	0
Spalding ..	0	5	0	New Radford ..	1	13	3
Sheffield ..	10	0	0	Aberdeen ..	2	1	3
Reading ..	10	0	0	Nottingham ..	6	7	3
Desborough ..	4	0	6	Northampton, Munday ..	10	0	0
Unknown ..	0	14	4	Warrington, Young ..	5	10	6
Cardiff ..	6	4	0	Accrington ..	7	0	0
Barnstaple ..	9	18	0	Hull ..	6	2	3
Marylebone ..	1	17	8	Bradford, York ..	10	0	0
Thrislington ..	4	13	3	Bramhope ..	0	12	0
Central Rossendale ..	5	0	0	Inverkiething ..	3	16	2
Westminster ..	1	10	0	Kinghorn ..	0	15	0
Sheerness, Mr Stubbins ..	4	19	0	Leicester, Astill ..	5	0	0
Stockport ..	10	0	0	Merthyr, Powell ..	2	0	0
Hanley ..	28	3	10	Leicester, Freeman ..	4	12	0
Oldham ..	0	14	6	South Shields ..	4	15	6
Doncaster ..	5	0	0	Bristol ..	5	0	0
Bacup ..	5	0	0	Manchester ..	11	12	6
Mold ..	1	17	6	Frome, T Rogers ..	0	5	0
St Germains de Livit ..	3	0	0	Newent ..	5	0	0
Rotherham ..	8	4	6	Birmingham, Goodwin ..	5	0	0
Malton ..	12	15	4	Wakefield ..	4	9	5
Armley ..	3	9	4	Prescott ..	0	13	0
Edinburgh ..	2	0	0	Leicester, Goody ..	2	0	0
Carlisle ..	5	0	0	Gloucester ..	1	8	0
Rochdale ..	3	2	8	Stockton ..	6	12	6
Plymouth ..	8	12	0	North Shields ..	4	11	0
Ratcliffe Bridge	4	12	2	Girvan ..	1	7	0
Dewsbury ..	9	8	6	Brightlingsea ..	2	0	0
Chatham ..	2	13	6	Somers Town ..	2	3	6
Bury Coulter ..	7	2	0	Birmingham, Gray ..	5	0	0
Winlaton ..	3	0	0	Norwich, Bagshaw ..	4	5	3
Oxford ..	2	5	0	Salford ..	4	0	0
Royston, Barrow ..	5	0	0	Bermondsey ..	1	8	0
Totness ..	5	10	10	Cirencester ..	3	13	0
Georgie Mills ..	3	6	6	Hawick ..	0	16	7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	15	0	0	Wm Williams ..	1	0	0
Elizabeth Compton ..	0	16	0	Rich Thos Waterman ..	0	6	0
Henry M Smith	0	5	0	Eli Clark ..	0	10	0
Samuel W Collins ..	0	5	0	Thos Tilley ..	0	10	0
Thomas Cancz ..	1	0	0	S P Effland ..	0	5	6
Chas Howard ..	0	10	0	Joseph Edwards	0	1	0
Alex Tillerey ..	0	10	0	Geo Bishop ..	0	1	0
Jas Chapman ..	0	0	6	James Frost ..	0	5	0
John Roe ..	1	2	0	Wm Wilson ..	0	2	6
George Bennett	0	1	0	Geo Johnson ..	0	3	6
Wm Barrett ..	0	5	0	Chas Mowl ..	0	2	6
Caroline Smith ..	1	0	0	John Major ..	2	12	0
John Leicester ..	0	3	6	W Crow ..	0	2	0
Joseph Richards	0	5	0	Robt Crow ..	0	2	0
Joseph Errington ..	3	2	6	Wm Thatcher ..	0	1	0
Thos Sturgeon ..	0	5	0	Wm Broad ..	0	0	6
George Bambrough ..	0	5	0	Ann Broad ..	0	0	6
Wm Pierce ..	0	3	0	Wm Byson ..	0	2	6
Wm Powell ..	1	0	0	Jas D Thomas ..	0	2	0
				Jas M'Lean ..	0	2	0
				Edwd Barlow ..	0	5	0
					£390	6	9

EXPENSE FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lake Loch ..	0	2	0	New Radford ..	0	2	4½
Desborough ..	0	3	6	Aberdeen ..	0	5	11
Unknown ..	1	6	5	Nottingham ..	0	12	9
Cardiff ..	0	2	0	Warrington, Young ..	0	6	0
Thrislington ..	0	6	6	Hull ..	0	8	3
Hanley ..	1	8	0	Kinghorn ..	0	2	6
Oldham ..	0	6	0	Leicester, Freeman ..	0	8	6
Mold ..	0	2	6	South Shields ..	0	4	6
Rotherham ..	0	8	0	Wakefield ..	0	4	0
Malton ..	0	12	0	Prescot ..	0	8	0
Rochdale ..	0	9	10	Gloucester ..	0	10	0
Plymouth ..	1	7	0	Girvan ..	0	13	0
Ratcliffe Bridge	0	7	6	Norwich, Bagshaw ..	0	11	6
Dewsbury ..	1	16	0	Salford ..	0	18	6
Chatham ..	0	10	3	Joseph Errington ..	0	2	0
Oxford ..	0	2	0	Joseph Richards	0	4	0
Totness ..	0	4	0	Daniel Allsop ..	0	2	0
Cirencester ..	0	4	6	John Major ..	0	2	0
Hawick ..	0	4	0				
Daniel Tompkins	0	2	0				
Alex White ..	0	4	0				
Daniel Hieth ..	0	4	0				
					£16	7	9½

	£	s.	d.
Total Land Fund	£390	6	9
Expense Fund	16	7	9½
Rules	0	11	2
	£407	5	8½
Bank	901	12	9
	£1 308	18	5½
Receipts of the New Land Company ...	10	0	0

ERRATA.—Last week, Iveston should have appeared, Land, £8. 4s. 9d., and Expense Fund, 2s. The Secretary *who sent 14s. 4d. for Land and £1. 6s. 5d. for Expense* Fund will oblige by sending the name of the Branch.

WM. DIXON,
CHRISTOPHER DOYLE,
THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.)
PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.)

	£	s.	d.
Manchester ..	73	7	6
Chorley, Money Club ..	10	0	0
Hulme, Good Intent Burial Society ..	200	0	0
Oldham ..	32	3	6
Rossendale. First Fruit of Impartiality Lodge, No. 79, of Ancient Order of Druids Boothfield ..	10	0	0
Blackburn, Auxiliary Bank ..	20	0	0
Stockport, Power Loom Weavers' Association ..	8	0	0
Rochdale, per Edward Mitchell, from a Land Member ..	10	0	0
Sheffield, Provision Company ..	3	0	0
Swindon, Auxiliary Bank ..	6	0	0
Elland, per D. Marsden for N. Dewhurst ..	16	10	0

T. PRICE, Manager.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W Barker, Todmorden ..	0	1	0	Manchester, J Yare ..	1	1	0
T Townsend, do.	0	0	6	*Hinckley* ..	0	2	0
W Roberts, do...	0	0	6	A Leabury Farmer	0	3	0
Fairplay, do. ..	0	2	6	A Few friends, do. ..	0	8	10
W Ashworth, do.	0	0	6	Bury, W Coulter	1	4	1
W Sutcliffe, do.	0	1	0	Do. per Samuel Cosson ..	0	12	5
W Sutcliffe, do..	0	1	0	Do. Rev A M'Donald	0	0	6
H Hellywell, do.	0	1	0	Do. Captain Strongburg ..	0	5	0
R Lord, do. ..	0	1	0	J W Anderton ..	0	1	0
J Sutcliffe, do.	0	0	6	*Northampton, Munday* ..	0	14	5
Todmorden Land Company ..	1	18	6	Do. Mr Spencer	0	2	1
Bolton, per Dowling ..	0	4	6	Do. T Cobson ..	0	2	0
Saxmunden ..	0	7	2	T B, do. ..	0	5	0
T Tomlinson ..	0	1	6	T B, do. ..	0	4	0
Eccles Land Company ..	0	12	6	W L, Northampton ..	0	2	6
Desborough ..	0	4	6	W L, do. ..	0	2	6
Hull ..	0	16	0	Bramhope, Smith	0	7	6
Three Friends, Malonies ..	0	3	0	Thornton, Sutcliffe ..	0	3	0
H Haytons ..	0	1	0	East Binley, Butler ..	0	5	6
H Whittard ..	0	2	6	White Abbey, Riley ..	0	1	1
S Burge ..	0	0	6	Bradford ..	0	0	11
J Madden and Mr Armstrong ..	0	5	0	J Seath, Kinghorn ..	0	2	0
Two Friends, Gorebridge ..	0	1	0	T Griffith ..	0	0	6
D S, near Abberdeen ..	0	5	3	J Bathgate ..	0	0	6
Lamberhead Green Land Company	0	2	3	A Leech ..	0	1	0
City, Ladies Shoemakers	0	7	0	T M'Lean ..	0	0	6
J Barnet, Lincoln	0	2	6	J Humphrey ..	0	0	3
W Cator ..	0	0	6	J Grant Spiers..	0	0	6
Uxbridge ..	0	10	0	Richd Frazer ..	0	1	6
Thrislington ..	0	4	3	Ann Fryers ..	0	1	0
E Turner ..	0	1	0	William Moss ..	0	0	6
T A Woolridge, and E Wood ..	0	1	0	Redmond Asher	0	0	6
Sacriston Colliery, per R Turnbull ..	0	10	10	Daniel Disman..	0	0	6
Ashburton, Coombs	0	3	2	Robert Hemley .	0	0	6
Yarmouth Land Company ..	1	0	0	James Dumford	0	1	0
T F Wakley ..	0	2	0	Wigan ..	2	8	0
A Sunderland Painter ..	0	1	0	Few Friends, Newton, ..	0	6	6
Heckmondwike, Ainsworth Swash Chartists, &c.	0	10	3	*Bradshaw-lane..*	0	5	4
Do. J Furnley ..	0	4	4	H Weadly, York	0	2	0
Hightown Swallow ..	0	2	1	A Navie ..	0	2	6
Girvan Land Company, &c	0	15	8	M Lennon, Manchester ..	0	2	6
Leicester (No. 1.) Land Company, Astill, ..	2	10	11	Three Land Members ..	0	2	6
Mr Green ..	0	1	0	Two Wives, do...	0	1	6
D Parry ..	0	1	0	Mr Goody ..	0	2	0
J F Taylor ..	0	1	0	North Shields ..	0	9	0
J Roper ..	0	1	0	Hawick ..	0	19	5
Mr Mee ..	0	1	0	J M'Neil ..	0	0	6
A Friend ..	0	1	0	D Harmel ..	0	0	6
A Few Friends, Admiral Duncan ..	0	1	6	J Attinburgh ..	0	0	6
L M D, Stratford ..	1	3	0	R M'Dougal ..	0	0	6
Newcastle, Wagg	0	3	5	J M'Quail ..	0	0	6
Mansfield, Ellis's Men ..	0	1	11	J M'Gibbon ..	0	2	6
Do. George's and Whiteman's ..	0	1	5	Loughborough ..	0	3	7
Two Friends ..	0	0	11	Sheepshead ..	0	2	0
Messrs Turner, Lewisham ..	0	5	0	Doncaster ..	1	10	0
Trowbridge ..	0	6	4	Aberdeen Comb Makers ..	1	10	1
Falkirk, G Thompson ..	0	15	0	Two Friends, West Cowes ..	0	1	6
Pedder, Mogridge, C Hatter, and H Hatter ..	0	3	0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	1	12	6
Litchfield Land	1	9	0	J C P M, do. ..	0	10	0
Company ..	0	4	3	*A Few Mechanics, Hartlepool, per E Hall* ..	1	2	0
Mr Willis ..	0	1	0	Coachmakers and others, Newcastle ..	0	14	6
				Blayden, T Lamb	0	11	0
				X Y Newcastle..	0	8	6
				Three Friends, per M Jnde ..	0	1	0
				Mountain Land Company ..	0	16	6
				Bridport, Mr Ellis ..	0	5	0
				Greenwich ..	0	1	6½
				Marylebone ..	0	15	3
					£41	0	5½

The following sums were received and have been entered into the totals of past weeks but have not been particularized in the published lists of items:—Llanelly, 17s.; T P, Sunderland, 5s. A typographical error occurred, in the list of last week, in the case of York, one shilling was set forth instead of one pound.

THOS. CLARK.

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

owbands	0	4	0	Wakefield	0	7	0
Belfast	0	12	6	Dewsbury	0	14	0
Newton Abbott	3	10	0	Sowerby Helm	0	18	6
G Bowden	0	1	0	Cheltenham	0	10	0
Halifax	0	10	0	Loughborough	0	2	0
Queenshead	0	3	6	Halifax, per Crossland	0	5	1
Bradshaw-lane	0	1	4	Queenshead	1	9	6
Littletown	0	1	4	Fall Top, Clayton	0	2	6
Bradford	0	8	0	Winlaton	0	8	9
Keighley	0	2	10		£9	13	10

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER.

Ratcliffe Bridge	0	4	10	Wigan	1	4	0
Darlington Land Company	0	5	0	Witney	0	4	4
				Brighton	0	3	0
				Greenwich	0	2	10
					£2	4	0

FOR PROSECUTION OF SLEAFORD MURDER CASE.

Hull	1	0	0	Ashton-under-Lyne	1	0	0
Wigan	1	4	0		£3	4	0

C. Doyle, Secretary.

All branch secretaries must on the 25th instant, make a return to the Central Office, setting forth the *total sum paid by each member from his entrance to the date aforesaid.* Secretaries requiring it will provide themselves with paper, equal in size to the quarterly return sheet now in their possession, rule it similarly, and let all the names, irrespective of sections, be alphabetically arranged.

N.B.—There will be no need of a quarterly return sheet for March 25th.

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER.

"These are times to try men's souls!"

Friends,—Never since the commencement of your labours for the liberation of your country did a more propitious opportunity offer itself for crowning your labours with success than the present. The description of parties in the House of Commons—the complete failure of the Free-trade anodyne—the growing spirit of discontent, which pervades all classes coevally with the direful distress of the people, indicate that the day of England's deliverance is at hand. France—glorious and emancipated—rises a bright example to the oppressed of all nations. The recent convulsion must have a salutary effect upon the destinies of every people. It has not only scattered despotism there, but has stunned it throughout the world. It reels, at the present moment, all over the continent of Europe—be it then our duty, at this opportune moment, to raise the great arm of British moral power to aid the work of its utter annihilation.

Two important duties are now before you—*all depends upon your promptitude and spirit* in performing them. The National Petition must be adopted and signed—the Convention must be elected and supported. We have fixed Monday, April 3rd, for the assembling of the Convention in London. The law allows no more than forty-nine delegates to meet—we have distributed that number to the best of our judgment. And we expect, that not only will every place send the number of delegates assigned, but that they will send with them to London *five millions of signatures* to the National Petition. We now give you the list of towns with the number of delegates for each.

London	3	Ashton	1
Birmingham	2	Bolton	1
Glasgow	2	Preston	1
Edinburgh	2	Lancaster	1
Manchester	2	Derby	1
Liverpool	2	Leicester	1
Nottingham	1	Bath	1
Bristol	1	Cheltenham	1
Aberdeen	1	Merthyr	1
Dundee	1	Exeter	1
Paisley	1	Plymouth	1
Carlisle	1	Totness, &c.	1
Newcastle	1	Northampton	1
York	1	Ipswich	1
Leeds	2	Norwich	1
Bradford	1	Worcester	1
Halifax	1	Wigan, &c.	1
Huddersfield	1	Stockport	1
Barnsley	1	Hanley, &c.	2
Oldham	1	Bury	1

All localities will attend strictly to the following instructions;—

1.—Five days' notice must be given of every meeting for the election of delegates.

2.—Every district will bear the expense of its delegation to the Convention.

3.—Localities, not in the above list, will send their contributions to pay the delegates to the Executive Committee, London.

4.—Every Delegate will be requested to bring a small sum with him, to defray the incidental expenses of the Convention.

5.—Each Locality may provide its own petition sheets, which must be uniform in size with those previously supplied by the Executive.

6.—Each Delegate shall bring with him to the Convention that portion of the Petition signed in his district.

Urgent business, connected with the movement, compel us to be brief.

We have marked out the work to be done, and now look to you *for its vigorous performance.* The power of effecting the consummation of British liberty is in your hands; but you must be prompt and active. This time there must be no mistake. Up, then, Old Guards! and young recruits! and by your union, energy, and spirit, make the year 1848 the brightest era in your country's history—namely, the era of her emancipation from oligarchic misrule.

C. Doyle, Sec.

P.S. *Localities can be supplied* with petition sheets at one penny each, and paying the expense of carriage. Localities not enumerated in the above list will be entitled to attend meetings in the nearest district town, and vote on all matters connceted with the convention.

LANCASTER ELECTION.

The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, and was continued with great spirit during the first four hours. The greatest excitement prevailed, the whole of the shops being closed and business of every description suspended. Great fears were entertained that a riot would ensue later in the day, but up to the time of sending off our report all was quiet, with the exception of the usual manifestations of popular disapprobation as the carriages of the different parties passed the mobs collected together at every street end.

The following is the state of the poll:—

Put out by Mr Stanley's Committee.

Stanley	606
Armstrong	603

About 12 o'clock both processions met in Church-street, and a collision took place. Several persons were bruised, and a number of banners destroyed; but the Mayor, accompanied by a body of police, arrived in time to prevent any serious bodily harm being done, or the destruction of property. During the afternoon several fights took place, but not of a formidable character.

Mr West's Route for Next Week.—Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th. Newcastle; Wednesday, 15th, North Shields; Friday, 17th, Filling; Saturday, March 18th, Easington-lane.

Mottram.—Mr J. Rolinson will lecture on Sunday, March 12th, at two o'clock.

Halifax.—All the branches of the National Land Company in the parish of Halifax, are requested to send a delegate to the large room, Bull Close-lane, on Sunday, March 19th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making the district in a better state of organisation, and of forming a district committee. If this is attended to much good, it is thought, can be done, with regard to sending funds to the Bank.

Birmingham No. 1 Branch of the New Land Company.—The members of this branch hold their weekly meetings at Mr Smith's Coffee-house, 44, Hampton-street, on Thursday evenings, from eight till ten o'clock. *Persons wishing to become members, must apply as above.*

Blackburn.—A meeting of the Land members will be held at Newton Commercial Coffee-house, Back lane, on *Sunday, (to-morrow), at six o'clock* in the evening, to adopt measures for building a public hall, and organising the town of *Blackburn* in getting up the National Petition. W. P. Roberts, Esq., and Mr Samuel Kydd *will lecture in the Theatre*, Ainsworth-street, on Monday, the 13th March, at six o'clock in the evening. Subjects—'The National Land Company,' 'the Land and Labour Bank,' and 'the Charter.' The secretary will enrol members in the New National Land Company, from five to eight o'clock every Saturday and Sunday evenings, at Newton Commercial Coffee-house, Back-lane.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO PARIS.

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association having appointed Philip M'Grath, the Chartists of London Ernest Jones, and the Fraternal Democrats Julian Harney, to bear their congratulatory address to the Provisional Government, the Delegation on reaching Paris, at once put themselves in communication with the authorities, and proceeded to the *Hotel de Ville*, the seat of the government, where, after the announcement of their arrival, they were immediately received by the ministers.

The Democratic Government is characterised by an absence of unmeaning display, and surrounded by the love of the people, and the dignity of innate worth. Unlike the palaces of kings, no hired mercenaries guarded the seat of power; the guards at the gates were working men in blouses, well-armed, and *intent on protecting* in that executive, the embodiment of the popular will, and enforcing respect for the *popular power.* No puerile ceremony attended the audience. In an inner chamber of the civic palace stood three men, *on whose countenances* might be seen the conscious power of mind, but who received the deputation with that unaffected courtesy that should ever characterise the intercourse of man to man; these were Garnier-Pages, Ledru-Rollin, and Marrast.

Ernest Jones then addressed (in French) the members of the Government, and said: Citizens, *we come as a deputation of the oppressed to the free*; not to ask for aid, but to express admiration. To thank you for showing us how an enslaved people can liberate themselves; and to tell you that the example *of France is not lost upon the heart of England.* We, too, have our Guizot—and we will tolerate him, no more than you have done yours. We, too, have grievances to redress, wounds to heal, and misery to solace. We, too, are determined to achieve our rights, and can read the plainer by the light of your revolution. We come to thank you, in the name of England and the world, and to assure you of the friendship of the British people, which will never permit its Government to make war on the French Republic. Should the English and French stand on the same battle-field, it will not be as foes, but side by side, to re-establish a Poland or restore an Italy. The speaker then read a French translation of the address; and the original, handsomely mounted and adorned with the tricolour, was placed in the hands of Ledru-Rollin by Julian Harney.

M. Garnier Pages, member of the Provisional Government, replied:—Citizens! We receive with gratitude the sympathy of the English Chartists. They prove to us that England has perfectly understood the object of our glorious revolution, and the high mission of the Provisional Government. This mission *must be peaceably accomplished* by the movement of ideas, and we are convinced that, if the English Government should ever desire to make war on us, it would be prevented at the very instant by the English people; for fraternity in the interior, and fraternity among all nations abroad, is what must for ever sustain the energetic men who have fought for liberty. We desire to conquer the good opinion of all nations; we desire to invade them, with our principles and ideas; but we do not intend to carry them our institutions on the point of the sword. Take care to tell the English Chartists that, in the Provisional Government you have found the liveliest sympathy; tell them that the revolution has been made *by the people and for them*; and that the Provisional Government, issued from the people only, thinks of improving the situation *of all the people.* Tell them we admire their principles, and respect their party; and that from such the regeneration of society is to be expected. Observe, also, the republican spirit; after victory, no cries of vengeance or hate, but a generous calm, the immediate re-establishment of order. Great and generous as much *as they have been brave and courageous*, the French desire to continue their undertaking with calm, but with energy, and hail with delight this expression of English sympathy.

The deputation then withdrew, crying *Vive la Republique*! and were escorted through the anti-chamber by the members of the Provisional Government.

The Government then had the Chartist Address hung over the presidential chair in the Hall of Audience—and the news having spread through Paris of the arrival and distinguished reception of the Chartist envoys, the liveliest sympathy was expressed by the people. All grades vied in their marks of friendship, and, indeed, as a signal refutation of the calumnies of the *Times and other papers, the* National Guards, and soldiers of the line, as well as the armed populace, reprobated the idea of an English war, and seemed truly to carry into practice that "fraternity" which is one great feature of the Republic's glorious motto. We may exemplify this by the words of M. Liemance, commandant of the town artillery, and one of the most active men in the late conflict—who said, that, instead of fighting against England, he would sooner come and struggle for her liberties. In no one instance was a remark hostile to the English uttered, not even when recognised by their language, amid the dense crowds occasionally thronging the streets, and labouring under the excitement of the recent conflict.

It may be well here to allude to the dismissal of English servants and workmen—a perfect god send for our daily Press, who seem endeavouring to foment an enmity against the French Republic. With regard to the first, the proud aristocracy of France are wisely curtailing some of their idle splendour, and breaking up their Parisian establishments. In this their French servants share the fate of their English ones—dismissal. And as to the latter, it must be remembered that English working men have been cunningly employed by French capitalists to bring down the prices of French labour; it would, therefore, be natural that they should be looked on as interlopers, and those papers that inveigh against this should recollect that the English aristocracy and middle class, of which they are the organ, are as grossly intolerant of Irish servants in their houses, and have, by similar labour-competition *tried to produce hatred* between English and Irish working men.

The delegation would feel it was not performing its duty—were it not, conjointly with a report of its proceedings and reception, to allude to the state of Paris at the time of their visit. Everywhere peace, order, and contentment reigned. Peace—because every man had arms. Order—because the people saw to the execution of their own laws. Contentment—because the sources of plenty were not tarried by the hand of monopoly.

The change in Paris is the great vindication of the people against their calumniators. Theft and outrage are unknown, because hunger and outrage are unknown as well. And it is an inspiring sight the men in blouses guarding—faithful sentinels,—the stores of wealth and the seats of industry.

One spirit seems to animate all. On the palaces of kings, over the doors of churches, and the monuments of war, are written those magical words that shall regenerate the world:—

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY!

and, better still, on the hearts of every Frenchmen they are written,—in the every act of Government they are exemplified.

Nothing could read a sterner sentence on the pride of kings, and the villany of their class-governments, than the great uses to which their strongholds and their revenues, plundered from the people, are applied. The polluted Tuileries has been ennobled—it is now an asylum for the infirm and aged among the poor The million francs per month of the King's civil list, finds bread for the starving and unwilling idler. The wine from the cellars of Neuilly, no longer swells the orgies of the vicious, but gives strength to the sick in the hospitals of Paris. At the same time, property is respected, the shops are all open, and trade flourishes. Some vile speculators, who deal in misery, who gamble in a scarcity of corn, and grow rich on artificial destitution, may complain in their secret chambers, but their condemnation is a praise, and the tree of liberty shakes the noxious vermin from its leaves, as it feels the kiss of heaven in its branches.

Thus freedom prospers—thus it blesses the gallant people who have had the courage to *win* it. The French are taking the means to *keep* it—that has been never done till now. But, let every British Chartist observe, that *the Charter* is the basis on which they have formed their government. Prosperity to France! Success to her gallant sons! for she has taught nations a glorious lesson. *May they profit by it!* Those who have seen the salutary efforts of popular Government in France, must feel astonishment at the ignorance, apathy, or cowardice of those, who, in other lands, can allow oligarchy to rule, and misery, undesigned by God and nature, to exist. Astonishment well founded—for if France, beneath her hundred chains, could start to liberty, there was no nation on earth that need doubt of its triumph. Those, we repeat, who have seen the happiness and *peace of democratic France, must return* impressed more deeply than ever with the important duty attaching to every individual, how ever humble, to induce in his own country a result as glorious as that achieved in France.

The Delegation, in conclusion, are happy to express their conviction that their mission has drawn closer the bonds of fraternity, uniting the *poor* of France with the *enslaved* of England.

All Men are Brethren.
Vive la Republique.

Philip M'Grath.
Ernest Jones.
Julian Harney.

GREAT MEETING IN THE SALLE DE VALENTINO, RUE ST HONORE.

A large meeting was held on Monday evening last, in the above gorgeous saloon, that, when lighted, had the appearance of a fairy palace. The meeting was convened to take the position of Germany into consideration, and Ernest Jones was specially invited to take part in the proceedings. The "Marseillaise" was sung with a thrilling effect, and the assembled thousands greeted the appearance of the Chartist guest with rapturous cheering. Ernest Jones addressed the meeting at considerable length, and, by his eloquence, well vindicated the character of English oratory, kindling the enthusiasm of his audience. Herwigh, the great poet, presided. George Weerth, our Chartist friend, was on the platform, as were also Dr Marx, and other eminent Democrats. An apology was made for the absence of Julian Harney, who was confined to his room by illness. A more enthusiastic meeting has rarely been held, and the noble Salle de Valentino rung with cheers for the European Republic.

Chartist Intelligence.

Dumfries.—*The late glorious news from France engrosses almost universal attention.* The most unbounded sympathy with the revolution pervades all classes of our community—*even ultra-monarchists* rejoice in the fall of the tyrant of the barricades. Of course the more enthusiastic of the popular party are elated to a degree little, if anything, below what might have been expected had the thing occurred at home. They look with anxiety for some of the more important localities taking the initiative, either in addressing the provisional government or the French nation, or showing in some other way community of feeling with that noble people, and a determination to see that they get fair play, that at all events our government does not interfere for tyrants, aristocrat or shopocrat. From the tone of some of the news papers—indeed the major portion of them, the recreant Examiner, the Spectator, and the '*Daily Nuisance*,' particularly —some such course as that hinted at is deemed essentially necessary, in order that our French brethren may not be deceived into the belief that the people of this country look even with a cold eye upon their gallant movement to the van of progress and its probable consequences. It is also intended in the event of government continuing to arm the middle classes, to form a rifle company. In this, too, we wait the example of the more populous districts. At a late meeting of the W. M. Association, a quarter's Star was voted to Mr John Gibson, one of the Old Guard, now located in Richmond, Virginia, United States, in acknowledgment of many contributions of American papers to our reading-room, and of the feelings to which we owe them.

Croydon.—At the usual gathering of the democracy of this place on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—Moved by T. Frost, seconded by Mr Woodford;—That we, the democrats of Croydon, hail with pleasure the glorious movement of our brethren in France, and viewing the cause of the people as the same in all countries, we denounce as traitors to the English people all who sympathise with the deposed tyrant of France, whether they sit on thrones or foot stools.' Moved by T. Frost, seconded by Mr Wilmot:—That we view the attempt to deprive Feargus O'Connor of his seat in Parliament as dictated by the same liberticidal spirit as the suppression of the Reform Banquet in Paris, and we earnestly trust that the one attack upon the rights of the people will be met as energetically as the other.' Moved by W. Hodges, seconded by H. Clark:—'That viewing the arming of the middle classes by government with suspicion, and deeming it fraught with danger to the liberties of the people, we recommend the formation of volunteer rifle brigades, composed entirely of working men, as there can be no safety for the latter class while they have neither vote nor arms, and the middle classes have both.'

Manchester.—A great public meeting was held in the Hall of Science, on the 14th ult., to consider the best means to be adopted for defending Mr O'Connor's seat in Parliament. The meeting was addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., the miners' Attorney-General, who introduced Mr Parker to move the first resolution:—'That this meeting views with indignation *the attempt to deprive Feargus O'Connor, Esq., of* his seat in Parliament, and hereby pledges itself to resist by every constitutional means the nefarious project.' The resolution was seconded in an able speech by Mr Burley, and carried unanimously. Mr Leach moved:—'That a committee be appointed to raise by subscriptions the necessary funds to enable Mr O'Connor to defend his seat without any pecuniary sacrifice to himself.' Mr Radkin seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. The meeting was next addressed by the Rev. W. Schofield, after which Mr S. Kydd proposed the following resolution:—'That this meeting being fully convinced that class legislation is the primary cause of the manifold grievances that now afflict the working classes of England and Ireland, are determined to continue its efforts to obtain the enactment of the People's Charter as the law of the land.' Mr Kydd delivered a masterly and soul-stirring speech, amidst reiterated cheers, and concluded by saying, that 'a brighter day is about to dawn, progression *rolls on*—liberty is awake among the people—provinces and dynasties are swept before it—the vengeance of the nations is come—and despotism sits upon a rotten throne. Awake, countrymen, arouse, and follow the watch cry. The tyrant slave driver—the haughty and cruel ruler cringe before the voice of the people now recognised as the voice of God. God save the Queen is a phrase seldom heard—God save the aristocracy still less so—God save the Church a mere mouthful of canting hypocrisy—but God save the people is a re-issuing of the fiat of Heaven—which must come to pass. The rights of life are *more* valuable than the rights of property—come it will, come it must, such is the will of God — such is the proud destiny yet in store for ill-used and toiling men.' Mr Kydd sat down amidst thunders of applause. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

Bath.—A meeting was held in this city on the 4th inst., for the purpose of petitioning parliament against any increase of taxation. The meeting was called by the Mayor at the Guildhall. His worship presided. After various resolutions *in accordance with the object of the meeting*, proposed and seconded by well known Conservatives and Whigs in (strange to say!) speeches of quite a democratic nature, the following resolution was introduced by our fellow townsman, Mr C. Bolwell, junior, and seconded by Mr T. Bolwell, senior, and received with the most enthusiastic cheering. It was carried unanimously. 'That in the opinion of this meeting the present extravagant and unequal system of taxation, is the result of class legislation; and we are further of opinion, that no retrenchment will take place in the various offices of the State, until all those who pay the taxes have a voice in making them; we, therefore, pledge ourselves to use all legal means in our power to secure a full and entire representation of the people, agreeable to the principles embodied in the People's Charter.

Birmingham.—The members of the National Charter Association, held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday week last, in the People's Hall, when Mr Carver from Wolverhampton delivered a very spirited and instructive lecture.

Manchester.—People's Institute.—The usual weekly meeting was held here on Sunday evening last. Mr W. Grocott in the chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings by reading from the Star the whole of F. O'Connor's letters, and Julian Harney's noble addresses, which elicited repeated bursts of applause. After which the Chairman read an able article in the United Irishman, called 'Movement in England—Chartism.' That noble and patriotic address created a most powerful sensation. Mr J. W. Shaw, of Leeds, delivered an excellent lecture, during which he was much applauded. At the close of the meeting three tremendous cheers were given for the brave and patriotic French people. The Queen's Theatre is taken, and we are going to have the glorious dramas of 'Hofer of the Tyrol,' and 'Wallace, the hero of Scotland,' played here, the proceeds to go to the defence of our noble and patriotic chieftain.

Southampton.—A public meeting in pursuance of a requisition, and convened by the mayor, was held in the Town Hall on Monday night last, to petition against the Whig Budget. The Mayor presided. Mr Saunders and other Chartists attended, and the right of the working classes to the franchise was acknowledged by the principal speakers. Application was made by the Chartists for the use of the hall, which was granted. Great good is expected to arise from this meeting.

Deptford.—A public meeting was held in the Chartist room, 39, Butcher-row, on Sunday evening, March 5th. Mr Knight in the chair; when the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which Mr Davis, a youth, delivered his maiden lecture, and gave general satisfaction. It is cheering to see young men likely to become useful members of society. After the lecture, Mr Kydd was unanimously chosen as delegate to the Conference about to take place in London, from this district. A friend handed 1s. 6d. for the general fund, and 6d. for Mrs Jones.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—On Thursday evening, the 2nd instant, one of the most numerous meetings ever held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, in this town, took place for the purpose of congratulating the people of France on the revolution which they have recently effected. The spacious building was densely crowded; there could not be less than two thousand persons present, and we are informed that hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The audience consisted chiefly of the working classes, by whom the meeting was convened and conducted, but we observed many of the middle ranks of society present. The proceedings were, on the whole, conducted with order and good humour. A petition to the House of Commons against the increase of our present armaments, and an address to the people of France, were agreed to.

Old Shildon.—Mr John West visited this place on the *21st and 22nd ult.*, and delivered two lectures in Mr Holmes's Long Room, King William Inn, which was crowded to excess on both occasions. His subject was the principles of the Charter. The lecturer was listened to with breathless attention, which was only broken by the plaudits of his admiring audience at the happy and humorous manner in which he treated his subject. His visit to this place will do a vast amount of good. Chartism is the all-absorbing topic in all places, by the fire-side, in the coal-mine, in the workshop, and in the field; all are engaged in discussing politics. At the conclusion of the second lecture, a vote of thanks was awarded him for his services. A vote of thanks was also given to Mr Joseph Barker for his able defence of Chartism against the foul calumnies of Dr Campbell *alias* Cantwell of the Banner. A vote of thanks was also given to Mr Isaac Wilson, an old and sterling veteran in Chartism, who officiated as Chairman on both occasions. *When the meeting broke up, a number of* persons gave their names as members of the National Charter Association, just commenced here. Branches are in process of forming in various places in this district; and there is every prospect of a vigorous and powerful agitation commencing in this part of the country.

Dalston.—At a public meeting of the Dalston Chartists, Mr Arthur Leech in the chair, the following resolution was put and carried unanimously:—'That this meeting congratulates our champion and friend in the cause of freedom, Feargus O'Connor, Esq, M. P. for Nottingham, on his glorious triumph over his enemies and our oppressors. At the same time, this meeting is aware that the withdrawal of the motion on Tuesday night last, arose, not from love towards him, but from fear of the growing spirit of Democracy, which must ere long overcome every *species of oppression.*'

The French Revolution.—A public meeting was held in the Market-place, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, March 1st, to congratulate the people of Paris, on their splendid victory. The meeting was very large one. Mr Wall was elected chairman. The following resolution was moved by Mr Harrison, seconded by Mr Souter, and ably supported in a speech that occupied upwards of an hour in its delivery, by Mr W. Dixon, from London:—'We hail with delight the important information from France, that the people of that country have succeeded in establishing *a republican form of government*; we hereby tender to them our congratulations for their glorious achievements in the cause of human redemption; and also beg to give them our sincere thanks for their perseverance and patriotism, in destroying a tyrannical monarchy, and establishing in its stead a government of the people.' Mr Roberts moved and Mr Skerritt seconded, a resolution pledging the meeting in favour of Mr O'Connor's re-election, should he be unseated. Three tremendous cheers were given for the French republic, and the meeting separated.

Mr. O'Connor in the Staffordshire Potteries.—On Monday the town of Hanley, was literally invaded with people from the surrounding towns and villages, anxious to see and hear the people's champion, and to congratulate him on his triumph over the base Whigs. On Mr O'Connor's entering the town, he was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits of the thousands who lined the streets, as he proceeded in a carriage drawn by four greys, preceded by two brass bands, to the covered market, which was decorated with evergreens, and 'Tri-coloured Flags,' and emblazoned with 'Long Live O'Connor,' 'The People's Charter,' 'The National Land Company.' Nearly two thousand people sat down to tea. After the tables were cleared, Mr T. Capewell was called to the chair, when the veteran John Richards moved the adoption of the address to the People of France—recently adopted by the men of London, at the National Baths—in an excellent speech, which was eloquently seconded by Mr H. Foster, and carried by thundering acclamations. The adoption of the National Petition was then proposed by Mr S. Bevington, and seconded by Mr E. Sale. Mr O'Connor now rose and was greeted with prolonged cheering, he addressed the meeting in a most powerful and eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted by the loudest applause; the petition was *unanimously* adopted. Three times three cheers was then given for the Charter and the Land; three for Mr O'Connor; and after a vote of thanks was given to the chair, the meeting was dissolved. There were 7,000 persons within the market, and thousands outside, who could not obtain admission.

Manchester.—Our Hall was crowded on Sunday evening last, a meeting having been called for the purpose of congratulating the men of France upon the triumphant result of their exertions in the cause of freedom, Mr Grocott in the chair, when the following address was unanimously agreed to:—

'Address of the Chartists of Manchester to the Brave Citizens of France.

'We, the Democrats of the city of Manchester, most respectfully offer you our sincere congratulations upon the noble victory you have achieved over a tyrannical government and a perfidious king.

'Brothers—The events of the last few days have taught the monarchs of Europe a lesson they will do well to remember. You, the people of France, have proved to demonstration that when a people are determined to be free, no earthly power can longer keep them slaves. But, above all, we rejoice at your *firm resolve of far ever abolishing hereditary* legislation and monarchial institutions. Too long has Europe been infested with these legalised banditti—too long have the sons of toil worn the tyrants' fetters, and submitted to their imperious mandates; but a brighter day has at length dawned upon us; the glorious sun of liberty smiles on vine-clad France, while its refulgent beams are illuminating the minds and strengthening the hearts of the men of other climes, who perceive that France has, as of yore, led the van in the onward march of undying freedom. Accept, then, our fraternal regard, and our best wishes that you, who have so *nobly accomplished* the liberty of your country, may know how to preserve and permanently secure it.

The tyrant's chains are only strong,
While slaves consent to bear them;
But who can bind them on the throng,
Determined not to wear them.

Vive la Republique. Vive la Liberte.

Signed on behalf of the meeting—
William Skelandine, William Greason, John Anderton, Moses Lambert, Thomas Siddeley, Thomas S. Austin, James Duffey, Thomas Roberts, Thomas Johnson, William Kershaw, John Sutton, John O'Hea, W. Gilson, William Foster, James Alcock.
Thomas Ormesher, sub-secretary.
William Grocott, chairman.

Sunderland.—A public tea-party and ball was held in the large room of the Arcade, on Monday, March 6th, for the purpose of aiding the subscriptions in defence of Mr O'Connor's seat in the House of Commons. There was a numerous and most respectable company assembled, and the following sentiments were put to the meeting:—'The People, the legitimate source of all power.'—Mr John West responded to the above sentiment in a clear and masterly speech, which drew down several hearty rounds of applause.—'Political equality, the only guarantee of the working classes for the achievement and maintenance of their natural, social, and political rights.'—Responded to by Mr Monarch.—'*The People's Charter—may the renewed struggle* for its attainment, never cease until it becomes the law of the land; and may the working classes by their love, confidence in, and support of their friend and advocate, Mr O'Connor, enable him to effect their speedy emancipation.'—Responded to in a neat and clever speech by Mr Radley.—'The cause of democracy, and the fraternity of nations. Responded to by Mr Taylor.—The dancing then commenced, which was kept up till morning's dawn, and thus ended one of the happiest and most enthusiastic meetings, ever held in Sunderland.

Leigh.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the large chapel, Folly-field, to hear a lecture from Mr James Leach, of Manchester. The chapel was well filled, *chiefly with the working classes.* Mr George Bellamy presided, and after a few remarks called on Mr Isaac Wood to move the first resolution, as follows:—'That this meeting has witnessed with *great concern the depressed and degraded state of the* industrious classes of this kingdom, and is of opinion that it arises from the present monopoly of the elective franchise—that it is highly requisite that measures should be originated for placing the whole male adult population on one political equality, and thereby permanently benefit the country at large.' Mr John Dickenson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. *Mr George Black proposed the* second resolution. 'That this meeting would direct the attention of the middle classes to the document known as the People's Charter, in which are contained every requisite for securing an efficient carrying out of the suffrage, and that they be earnestly solicited to render every support towards causing it to be enacted as the law of the land.' James Collier seconded the resolution which was carried. Mr Edward Smith rose to move the adoption of the National Petition, which, on being seconded by Mr Isaac Wood, was carried amidst great applause. The Chairman then introduced Mr J. Leach, who delivered an excellent lecture, in the course of which he pointed to the Land, as the only available source on which to employ the surplus population; and the attainment of the People's Charter, as the best mode of securing it. He next referred to his late visit to Ireland, and gave a brief but graphic description of that ill-fated country, which produced great sensation in the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, the meeting broke up at late hour.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

National Victim Fund Committee.—The secretary, Mr John Simpson, acknowledges the receipt for general fund:—Mr Picket's book, Camberwell, 7d, for Mrs W. Jones; J. S. Heath, late of Knightsbridge, 1s.; Mr William Ellis, from the Chartists of Bridport, 15s.; Mr William Tanner, Totness Land branch, 5s.

The French Revolution.—A public discussion will take place at the Sir Walter Scott, Cambridge-road, Mile End, on Sunday evening next. Chair taken at eight o'clock. A branch of the National Charter Association and Land Company, meet at the above house.

Heywood.—A public meeting will be held in the Market-place, on Saturday, March 18th, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., J. Leach, Samuel Kydd, and William Bell, have been invited. Chair to be taken at four o'clock, P M.

Derby.—On Sunday, March 19th, a public meeting of the members of the Land and Chartist Associations, will be held at Mr Belfield's Temperance House, Green-street, at half-past ten in the forenoon, for the purpose of organising the district, and obtaining signatures to the National Petition.

Mr Samuel Kydd will delivers lectures as follows:—Sunday, 12th, Leeds; Monday, 13th, Sheffield; Tuesday, 14th, Halifax; Thursday, 16th, Wortley; Friday, 17th, Woodhouse. Mr Kydd will be at the meeting to-morrow at Peep-green.

Bradford.—The members of the National Charter Association will meet on Sunday, (to-morrow), in their room, at six o'clock in the evening. An address will be delivered on the:—'Political principles of the Irish leaders of 1798.'

South London Chartist Hall.—Mr O'Brien will lecture in the above hall, on Sunday evening next, March 12th, at eight o'clock. Subject:—'The French Revolution.'

Heywood.—Mr Robert Wild will address the Chartists of this place on Sunday, March 12th, at six o'clock in the evening.

Marylebone.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, on Sunday evening next, March 12th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the Metropolitan Delegate Committee, and in the forthcoming Convention. The election will be decided by the ballot, and every member is earnestly requested to attend.

Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho.—Mr E. Stallwood will deliver a public address on Sunday evening next, March 12th, at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Subject:—'The Necessity of a Change.' The National Registration and Central Election Committee, will meet at the above rooms on Tuesday evening, March 14th, at eight o'clock. The *National Victim Committee will meet at the same time and place.*

Nottingham.—William H. Mott begs to acknowledge the following sums for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat in Parliament, viz:—Calverton, per Mr Anthony, £1.; Mr Sweet's fifth subscription, 1s. 4½d.; Mr Thomas Mosley, 6d.; total, £1. 1s. 10½d..—N.B.—All persons holding collecting books for the above purpose, are requested to forward them to the treasurer, Mr William Mott, Goose Gate, immediately, that the accounts may be made up.

Northumberland and Durham.—A district delegate meeting of members of the National Charter *Association, will be held in the house of Mr John* Pratt, Magnesia Bank, Union-street, North Shields, on Sunday, March 19th, at two o'clock precisely. It is earnestly requested that each branch of the Charter Association in these counties, will send a delegate, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

Globe and Friends.—Mr Wm. Dixon will lecture here on Sunday, March 12th. Subject: 'Monarchy and Republicanism.' To commence at eight o'clock precisely. All persons holding collections, or portraits of Frost, to defray the expenses of the Eastern Institution, on behalf of Pope Pius IX., are respectfully requested to communicate with the secretary, John Shaw. The committee meet next Tuesday evening.

National Land Company.

Hanley.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Hanley and Shelton branch of the National Land Company, held on the 21st ult, in the Christian Brethren's Meeting-room, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—'That the accounts do pass.'—'That a vote of thanks be given to the officers for their past services.'—'That the secretary be paid 10s. per month for the past six months.'—'That Peter Halliwell be president; Thomas Shirley, treasurer; Henry Price, scrutineer; William Silvester, secretary; John M'Knight and John Dawson, auditors; and William Nowlan, William Arnold, Thomas Wood, Moses Deakin, Thomas Winckle and James Capewell, committee for the next six months.'—'That Joshua Stubbs be secretary for the local expenses.'—'That Henry Foster, be secretary for the bank.'—'That the £3 voted out of the local fund be a gift towards defending Mr O'Connor's seat in Parliament, and that we enter into a subscription *for the same purpose forthwith.*'—'That we, the members of this branch recommend the company to qualify Mr O'Connor with one of the company's estates, should he be unseated by his enemies.'—'That Jeremiah Yates be paid 1s. 6d. per night for the use of his room.'

Norwich.—At a meeting of the members of the Land Company on Monday week last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted;—'That we consider that the fundamental principle of all good governments, is, or ought to be, the protection of the people, and that any infringement of this principle *is the essence of tyranny*, and ought to be resisted; and while we deeply sympathise with the French nation in the late attempt made to deprive them of their liberties, we at the same time rejoice at their magnanimity and patriotism, in bursting the bonds of tyranny, and asserting their freedom and independence.'—Signed on behalf of the committee, Edmund Barker.

Witam.—Two nights' discussion between Mr Dixon, of London, and a brace of lawyers, took place in the Institute on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last, on the merits and demerits of the National *Land Company. Want of room prevents us from giving* a report of the proceeding this week; however, suffice it to say, that the opposition waited upon a gentleman to get him to come and help them in their discussion. He came, and at the close of the debate, he moved an amendment upon the resolution of the *lawyers, and in favour of the Company*, which was carried triumphantly, only the hand of the mover of the original motion being against it. The thanks of the meeting was given to the Chairman, and three cheers for the Charter and the Land Company, when the company separated.

Bradford.—On Sunday a public meeting of the members of the National Land Company was held in the large room, Butterworth-buildings, to elect officers and fix the amount of local expenses for the year. Mr Peacock in the chair. The secretary's salary was settled at £5 per quarter; treasurer, £1; scrutineer, £1 5s. Joseph Alderson was elected treasurer, John Smith, secretary, and John Taylor, scrutineer.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Persons desirous of entering this branch of the National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to attend at the house of M. Jude, Cock Inn, Side, on Wednesday evening March 15th, at eight o'clock.

Tower Hamlets.—At the general meeting of the members of the Whittington and Cat Land branch, held on Sunday evening last, the following resolution was moved by Mr Thomas Hodgson, and seconded by Mr Robert Mitchell:—'That this meeting of Land members, after mature deliberation, consider that the directors should be elected by the members of the branches, instead of, as has been previously done, by the delegates of the Conference, or by an ordinary general meeting, *as contained in* Article 20, of the Rules. We therefore impress on the members of the various branches of the National Land Company to take this into *serious consideration* previous to the next *Conference.*' *Carried* unanimously. It was then moved that a committee, consisting of Land members and Chartists, *be appointed* to obtain signatures to the National Petition. Twenty-one persons were appointed with power to add to the number. *Petition headings and sheets were* ordered, and the sum of fifteen shillings voted from the fund of the National Charter Association locality, and five shillings subscribed by the members present, to assist the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting.

Whittington and Cat.—The members of the above branch are requested to pay their quarterly local expenses, due March, 1848.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Bilston.—A shareholders' meeting will be held at Mr Linney's, on Tuesday evening next, to decide on the local levy question. Every member is requested to attend.

Halifax.—The members of the National Land Company, who are in arrears for the expenses of the Company for last year, are requested to pay them off before the 31st of March.

Chelsea.—The members of this branch of the National Land Company are requested to attend at Herbert Coffee-house, Exeter-street, Sloane-street, at half past seven o'clock, on Tuesday evening next, March 14th, to expedite the progress of the Company.

Glasgow.—The members of the Glasgow branch of the Land Company will meet in future in the Democratic Hall, 44, Trongate, every Monday evening.

Manchester.—The monthly meeting of the Manchester branch of the National Land Company will be held in the People's Institute, on Sunday morning, March 12th, when business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Chair to be taken at nine o'clock.

Burnley.—The members of the National Land Company, branch No. 1, are requested to attend a general meeting in the Chartist room, Hamerton-street, on Saturday, the 18th of March, at seven o'clock in the evening. Also members are requested to pay their local levies, or the secretary must deduct it from their shares.

Chester.—The quarterly meeting of the members of this branch will be held at the Coach and Horse Inn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Middleton.—All Land members belonging to this branch are requested to attend their meeting-room, on the 13th or 20th inst., and pay their local levies.

Maidstone.—The members of this branch are requested to attend a general meeting on Monday evening next, at the Temperance Hotel, Week-street, at eight o'clock.

Nottingham.—The next meeting of the Land members will be held at the Bell Inn, Angel-row, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. A convivial meeting of the friends of Mr O'Connor will be held at the Lord Holland, Pollock-street, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

Belper.—A general meeting of Land members and Chartists will be held at Mr Wigley's, sign of the Dusty Miller, on Tuesday, at seven o'clock.

Birmingham, No. 3 Branch.—The members of the fifth section are requested to send their address and occupation, on Tuesday evening next, to the secretary, at No. 44, Hampton-street, that a return may be made to London.

REPORT OF THE CULTIVATION OF HALF AN ACRE OF LAND.

(*From Howitt's Journal.*)

On the 16th of November, 1846, two kind friends placed £10 in the hands of Edward William Bannan, aged then sixteen years and two months, that he might make his first step in life, in order to maintain himself.

ORIGINAL STATE OF THE GROUND.

His first step was to become the tenant of half an acre of garden ground. The staple of the land was good, but owing to the negligence of the former tenant, it was full of weeds and large weed roots, and contained a vast number of stones. A drain which ran through it from the higher to the lower part had been neglected, so that the water it ought to have carried away, flowed over and saturated a large portion of the garden. He trenched the whole of the ground, from eighteen inches to two feet deep, as the soil required it, removed all the stones into a heap, and gathered together all the weeds and weed roots, and mixed them with lime and salt, so as to form a compost heap with them. In all these proceedings he was assisted up to April, 1847, by his brother, Richard Harrison Bannan, aged twelve years and eight months.

PRESENT STATE OF THE GROUND.

The ground is now cropped for spring and winter. It is now free from weeds and stones. The compost heap is quite decayed and fit for use, it is worth 10s. Some of the stones have been used to pave a pigsty, some have been given away to neighbours, and the rest are saved for any future use. The drain has been cleaned out and deepened, and it effectually carries away the surplus water. *The crops now in the ground are brocoli to the* number of 710, brocoli 474, savoys 255, vanak and Sprotboro' cabbages 150, lettuces 435, Cornish cabbages 312, eight pounds onions, to shoot into scallions, a bed of *turnips twelve feet by eight feet*, and some small beds of red Dutch and flatpole cabbages, onions, carrots, and *also sixty heads of celery.*

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE MONEY AND THE CROPPING.

	£.	s.	d.
Implements, tools, etc.	2	10	3
Manure	2	0	6
Seeds and roots	2	16	0
Rent	3	2	6
	£10	9	3

The ground was cropped as follows, in square yards of three feet each way.

	Yards
Potatoes, followed by brocoli, borecole, and savoy	708
Beans	305
Peas	172
Onions	280
Parsnips	50
Carrots	165
Parsley	40
Scarlet runners	156
Lettuces	18
Shalotts	40
Onions for seed	22
Parsnips for seed	6
Celery from seed	6
Potatoes do., do.	6
Swede turnips	268
Radishes	75
Blank grown with currant bushes	108
Seed beds	126
Cabbages	72
	2,563

MANAGEMENT OF THE CROPS.

The potatoes were planted in winter from five to nine inches deep, and were manured with stable dung. As they came out, the ground was immediately filled with brocoli, borecole, cabbage, and savoys.

The carrots and parsnips were sown in drills and manured with guano.

The beans were grown on the stiffest ground and manured with guano.

The peas were manured with guano.

The Swede turnips were slightly manured with guano.

The radishes were not manured.

The shalotts were manured with guano.

The lettuces ditto ditto.

The onions were sown broadcast and manured with guano.

The cabbages were manured with guano.

The scarlet runners were manured with guano.

The radishes having failed, the bed was used to prick out cabbages and other plants from the seed beds.

As the beans came out, the ground was cropped with brocoli.

As the seed beds were cleared, they were sown with stone turnips.

The Swedes were replaced by cabbages.

The onion, carrot, and parsnip ground was intended to be sown with turnips before potatoes, but the dry weather prevented this being done, and the ground is fallowing for potatoes.

THE RETURN.

	£.	s.	d.
Did not commence till 1st June, 1847, and the amount of money received from that time until the present day, is	10	2	1
The following seeds have been saved, and their value at present prices is			
Onion 17oz.	0	8	0
Parsnip 14½oz.	0	3	7
Lettuce 6½oz.	0	4	10½
Carrots 1 oz.	0	0	5
Peas, 1 quart of Flack's Victory	0	0	10
Ditto, half-pint Early Warwick	0	0	2
Scarlet runners 2,600	0	1	8
Potatoe seed	0	2	6
Leek ½oz.	0	0	8
Also in hand 187 lbs. onions, at 1d. per lb.	0	15	7
,, 130 lbs. parsnips, at ½d. per lb.	0	5	5
,, 40 lbs. carrots, at ¾d. per lb.	0	2	6
The compost is worth	0	10	0
Estimated value of crops should all turn out favourably	5	14	10
The Implements are as good as new, and still worth	2	10	3
	£21	2	9½

Colonial and Foreign.

BELGIUM.

The government paper declares that a comprehensive scheme of Parliamentary reform will be at once submitted for consideration, and it also contains an energetic address to the landowners, praying them at once to pay the taxes voted in advance, and a discount of five per cent. will be allowed.

REFORMS IN THE GERMAN STATES.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Ems, March 3:—

We are in a state of great excitment here. In Wiesbaden, the capital of the duchy, the people are to have all they ask for, to be armed, and a fresh form of election, &c. The Duchess of Orleans, with her two sons, arrived here the night before last, and they are going to remain. They had not a change of clothes.

The COLOGNE GAZETTE of the 4th inst. publishes the following letter, dated Leipsic, 1st inst.:—

The late events in France have produced an extraordinary impression on the public mind in this city. The Paris papers are eagerly sought for. It is proposed to address a petition to the government demanding the prompt convocation of the representatives of the people. The liberty of the press and trial by jury are likewise demanded. The censorship in Saxony has for some time past become as severe as in Austria.

The SUABIAN MERCURY of the 3rd inst. contains the following Royal ordinance, published by the King of Wirtemberg at Stuttgard, on the 2nd inst.:—

William, by the Grace of God King of Wirtemburg, &c., have resolved as follows:—

Article 1. The censorship established the 8th of October, 1829, is abolished.

Article 2. All the dispositions of the law of the 30th of January, 1817, relating to the liberty of the press are restored.

Article 3. A law relative to the provisional introduction of public trial in matters connected with the press shall be presented to the States. Our Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, are instructed to carry into execution the present ordinance.

WILLIAM.

Disturbances occurred at Cologne last Friday evening.

The Town-council were sitting in deliberation when a large crowd assembled round the Hotel de Ville, and demanded,

1. Universal Suffrage; all legislation and government to proceed from the people.
2. Liberty of the press, and freedom of speech.
3. Abolition of the standing army, and armament of the people, who are to *elect their own* officers.
4. Full right of public meeting.
5. Protection to labour, and a guarantee for the supply of all necessaries.
6. State education for all children.

For some time the Town-council was held prisoners by the mob, and at length the military were called out; they cleared the square, taking prisoner one of the most active leaders.

An extraordinary supplement to the COLOGNE GAZETTE has been received; it contains a proclamation calling on all good citizens to assist the Governor in preserving the public peace. The *émeute* was most unexpected.

We have news from Cologne to the 6th. The town council there resolved on the 3rd inst. to forward an address to their representatives in the Diet, urging the necessity on the part of the Prussian government of taking the following steps:—1st. To convoke the united Diet immediately, to enlarge the law relating to the franchise; to bestow a 'deciding' (in contradistinction to a mere 'deliberative') voice on the united Diet, and to guarantee those rights which are considered necessary by the representatives of the people for establishing the constitution on a firm basis.

2. To abolish the censorship.

3. To modify the constitution of the Germanic Confederation, so as to bind the German people more closely together, and also to enable that people to have direct representatives amongst the authorities of the Germanic Confederation (Bundesbehorde).

Shortly after the address was drawn up and signed, crowds assembled in front of the Guildhall, and sent in the 'demands' which we have already published. The day after the assemblage in front of the Guildhall had been dispersed there was a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Cologne. Resolutions in favour of the 'demands' already referred to were passed unanimously, and there was an additional one in favour of a German parliament. It must be stated, however, that the 'demand' for the disbanding of the standing army was modified, in the sense that the present was not the time to take such a step, but that the army should serve as a school for the *Landwehr*. The meeting, which lasted during three hours, did not give rise to any disorder.

The FRANKFORT JOURNAL asserts that a treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, was ratified at Berlin on the 28th. The object is to support Austria in its efforts to suppress the movement in Italy.

Three *corps d'armée* have been put on a war footing; one will march from Saxony and Thuringia to Westphalia; another will descend from Westphalia to Cologne; a third will be stationed on the French frontiers. General Radowitz left Berlin for Vienna on a special mission to the Austrian Court.

The Wurtemberg and Baden governments have formed a species of alliance, and have resolved to place themselves 'at the head of the true middle class, and thereby resist unreasonable demands.'

Letters from Leipzig of the 5th inst., state that the deputation sent from thence to Dresden to have an interview with the King, demanding the reforms which we have already mentioned, viz., liberty of the press and modifications in the representative system, reached the capital on the 2nd. The King received it kindly, but said that he could not give an immediate answer to the petition, but would return one as soon as possible. The deputation was anxiously expected at Leipzig, on its return on the 4th; but, as it had not arrived on the evening of that day, the people assembled at the railway station to wait for it. It did not arrive during the night, and the people vented their spleen by giving a charivari, and breaking the windows of the house of Herr Brockhaus, one of the members of the Saxon states.

Accounts from Carlsruhe state that on the evening of the 2nd, a fire broke out in the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The furniture and papers were saved. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Attempts at incendiarism were also discovered in other houses, and threatening letters had been addressed to several landlords. Numerous patrols were kept up by the inhabitants.

A letter from Manheim, dated March 1, says:—

The news of the concessions granted us by our government has created a very lively feeling of joy; and the inhabitants have proved that they well know how to appreciate so great a benefit. From 1,500 to 1,800 persons went this morning to the railway. Several ladies distributed tricoloured scarfs—black, red, and gold. Crowds of the people parade through the streets, singing, and wearing tricoloured scarfs. Measures have been taken to preserve tranquility. It is hoped the civic guard will be organised immediately.

A public meeting was held at Frankfort on the 3rd inst., in order to draw up a petition to the Senate, urging it to grant popular concessions similar to those given in Wurtemberg, Baden, and other German states. Amongst those concessions complete religious toleration is included.

The Duke of Nassau has returned post-haste from Berlin to Wiesbaden. He immediately decreed the liberty of the press, publicity in courts of justice, religious freedom, and the establishment of the jury system. These 'concessions' were loudly but peaceably demanded by the people and the army. Delay was dangerous; refusal destruction itself. Hence the hasty and comprehensive 'concessions.' A change of ministry is expected. Up to the 3rd instant, business continued to be suspended on the Frankfort Bourse.

Letters from the Hague, state that the royal arms in front of the French embassy have been removed, and that M. de Breteuil, the secretary of that legation, who by the departure of M. de Bussières is now at the head of the embassy, has given in his adhesion to the French Republic, and has also followed its orders respecting the abolition of titles of nobility.

A scene of a curious nature occurred at Mayence on the evening of the 1st instant. It is customary during the Carnival to form masquerading societies under all sorts of denominations. The recent events in France have completely marred the joyous festivities and in a grand meeting of the *Narren-verein*, or fool's assembly, on the evening in question, all the worthies with one accord pulled off their conical caps with bells attached, and solemnly declared that it was no time for jesting, and that all good citizens should meet to petition the government to make the concessions which the spirit of the age required. In the twinkling of an eye the Narren assembly was changed into a public meeting for despatch of business, and before they broke up it was decided that a deputation of no less that two hundred citizens should proceed to Darmstadt, to petition for 'Liberty of the press, a civic guard, a diminution of the army, and a German Parliament.' On the 2nd the deputation proceeded to Darmstadt, and was to present it on the 3rd. A deputation from Offenbach arrived the same day, and the citizens of Darmstadt, proposed presenting an address of a similar nature. According to the laws of Darmstadt such petitions are prohibited. The States are sitting at the present moment.

The COLOGNE GAZETTE give the following account of the movement at Wiesbaden:—

WIESBADEN, MARCH 3.—The first number of a journal free of censorship has appeared this morning. We extract the following account from it:—This day (March 2), above 4000 citizens assembled on the square before the theatre to discuss nine resolutions, demanding concessions from the government. The resolutions were carried unanimously. A deputation of seven citizens, headed by Herr Von Hergenhahn, was then appointed to wait upon the Minister of State, Von Dungern (the duke being absent), to demand his sanction. The assembly resolved to wait the result in the square, and occupied the intervening time by speeches and patriotic songs. An hour elapsed, and the meeting began to evince symptoms of impatience, when the deputation was observed returning, and was hailed with enthusiastic cheers. Procurator Hergenhahn announced that their two first demands (arming of the citizens and delivery of 2,800 stands of arms to them) had been granted by the minister, who promised to lay the remaining resolutions before the Duke. After some demur, the people were prevailed upon to disperse, convoking a general meeting for the 4th.

The civic guard was at once organised. The other demands are—entire liberty of the press, convocation of a German Parliament, an oath to the constitution to be taken by the troops, right of meeting, public and oral trial by jury, declaration that the domain belonging to the state shall be under the control of the administration of the States of the duchy, the immediate convocation of the second chamber, for the purpose of forming a new electoral law on the basis that eligibility is not dependent on wealth; and suppression of restrictions on religious liberty.

Each state of Germany will have its '*mouvement*,' and obtain concessions, and the great point of attraction will be the Diet of Frankfort. The Diet has already given up the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, leaving it in the option of each respective state to exercise its own judgment in the matter. This decision of the Diet, which was made known on the 3rd, caused great joy. The decree, however, adds that it is granted under the guarantees which protect as much as possible the other federal states and the whole confederation against an abuse of the freedom of the press.

GLORIOUS PROGRESS.

The spirit of change is at work—Germany, too, on the brink of revolution.

The treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for supporting in common Austria in Italy *has been ratified*.

From the Rhenish provinces and Switzerland the news of Wednesday morning is by no means pacific. The canton of Neufchatel, it is said, has revolted, and a provisional government has been proclaimed.

At Baden the people have arisen, and the troops having expressed their determination to make common cause with the people, the duke has wisely yielded to their demands, and has abolished the censorship of the press, granted liberty of worship, trial by jury, &c. In addition a change of ministry has been demanded, but no disturbances have taken place. At Frankfort and Wirtemberg similar concessions have been promptly made. On the 2nd and 3rd there were popular commotions and large assemblages of the people at Wiesbaden, on the Place du Theatre; and at Mayence they proceeded so far as to break the windows of the Hotel du Gouvernement, and of the hotels of some of the obnoxious deputies, and notwithstanding the immense garrison of the town, and the imposing patrols of cavalry and infantry, much difficulty was experienced in restoring order. At Carlsruhe the sitting of the chamber on the 1st was of a very stormy character, the government refusing to yield upon any point. Meantime an immense crowd assembled round the chamber, loudly clamouring for the release of the parties arrested the evening before. The troops and the civic guard arrived in time to prevent the populace from proceeding to extremities, but the next day the demands of the people were conceded. Resolutions were adopted abolishing the censorship, recognising the responsibility of ministers, equality of religious opinions, and recommending a more equitable arrangement of the taxes, with other reforms.

Agitation, it would seem, was also rife in Hanover where meetings had been held, and petitions, couched in strong language, adopted. Even at Hamburgh, demands had been made to the Senate.

Similar effects of the French Revolution are visible in Sleswig and Holstein. Petitions, calculated to obstruct the conciliatory arrangements lately proposed by the new King of Denmark, have been forwarded to Copenhagen.

BRUSSELS, March 6th.—The great question of the day just now in Belgium is the procuring of employment for the working classes, and the whole attention of the 'authorities that be' is engrossed with that truly weighty subject.

Several cities in this country have forwarded deputations to the government in order to solicit pecuniary advances, as it is found all but impossible to get bills discounted. The government had been obliged to refuse acceding to several applications, but has thought proper to advance the sum of 300,000 francs to the Bank of Flanders (Ghent)—a sum which will now enable it to discount to the amount of 600,000 francs, as it holds 300 railway shares of 1,000 francs each, which it can turn, or get turned, into cash or give as securities. The leading bankers and merchants of Ghent have signified their readiness to take, as heretofore, the notes of the above bank, which is mainly upheld by English capital. An *atelier de charité*, or general workshop, has been opened at Sleydinge, near Ghent. This establishment is open for old people and the indigent sick, for orphans and for the unoccupied poor. Each inmate has an opportunity of following his or her own trade. The *atelier* is supported by the profit of the work carried on in it and by voluntary contributions. Large quantities of clothing have been already distributed amongst the poor of sixty rural communes in the two Flanders. The subscription for the needy classes in those provinces still continues, and the army has already given very liberal sums.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Switzerland inform us that the retrograde or Prussian party in the canton of Neufchatel have fallen before a popular manifestation. The government resigned on the morning of the 1st inst. Surprised by the catastrophe of Paris, it desired to negotiate with the Montagnards, but it soon found it necessary to surrender the reins of the government to the hands of the opposition. The Chancellor Favarger had passed the Soleure, as was supposed, *en route* to Berlin. The seat of the new government was transferred from Neufchatel to Chaux-de-Fonds.

A provisional government was named. The Prussian sovereignty was overturned.

The following is the proclamation addressed to the citizens of the canton of Neufchatel, on its throwing off the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, and constituting itself into an independent republic, similar to the other cantons of Switzerland.

Citizens of Chaux de Fonds—The revolution which we have so long expected in our country has just broken out. Our brethren of Loele, like ourselves, proclaim a Republic. Let us all now unite to guarantee our properties and our lives. Let us prove, by our energy and our wisdom, that we are worthy of being Republicans. The members of the Royalist Committee of Defence have abandoned their functions. It is by your calmness that you will prove the inutility of that committee. We are engaged in taking all the necessary measures for the organisation of a provisional authority at Chaux de Fonds. *Vive la Republique. Vive la Confederation Suisse*, our beloved country.—Chaux de Fonds, Feb. 22. (Signed by the Members of the Committee.)

Letters from Neufchatel, of the 2nd inst., supply the particulars of the revolution. Neufchatel, one of the cantons of the Swiss confederation, has not been like all the others a republic, but was a principality, of which the King of Prussia was the hereditary sovereign.

The revolution, which had been for some time foreseen as an inevitable result of the impolitic measures of Prussian government, broke out on March 1st. From 1,200 to 1,500 men entered it in the evening; they were the patriots of Chaux de Fonds.

They entered in the most perfect order and without any effusion of blood. The populace received them with cries of 'Switzerland for ever.' 'The Republic for ever.' 'The Confederation for ever.' The government was without support, the different populations of the canton on whose fanaticism it relied did not answer to their summons. The patriots of Loele, of Val de Travers, and of Vignelle, arrived and sent some parties to disarm some villages whose opinions were suspected. The federal flag was hoisted, and now floats on all the towers of Neufchatel. A provisional government, composed of the most influential persons, has been formed. The members of the former government having refused to resign, have been arrested, a measure rendered necessary by the fear of a re-action on the part of the troops who have been dismissed.

Two federal commissioners delegated by the Vorort, M. Schneider and de Nidan, Counseller of State and Vice-President of the Diet, and M. Migy, a judge, have arrived at Neufchatel, and have acknowledged the Provisional Government.

UNITED STATES—MEXICO.

The following appeared in a second edition of the DAILY NEWS of Tuesday;

The Washington, steamer, which left New York on the 21st ult., reached Southampton, on Tuesday. She encountered dreadful weather.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this mail is, that the bill authorising a loan for sixteen millions of dollars at six per cent., at twenty years, with a restriction that the stock shall not be negotiated under par, was passed on the 17th in the House of Representatives.

At present, says COURIER AND ENQUIRER, although United States stocks are a shade above par, it seems hardly possible that a new loan of sixteen millions should be negotiated at par, when the payments must be made all in gold, and the instalments be called in at the rate of four millions a month—for the official annual report declared that the whole of this loan would be needed for the service of the fiscal year to expire on the 30th June next.

A message from the President of the United States was sent into the House of Representatives on the 18th, stating explicitly that 'no communication has been received from Mexico, containing propositions from the Mexican authorities or commissioners for a treaty of peace,' except the one offered in September last.

It is evident there is a strong peace party in the States, the members of which not desiring the ambition of conquest are resolutely opposed to a continuance of the Mexican War and the immense expenditure it occasions. The New York mercantile community are, in fact, between two fires, or rather two drains of specie—one to correct the adverse European exchanges, the other to carry on the Mexican war.

So far as the precious metals are concerned, Mexico appears to be benefited rather than impoverished from occupation by the American forces; large quantities of specie are constantly being despatched for payment of the United States troops, which specie is, of course, spent, circulated, and left in the country.

Orizaba, a point on the route between Mexico and the seaboard, from which the guerilla forces have derived aid and consequence, has been occupied by a detachment from the American army, and will be held. By this movement the guerilla hostilities and depredations on the great roads will be essentially broken up, and the security of transportation of products from Vera Cruz to Tampico will give circulation to money and increased resources to the American collection of taxes and imposts.

The NEW YORK HERALD of February 20th, states that agents of Louis Philippe were in New York, *investing property for him in case his family should after his death be driven from the Throne of France* and it was estimated that his ex-Majesty has one million of dollars in houses and American stocks in anticipation of some outbreak in France.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF FRANCE.

FRIENDS,—A great responsibility has suddenly fallen upon you.

In consequence, great foresight, wisdom, forbearance, and charity are required from you by the public mind of Europe, which will now look to you for a superior example worthy of general imitation.

The opportunity, wisely used, is glorious beyond all precedent. It has been well said—

> 'For forms of government let fools contest,
> That which is best administered is best.'

Any government based on false principles must be supported by force and fraud, and produce evil continually.

All governments hitherto have been based on falsehood, and have of necessity been supported by force and fraud.

You may now establish a new government based on truth alone, which shall be an example for the world and beneficial for every individual of the human race.

The results of a government so based will be to establish—

1. Perpetual, beneficial, physical, and mental employment for every one, according to age and strength of body and mind.

2. Universal training and education from birth, so as to draw out and cultivate in the best manner known the physical, mental, moral, and practical powers of every one, according to their respective qualities or organisations when born.

3. As all religious and imaginary notions are the necessary results of the great circumstances belonging to the various latitudes and longitudes over the earth, all religious opinions should be equally free, without any one having more advantages from legal power than another. Thus, and thus alone, will error die quietly its natural death, and, ere long, truth will universally supersede it and reign triumphant.

4. Universal liberty of speech and writing, and also of action, when it does not interfere with the happiness of those trained to become rational in mind and conduct.

5. Equality of training, education and condition, according to age, so far as birth-born capacity will admit.

6. No tax except a graduated property tax, until wealth shall be annually created to become superabundant for all.

7. As man, by the laws of his nature, must be the creature of the circumstances in which the folly or wisdom of society shall place him, and as wisdom says, 'replace all the inferior by superior,' such should be the immediate practice for adoption.

8. As isolated and disunited men cannot effect this change from inferior to superior circumstances, principles of unity and rational association should be introduced for practice, making due allowance for the habits of isolation in which all of the present generation have been trained.

9. *Self local governments* in each new-formed division of men and women, based on the previously-stated principles and practices, and each of these divisions not to exceed the number most advantageous in one establishment, or scientific arrangement of society, to enable all to be well employed, to create the most valuable wealth, and to distribute it the most advantageously; to be well trained and educated from birth, and to be well locally governed. All should be taught to know that these results can be attained only when the parties shall be *properly placed* to secure these all-important objects.

10. To be so placed they must be formed into new practical arrangements, by which, through their own well-directed industry, they will be supported in comfort and respectability, without fear of falling back in the world, which, to great numbers, is a source of daily dread and misery.

11. The American government, in principle, with some essential modifications in their practice, will be a good present model with which to commence.

12. Non-interference by any foreign power, except as mediator to stay hostilities; but it will be wisdom in all nations to preserve peace and a good understanding with you.

13. To be an armed nation for self-defence, but not to interfere with other nations.

The knowledge, therefore, which has to be acquired and put into practice is, how to devise and execute such arrangements as will gradually admit of all being so placed as in the best manner to create and distribute wealth; to have a superior character, according to natural qualities, formed for them; and to be well locally and generally governed.

This is the comprehensive new social change required by the world; and with the enormous new productive scientific power at the disposal of society, for the benefit of all nations and people, this new placing of the population of all countries may be peaceably and most advantageously effected.

You have now the best opportunity that has ever occurred in the history of nations to accomplish this great and glorious social change, and thus to establish charity, peace, kindness, amidst a rapid annual increase of wealth and knowledge through France, and it would soon become an example for all nations and people to follow.

Be moderate, be merciful to your enemies and opponents, be just to all, and your triumph will be glorious, great, and permanent.

Your friend,
ROBERT OWEN.

London, 27th February, 1848.

P.S. I will prepare, and submit for your consideration, a full and complete constitution, with detailed reasons for each of its laws.

FIRE.—THE CROWN TAVERN, KENSINGTON.—On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, a fire, resulting in the total destruction of the Crown Tavern, and the partial demolition of several other buildings, occurred in High-street, Kensington, and which was nearly attended with a sacrifice of life. Mr White the landlord of the tavern, was awoke by hearing the alarm in the street, and, upon opening his bedroom door, he found flames mounting the staircase. He immediately aroused his family and domestics, but so fiercely was the fire burning, that none of the parties were able to get down the stairs. Fortunately, Mr White procured a rope, by means of which he lowered his family and servants out of one of the back windows, and, eventually, he succeeded in effecting his own escape, but not until the flames had penetrated the room in which he was standing. Had the parties remained five minutes longer, every one must have been burned to death. Upon the arrival of the firemen they found that it was useless to attempt to save any portion of Mr White's property, they therefore exerted themselves to cut off the further progress of the flames. Whilst so engaged several of the men nearly lost their lives, for all of a sudden the front wall of the tavern fell into the road, completely stopping up the thoroughfare, and forcing in the front of Mr Boiding's linen drapery warehouse on the opposite side of the road. The side fronts of the houses adjoining the Crown, on either side, also fell into the street. The firemen, however, nothing daunted kept to their posts, but notwithstanding that every one exerted himself to the utmost nearly three hours elapsed before the flames were extinguished, by which time the tavern was totally destroyed.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—An accident, attended with loss of life, took place on Monday morning, at the Malleable Iron Works of the Monkland Iron Company, near Holytown. The river Calder passes there through a deep ravine; on the right bank, a rolling mill was erected about five years ago, and, to meet the increased demands of railways, another was erected and put in operation during last summer. It is understood to be the strongest in Scotland, and of a very powerful description. Both mills were in full operation, and all hands were at work in them at seven o'clock on Monday morning, when suddenly a fearful explosion was heard. It proved to be the great boiler of one of the steam-engines, about eighty horse power, of the new rolling mill. The boiler was blown into the air, and, flying across the river, it descended through the roof of the older mill, spreading devastation all around. Mr Buttery, one of the proprietors, was instantly at the spot, and sent for medical aid, giving prompt directions for everything useful for the relief of the surviving sufferers. The sheriff and procurator-fiscal of the Airdrie district were also sent for to investigate the causes of the accident. Four dead bodies were found much mangled, and several other men received severe injuries. The man in charge of the boiler is unhurt.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND OTHER EXILED BOURBONS.

The Ex-King and Queen remained at Newhaven, where, as we stated in our last, they landed on Friday in disguise, until Saturday morning. In the interval, arrangements had been made by Queen Victoria for their residence at Claremont House. During the time they remained the 'snobs' of Brighton, Lewes, and the adjacent neighbourhood eagerly pressed forward to 'toady' the deposed king and show themselves off by offering all kinds of assistance, and solicit the honour of shaking hands, in order that they may have something to boast of during the rest of their imbecile existence. As a specimen of this kind of 'snobbishness,' perfect in its way, we take the following, and also as an illustration of the twaddle upon this particular portion of the events flowing out of the revolution, which swell out the columns of the daily papers:—

It being thought proper to formally congratulate their Majesties on their safe arrival, and to offer the hospitality of the inhabitants of Newhaven, the Rev. Theyre T. Smith, the rector, the Rev. F. Spurrell, the curate, and Mr Elphick, the principal landowner, sent in their cards to His Majesty, intimating they had arrived to pay their respects; and they were immediately admitted to his presence. The King advanced and eagerly shook hands with all, expressing his delight at being once more among the English, whom he said were always his friends. Mr Smith addressed a few words of condolence to His Majesty, and expressed deep regret at the unhappy circumstances which had occurred, adding that it was no small source of congratulation to welcome His Majesty to Newhaven on having safely arrived at the shores of Britain. Mr Spurrell then informed His Majesty that they had come also to offer such help and assistance as Newhaven afforded, adding, that should His Majesty prefer the quiet of a private house, Mr Elphick had come to place his at their Majesties' service. Mr Elphick followed up the offer of his house by that of his carriage and horses, and any other service that he could render. In reply, His Majesty said, he deeply felt the kindness of all these attentions and hospitable services, and for which he felt truly thankful; but it being his intention to pass the night at Newhaven, he should prefer remaining at the inn, where he found himself comfortable, without accepting Mr Elphick's generous offers. 'Truly happy and thankful indeed am I,' the King said, 'that I have once more arrived in England, and which I will not leave again. The bullets were striking the windows and doors when I escaped from the Tuileries, but here I am, safe and unhurt. I have nothing to tax my conscience with, and nothing to reflect upon (laying his hand upon his heart), and I thank you very much. But here are only two cards, and there are three of you, and I wish to take care of them all three, as containing the names of the kind friends, the first to welcome me to Newhaven and to England; where is the other?' Colonel Roumigny accordingly gave the other card, which happened to be that of the rector of Newhaven, to His Majesty. 'Mr Smith!' exclaimed the King, after identifying the individuals with their names; 'that is curious indeed! and very remarkable that the first to welcome me should be a Mr Smith, since the assumed name was Smith by which I escaped from France; and look, this is my passport made out in the name of William Smith!' At the end of the interview Mr Elphick again offered his house and services, when the King's resolution seemed shaken; he accordingly went to ask the Queen, who was in an adjoining room, but who declined to accept the offer, and His Majesty therefore declined too, after again and again thanking the whole party and shaking their hands repeatedly. The King seemed but little the worse for the fatigue of travelling, and talked cheerfully and in good spirits during all the time. His Majesty had not changed his dress since he left France, and few, perhaps, would have recognised King Louis Philippe in a blue pilot coat, with a pocket handkerchief for a cravat, without his usual lofty wig, and with his face bearing proofs of being untrimmed for many days.

About half-past two o'clock, knowing the distress the Queen must be in from having no luggage, Mrs Elphick, accompanied by her sister, Miss F. Gray, proceeded to the inn with a chest of linen and toilet necessaries, to offer for her Majesty's use. Having sent in their cards and explained the object of the visit to the Queen's attendant, her Majesty immediately desired them to enter that she might return her thanks. On their entering the room, the King, who was by this time dressed, shook hands with them and led them to the Queen. Her Majesty, advancing a step or two, similarly welcomed them, and set chairs for Mrs Elphick and her sister on either side of her; and having gently forced them to sit down expressed her thankfulness and joy at her having arrived safely, and having met with such kind friends. After condoling with her Majesty Mrs Elphick begged her Majesty to make use of the contents of the box she had brought, but her Majesty, with tears, distinctly, yet most thankfully, declining the kindness. '*Vous etes trop bonnes*,' she said '*mais j'ai achete des habits.*' After conversing some time in French and English, and thankfully declining all assistance, the King said, 'Where is Mr Elphick? I wish to introduce him to the Queen; no, no, not to the Queen, to the Countess de Neuilly.' On being informed that Mr Elphick was in the adjoining room, the King sent for him, and receiving him warmly again introduced him to the Queen, who heartily shook hands with him. After again declining all assistance the Queen affectionately kissed Mrs Elphick and her sister, who then retired. Visits recommenced again early on Saturday morning; among those who came to offer condolence were Mr Lawrence and Lady Jane Peel, who had a long interview. Count Duchatel, ex-Minister of the Interior, who had been staying at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, also arrived and had an audience. At eleven o'clock they left Newhaven, being conveyed in carriages to the Newhaven station, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Croydon, where they arrived at a quarter past twelve, accompanied by the Comte de Jarnac, and attended by General Dumas and General Rumigny. Here they were met by the Duke de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Cobourg, who had arrived from town early in the morning to receive their parents. By the Duke de Nemours's express desire, no intimation of their expected arrival was made, and on alighting at the Croydon station they gave up their tickets in the ordinary way, requesting at the same time permission to occupy a small waiting room. This was at once granted, and the exiled prince and princess, with the husband of the latter entered it and sat down before the fire. The whole party appeared deeply depressed, but the Princess Clementine, who is a very interesting woman, bore up wonderfully, and appeared to endeavour to cheer her brother. After having waited some time, the royal party, ascertaining that no train was expected from Newhaven until nearly eleven o'clock, left the station, and took a short walk into the village. As they were very plainly dressed, their appearance excited no observation, after strolling about for some little time, they returned to the station to await the arrival of the train then nearly due. The train drew up alongside the platform at a few minutes after eleven o'clock. All the royal party were on the platform, and as the carriages glided by the princes looked anxiously for their royal relatives. The ex-King, and Queen, however, did not come by this train, but a special messenger arrived, who brought intelligence of the fact that the ex-monarch would leave Newhaven at half-past ten o'clock by a special train, and that he might be expected to reach Croydon about twelve. In consequence of some enquiries made by a servant who accompanied the royal party, their rank became known very soon after their arrival, and a number of persons congregated about the station, anxious to obtain a glimpse of individuals whose names had recently been so prominently before the world. The royal exiles, however, appeared most anxious to avoid observation, and confined themselves to the waiting room. The Duke de Nemours, while at the station, purchased a copy of a morning newspaper, and read therefrom to his illustrious relatives the latest intelligence from France, with great apparent interest.

About eleven o'clock Mr Pascoe Grenfell, M.P., and several other directors of the railway company, came down from town, having received intelligence of the expected arrival of the royal exiles. The first step taken by the directors was to exclude every stranger from the station, and keep the platform perfectly clear for the convenience of the royal party. The Duke of Nemours acknowledged to the chairman in very strong terms, this act of courtesy. Shortly before twelve o'clock three hack broughams, each drawn by a pair of horses, which had been hired in the town, drove into the station yard. These were the vehicles destined to convey the ex-king of the French and his family from Croydon to Claremont.

At a quarter past twelve a signal was given that the special train was in sight. The royal party had been on the platform for some time previously, anxiously waiting its arrival, and now emotion was painfully depicted on the countenances of the royal fugitives. In a few minutes after the signal had been given the train drew up within the station, and a scene ensued which we feel totally unable adequately to describe. Suffice it briefly to relate the facts—any attempt to substantiate by description the sadness of the scene can but fall infinitely short of the reality. At the moment the train was brought to a stand-still, the Duke of Nemours rushed towards the window of the carriage in which his exiled parents were seated, and grasping his father's hand he covered it with kisses. The Queen, who was sitting on the right of her husband, and was consequently further from the platform, on observing the duke gave utterance to a scream, apparently from excessive joy, and then fell back in her seat. The door of the carriage having been opened the ex-king alighted and immediately embraced his son with great apparent fervency, kissing him again and again, while the tears poured down his furrowed cheeks. The next moment the ex-monarch clasped in his arms the Princess Clementine, who was standing close to her brother. The princess, who up to this moment had maintained an admirable self-possession, now gave vent to her stifled feelings and sobbed convulsively. The ex-king kissed her unceasingly for some moments, and then turning to her august husband, embraced and greeted him affectionately. The Queen recovering herself in a few moments, *stepped out of* the carriage after the King, and successively embraced, with intense feeling, her children. The whole party were for some time much agitated, and apparently altogether unconscious of the presence of strangers. The first burst of emotion over, the royal fugitives were conducted into the waiting room, where they remained for some time in seclusion.

After the lapse of about a quarter of an hour, the ex-king sent for Mr Grenfell, with whom he warmly shook hands, expressing at the same time his grateful acknowledgments for the courtesy and attention which had been shown to his convenience. The King then desired to be introduced to the chairman and those of the co-directors present, and shook hands with each, and repeated the acknowledgments he had previously expressed to Mr Grenfell.

At half-past twelve the ex king entered one of the hired carriages above alluded to, the Queen, with the Duke of Nemours and the Princess Clementine, taking seats in the same vehicle. As the ex monarch entered the carriage he was cheered by the persons assembled around the station. Several pressed forward, and begged permission to shake hands with the exiled King, a favour which he very readily allowed to all who sought it. One gentleman apologised for the liberty he had taken in grasping his Majesty's hand, on which the exiled monarch remarked, 'Oh, do not apologise, sir. I receive your hand as a token of your friendship; of the friendship, I ought to say, of the British people.' The ex king addressed similar observations to several other persons, and appeared greatly moved at the kindness of feeling shown towards him. The remaining members of the party having entered the other two carriages, the whole three drove off in the direction of Claremont, which is distant from Croydon about fourteen miles. As the ex-monarch drove out of the station yard, he was again loudly cheered by the spectators.

The party arrived at Claremont at three o'clock. About five Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, arrived to pay his respects. After an interview with them he took his departure and returned to town.

The ex-King and Queen of the French have assumed the title of the Count and Countess of Neuilly. The other royal fugitives in this country are now assembled at Claremont.

CONVOCATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, MARCH 4.—In the sitting of the 4th of March, the provisional government of the Republic fixed the convocation of the electoral assemblies for the 9th of April next, and the meeting of the National Constituent Assembly for the 20th of April.

At the same sitting it adopted for general principles of the decree which is to be issued—

1. That the National Assembly should decree the constitution.
2. That the election should be the basis of the population.
3. That the representatives of the people are to be 900.
4. That the suffrage should be direct and universal, without any condition whatever.
5. That all Frenchmen of twenty-one years of age be electors, and all Frenchmen of twenty-five be eligible.
6. That the ballot be secret.

Our Paris letter of Friday evening (says the TIMES), announces the continuance of tranquility in the capital. The government was still universally popular, and the people were working at their respective trades and callings with alacrity. There was a feeling of uneasiness abroad, however, founded on the large concessions made to the working classes and the incessant demands for further boons on their part. The government asked of its friends—'Pray wait a moment. We are not yet in the saddle. We mean well, and in all our acts are guided not so much by a sense of expediency as by a desire to work the permanent security of the country.' M. Cabet, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and so many years a political refugee in this country, and who is deemed the head of the working classes, was said, moreover, to have signified his intention to press for no further concessions for the moment.

Every moment additional measures were ordered by the government with the view to the preservation of order and the re-establishment of the different public departments. The commander-in-Chief of the National Guard had informed the citizens of Paris that every able-bodied man from twenty to fifty-five years of age was entitled to enter the National Guard, and invited them to present themselves at their respective municipalities, where registers would be opened to inscribe their names. The Provisional Government was to arm all, and those who should not be able to equip themselves were to be clothed at the public expense. 'It is of importance,' says the Commander-in-Chief, 'that, on the day appointed for the general elections, every citizens be at his post to deposit his vote. Already has the number of National Guards increased in a considerable proportion. In a short time 200,000 citizens will be enrolled in the National Guard of Paris and its vicinity.'

All the telegraphic despatches received from the departments mention that tranquillity everywhere prevailed. At Lyons the volunteer civic guards were being organised and placed under the command of two officers of the army. The Republic was proclaimed at Brest on the 1st inst. in presence of the National Guard. At Narbonne some apprehensions for the continuance of order had been for a moment entertained, but on the 29th they vanished on receipt of the despatches from Paris, and the National Guards were nearly organised throughout the department. At Bayonne, the general commanding the military division had joined the population with the troops under his orders; and General Excelmans the last to lay down his arms in 1815, was to be appointed Colonel of the National Guard. Some attempt at disorder on the part of liberated convicts had been energetically repressed by the National Guard at Chartres. In the department of the Loiret bands of plunderers traversed the country, but were quickly dispersed by the National Guards and troops of the line. Some rioting had occurred at St Quentin, and the prefect had been obliged to quit the town. La Fere was tranquil, and the artillery magazines were preserved. The Castle of Guise, garrisoned by twenty-eight men, had been menaced by an incendiary band, and it was found necessary to send thither a reinforcement of 100 cannoneers. On the 28th the authorities of Compiègne were informed that some malefactors meditated the destruction of the railroad station. The National Guard, however, arrived in time to protect it. Incendiaries had also appeared in the neighbourhood of Beauvais.

The workmen of Lyons, had not yet adopted the tricoloured cockade, but still continued to wear the red one (the badge of Communism.) They were, moreover, in possession of the fort of La Croix Rousse, which they threatened to demolish.

A regiment of Engineers, in garrison at Metz, had revolted aganst its colonel, and compelled him to *resign his command*.

With these exceptions order was nearly everywhere established, and the whole country was recognising the Republic.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The funeral honours, decreed by the Republic to the victims of the conflict that has destroyed the dynasty of the Bourbons, were performed on Saturday, with all the splendour that could be given to such a spectacle. The TIMES correspondent says:—'It is difficult to define the impression it produced; it was too brilliant for solemnity; it expressed no sorrow for the dead, for all was exultation; there were no emblems of grief—no mourners, save the few who wept in secret for a loss nothing can supply, and they are scarcely thought of in the absorbing excitement of the hour. The pomp, the martial music, the songs and shouts amidst which the procession passed along, leave behind the idea of a rejoicing, of the celebration of a victory. It was, indeed, a popular triumph; an ovation such as we can imagine the march of a Roman general may have been to the capitol. In that, too, death was mingled with the pomp, and the living captives led to their doom in the train of the conqueror were probably as little thought of by the mass, whose pride was flattered by the display of power, as the dust of those who were borne to-day to the silence of the tomb with such magnificence. This impression is created, perhaps, by all the religious part of the ceremony having passed unseen by the populace. To the public eye, little or nothing was visible indicating the occasion. The funeral cars were decorated with the colours that will soon wave as gaily over the revels of the *bal masqué*; military splendour is the same at all times, and there was no attempt to give the *cortége* the solemnity which is so impressive in a soldier's burial, though, as the victims died in combat, this might have been fitly done. All the authorities attended, as they would any civic or political ceremonial. The chariot of the Republic, the most prominent feature in the display, and the emblems of its power, the classic fasces, will serve as appropriately for the inauguration of the first president—when he is elected. And, lastly, the masses of people, the crowd that, from its immensity, gave something of sublime to the scene, was an exulting one. From the moment the bodies were carried from the church, the procession took the character of a public triumph.

Long before noon the people began to assemble about the Madeleine; the Boulevards were thronged by thousands pressing on to this locality. The hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is on the Boulevard des Capucins (a name now erased); and it was in front of this edifice the fatal vollies were fired that precipitated the revolution. Not far from it is the church where the service of the dead was to be performed over those who fell beneath them. The beginning and the end of the grand catastrophe are in close proximity. The hotel where M. Guizot presided as Minister, is certainly the ugliest public building in Paris, and now the associations connected with it in the minds of the people are as disagreeable as its aspect. It is one of the many fatalities which *seem to* have attended the fall of the monarchy of July, that the great impulse to the revolt which destroyed it should have been given from the office of its chief instrument. '*Mort à Guizot*' is still legible on the walls, in rude red letters; but I satisfied myself that they are not traced with blood.

Along the whole line of the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Column of July, with a few interruptions, a tricoloured band was extended on each side from tree to tree, or lamp to lamp; at intervals, black lozenge-shaped shields were placed, with the inscription, 'Respect aux manes des victimes des 22, 23, et 24 Fevrier.' The exterior walls and portico of the church were hung with black cloth, with decorations of tricoloured flags and funeral wreaths. Over the doorway was inscribed, 'Aux Citoyens morts pour la Liberté.' A portion of the steps to the right of the entrance was fitted up as a choir; no other preparations were visible. From ten till twelve o'clock the space around it began to fill, and the crowd was fully occupied in watching the frequent passing and repassing of the troops, now a detachment of the National Guards, or a body of the newly enlisted citizens, in their blouses, with numbered cards in their hats, all that distinguishes them as *militaires* at present; a detachment of the regular cavalry, cuirassiers, that rode along with their band playing the *Chant de Depart* (nearly the same air as our 'Death of Nelson'), caused the first sensation. As time wore on the crowd grew more dense, till the whole space for some distance down the Boulevard to the right, and in front almost to the *Place de la Concorde*, was a compact mass of people.

So dense was the crowd by twelve o'clock, that way could scarcely be made through it for the magistrates, the officials, and the families of the victims, who alone were allowed to enter the church. The movement of portions of the mass to and fro resembled currents in an ocean setting different ways; but there was no disorder, no violence of any kind. Nor was any expression made of a feeling of enmity to the authorities; they could not have escaped it, had it existed, for they walked through the whole of the crowd in full costume. The day was beautiful, and a brilliant sun shining on the sharp, clear outlines of the white Grecian church, on the lofty old fashioned houses around it, so picturesque in their complete contrast with it, and glancing from the forest of bayonets bristling among hundreds of tricoloured flags, above the surface of the motley and closely packed crowd, of which no end was to be seen as far as the eye could reach, formed a spectacle that no city save Paris could furnish, and Paris only on such an occasion. There was something awful in that mass of human life; it was easy to imagine how armies fail in collision with such myriads; yet it was but a fraction of the host the city poured forth from every street into the main channel, in which flowed the business of the day.

While the authorities were with difficulty pushing their way into the church, the choir under the portico, drawn from the three operas, and conducted by MM Girard and Laty, contributed its part to the proceeding. The arrival of the Provisional Government was hailed by the Marseillaise, splendidly sung, with the accompaniment of a military band. The instrumental piece that followed, a funeral march by Cherubini, was comparatively weak; little of it was heard above the hum of the crowd; this was succeeded by the 'oath' chorus from Guillaume Tell, a piece from the 'Creation' ('the Heavens are telling'), and the prayer from 'Mose in Egitto.' The selection seemed to alternate mourning and supplication with the notes of trumph; the effect was sublime. As the music ceased, the funeral cars on which the coffins had been placed, were ready to proceed; as the first of the six moved onward, the Marseillaise was repeated; one verse was sung by the female voices alone, the men taking up the chorus, 'Aux armes.' As the spirit-stirring strain arose, the whole crowd uncovered and remained so till the last of the cars, which were open showing the forms of the coffins under the black palls, had passed. The dramatic effect at that moment, the homage of the people, the fierce invocation to battle, the stillness of death, all uniting, made the hearts of all beat quicker with excitement. The scene for that moment was grand, almost overpowering.

The MORNING CHRONICLE says, to the credit of the Parisian population on this occasion, I must declare that I saw them pay but little attention to these trifles. Their demeanour throughout the day was severe and grave, as befitted the great, solemn, and public testimony of respect which the Republic had thought it fit to pay to those who had purchased with their lives the benefits which all hoped to enjoy under the new order of things. But this very gravity and general silence added to the effect produced occasionally by the sudden outburst of the Marseillaise, the Parisienne, or the Girondin chant, as some body of enthusiastic Republicans in passing along raised the strain, and the whole body of the people took it up. Or the sound would pass along the line, until at last it became lost in the distance, like the music we sometimes, on awaking from sleep, imagine we have heard in a dream. Occasionally, too, when the bands played some of the airs mentioned above, the people, as if involuntarily, would burst forth and join in the sound, as if urged to the act by an inward force which they could not resist. Every gesture and movement of the mighty mass I saw before me gave evidence of the deepest exultation, but sobered and kept down by the feeling that a vast unknown lay before them.

At the end of every street leading to the boulevards, lines of the National Guards prevented the passage of vehicles of every description, and when their own turn came to take part in the procession, they gave the word, the people opened their dense mass as if by magic, and the vacant place in the *cortege* was occupied. No tumult of any kind took place all day, and the precision of every movement was more like what we are accustomed to see in a theatrical representation, than in the acts of a vast people, acting freely from the impulse of their own will.

About one o'clock the funeral ceremony at the Madeleine had concluded, and the procession began to move. The order of march published was not in all instances followed, several changes, of no importance however, having taking place. A vast body of mounted National Guards led the van, with band at head and tri-coloured banner flying. The drums and trumpets were all covered with crape, and crape streamers were attached to every flag-staff used in the ceremony. After the above-named body came a squadron of the horse National Guard, a squadron of dragoons, and a squadron of cuirassiers—each of these bodies played marches or the heroic airs of the day—the masters of the ceremonies of the Pompes Funebres, the bands of the first six legions of the National Guard, headed by their drums, a company of the first and second battalions of each legion, composed of National Guards in uniform and not in uniform, commanded by the colonel, and between each legion a company of infantry of the army. After these came the Orphéonists, a musical body, taught to sing in masses by the *methode* Wilhem, as is witnessed occasionally at Exeter Hall and other places in England; they bore a banner with their name inscribed, and were followed by another with a flag bearing the words *Societe Musicale*. Both of these parties sang occasionally during the course of their passage, and the effect was admirable. Next came the *employés* of the different railways, with flags. After them came the clergy of the Madeleine in six mourning carriages, preceding six hearses, each containing several bodies of the victims. Immense *faisceaux* of tri-coloured flags were displayed from each corner, and the cords from the four corners of the bier were held each by a National Guard. From each hearse floated a flag bearing the words '*Victimes de Fevrier*.' As this part of the *cortege* passed every head was uncovered and the deepest silence was observed.

A body of National Guards followed, and after them came a cabriolet drawn by a white horse, and bearing a flag with the inscription of *Victimes Politiques*. In the vehicle were seated two men, both evidently in bad health. One was said to be Barbes, and the other a man named Hubert. The former was an uncommonly fine man though worn away by illness or suffering, still his features could not have given me the idea of him who was in 1839 known in Paris by the epithet of 'Le beau Barbes' and who was reckoned one of the handsomest men of the day. Behind the cabriolet followed about ten or a dozen men of various ages, all coming under the same category of political victims. No group throughout the day attracted so much attention as this. After them came a large body of National Guards, with immortelles at the end of their muskets; then the representatives of the various trades and callings, all with banners signifying what they were, and each having at the top the words *République Française*. Some of these banners were exceedingly handsome, being edged with gold lace intertwined with laurel, and a variety of symbols of fraternity and liberty. Then came the municipalities of the arrondissements, preceded by the families of the victims, men, women, and children. Then advanced the judges and other heads of the various law tribunals in their black robes and red caps; then next the medical body; the freemasons, with a variety of banners symbolical of their craft; the staff of the National Guard, of the 1st military division, and of the Place; a company of the 3rd and 4th battalions of each legion, composed of National Guards, commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, and a company of infantry of the army between each legion.

After these came a part of the procession which excited universal interest; namely, the schools. They consisted of the pupils of the Polytechnic establishment, of St Cyr, of the Marine, and the schools of Medicine, and of Law; the two last out of uniform.

After these came along such of the wounded as could bear the fatigue of the day; they were all without exception young men. They were followed by the triumphal car of liberty, drawn by eight white horses. It was a lofty vehicle, perhaps fifteen to twenty feet high, divided into several compartments, placed on each other, and the whole surmounted with a gilt hand, holding the index and second finger erect, and the rest closed. The lower part of the car was covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold, and bearing wreaths of laurel at the corners. Immense tricoloured flags were hung out from each corner, and the centre compartment bore the word *Patrie*. Laurel was profusely distributed over every part of the vehicle, as well as on the harness at the horses' heads. The housings which the latter bore were of crimson velvet and gold to match the car. After this came a large body of mounted National Guards; then a number of troops of the line, the horse artillery, the Ponts-et-Chaussees, and at last the Provisional Government and the Ministers, preceded and followed by the fasces of the Republic. This part of the procession was most anxiously regarded, but nothing could be more simple than their appearance. M. Garnier-Pages, in his quality of Mayor of Paris, and some of the other gentlemen, wore a tricoloured scarf, but the rest were without any distinctive mark. A squadron of the Horse National Guard and a squadron of cavalry of the army closed the procession.

The National Guard which formed the line at each side, in the centre of the Boulevard, from the Madeleine to the Place de la Bastile, placed itself at the end of the procession, according as its turn came on. The whole time occupied by the passing of this immense *cortege* was within a few minutes of three hours.

At the Place de la Bastile which was its destination, the space round the column was kept clear by troops. From its summit drooped two flags of black crape, nearly as long as the column itself, spangled with silver stars, symbolic of mourning and tears. Before the entrance to the vault beneath it were erected two immense pillars or altars, each surmounted by a tripod and hung with black cloth. It was nearly five o'clock ere the funeral cars arrived at the column; the coffins were then borne into the vault, while the 'sacred fire' was kindled on the altars. The rest of the procession then slowly filed past, and the people dispersed; all was over. Every part of the Boulevards was as crowded as that from which the procession started; all the windows and balconies, the parapets of the houses, every 'buttress and coin of vantage' were occupied. The people at all points uncovered as the bodies passed; at intervals the Marseillaise was sung by the people joining the procession, and the military bands played.

On no part of the route was public peace or order for a moment disturbed.

The following speeches were delivered by the members of the provisional government.

M. Paguerre, Secretary-General of the provisional government, who had been charged with the direction of that great solemnity, spoke as follows:—

Citizens.—Family affections, however holy they may be, must on this occasion give way to the great affection of the country. The relations whom you have lost, the children whom you deplore, who have died for the Republic, are above all the sons of the Republic. It is for it to glorify the funeral rights. Leave to us, leave to the provisional government the pious mission of expressing at the same time the agony of private grief, and the profound feeling of gratitude and public grief.

At these words, the relations of the victims, with a touching resignation, retired to make place for the members of the provisional government.

These gentlemen then placed themselves in the open space. The cries of 'Vive la Republique' for a long time prevented M. Dupont (de l'Eure) from making himself heard. When silence had been restored, the venerable President of the provisional government spoke as follows:—

Citizens!—I am deeply affected at having to address you on the occasion for which we have assembled. No one more than myself can desire to pay to the unfortunate but glorious victims of our fine and last revolution the testimony of the gratitude which is due to them, but I cannot; my strength will not allow me to make myself heard. Several of my colleagues of the provisional government propose to do so, and they will tell you in a more worthy manner than I can do, how grand but how painful is the solemnity which has called us together at the foot of this monument. Let me be only permitted to deposit this crown of laurel and *immortelles* on the coffins of those who are soon about to repose near our brethren who died for liberty in 1830. 'Vive la Republique!'

Loud and unanimous acclamations here arose on all sides, with reiterated shouts of 'Vive la Republique!'

M. Cremieux, member of the provisional Government, then spoke as follows:—

Citizens.—Behold the sun of the Republic!—it comes in all its majesty to shed its rays from above on this great and glorious ceremony!—it comes to proclaim in the midst of us the immortality of our brethren who have died for liberty. (Loud applause.) Happy citizens!—happy they, they who die for their country, particularly in grateful France!—their names will be imperishable, posterity will mention them to our latest descendants. It has required, citizens, no less than three successive revolutions to achieve that Republic, the object of all our wishes and of all our fondest hopes. What gratitude should we not feel, what emotions should we not experience, in speaking of those who have just made the last conquest, and secured to France the Republic which it has proclaimed, and which we, its first elect, have just proclaimed in the name of the sovereign people. (Cries of 'Bravo, bravo!' 'Vive la Republique!') This people, citizens, we have many times seen at work during the last half century; we thought we knew them, but we were not aware of their worth; it required these last three days to display to us what patriotism—what ardour for the public weal—what thirst for liberty, was felt by those men who died behind our glorious barricades, and secured the establishment of the Republic.

The men of the people have also their flag! Our soldiers follow with enthusiasm the standard of glory. Do you know what standard it is that our people follow? It is an idea, and that idea is liberty; and to achieve that idea they die, and, when dead, public gratitude exclaims 'Honour to the heroes who perish to achieve liberty.' (Cries of 'Bravo, bravo!')

Citizens, in 1789 the Bastile was here taken; in 1830 this column was given us in commemoration of the three great days, the remembrance of which it has been since wished to efface. Now, in 1848, we have founded the Republic: such is the gradation. (Cries of 'Bravo!') Let us hope, citizens, that this will be the last combat. Our latest descendants will come into this enclosure, rendering homage to those heroes who have died for us—will proclaim their names and exclaim, 'Honour to those men, for they have secured for ever to France the Republican government.' (Cries of 'Yes, yes,' 'Vive la Republique.')

The orator, then, advancing towards the tomb said:—

Citizens, who repose beneath this glorious tomb, may my voice reach you. What eloquence is there not necessary to respond worthily to the emotion of this immense people, which has followed you with their loud acclamations! Let those acclamations of the public tell you what my voice cannot. 'Honour to you, yesterday, our brethren, now noble martyrs to the cause of holy liberty! Honour to you, immortal founders of our immortal Republic.' (Prolonged applause.)

Among ancient nations some particular men have been cited who devoted themselves to achieve the liberty of their country. At Paris it was the entire population which rose—that people so full of generous feelings, so overflowing with courage, so animated by pure patriotism—that people who, on the day after the victory, peaceably resumed their occupations as if to tell us, 'I have achieved liberty; it is for you to consecrate it.' (Cries of 'Bravo, bravo.')

Yes, dear friends of 1848—dear friends of the Revolution of July, 1830—dear friends of the people who lament and exalt you—your names will be sacred for us, they will be engraven on our hearts—they will keep up in the midst of us the love of the Republic; as long as we live we shall give you the most holy worship, and on each succeeding anniversary of this day, those who will be at the head of our Republic will come and bend with respect at this place, and from the midst of an affected and grateful crowd, will raise the cry of 'Honour to the founders and to the martyrs of liberty. Vive la Republique!'

The speech of M. Cremieux caused great emotion among the assembled multitude, and cries of 'Vive la Republique!' rose from all sides.

M. Garnier Pages, member of the provisional government, then spoke as follows:—

Citizens—The fallen government was founded on the worship of a single man. To the will of that man it sacrificed the honour, the glory, the dearest interests of France. The career of those governments is invariably traced out; they only live by corruption, and it is that which destroys them. The government which you have driven out stopped to seduce and to corrupt every man's mind. After an ephemeral success for a few days, the whole public mind was raised. Our proud France raised against it a universal cry of reprobation, and it disappeared. On these ruins, which time will never again raise up, the people take for its symbol the eternal *motto of revolution, liberty, equality, fraternity!* Liberty, equality, and fraternity, citizens, is the condemnation of the past, the work of the present, and of the future. Let us adopt, as the only object and means of government, the moral purity of heart and justice. (Cries of 'Bravo, bravo.')

The members of the provisional government then withdrew, amidst much cheering. The rest of the *cortege* at once broke up, and continued to file off for upwards of an hour. The crowd by degrees dispersed, and the Boulevards, after a time, resumed their usual appearance of a thronged thoroughfare.

LYONS.—Letters from Lyons of the 2nd inst. state that a great deal of agitation still existed in that city. The communists had taken possession of the barrack of the Bernardines, which they still held out against the authorities, and refused to surrender, excepting upon conditions which could not be granted. The delegate of the provisional government, M. E. Arago, parleyed with them for some time, but by the last accounts they still refused to lay down their arms.

EFFECT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

From Berlin, under date of Feb. 29, we learn that a courier from St Petersburg arrived that day at the Russian embassy. The contents of his despatches were immediately communicated to the court, where they made a very profound impression. It was asserted that the courier brought the intelligence of the serious illness of the Emperor of Russia.

Prussia is making extraordinary military preparations. The Prussian Diet is about to be convoked immediately.

The Germanic Diet published on the 1st instant a proclamation in which all Germans are exhorted to be united; and measures, it is said, will be taken to preserve peace at home, and the Confederation from invasion.

Advices from Vienna of the 27th announce a state of great agitation, produced as much by the news from Italy and the financial embarrassments of government, as by the news from France.

The CARLSRUHE GAZETTE of the 2nd says that petitions had been laid before the chamber demanding the general arming of the people for the following objects: The free election of officers; a German parliament, freely elected by the people; every German who has attained his twenty first year to be an elector; one elector for every thousand souls, and one deputy for every 100 000; every German who has attained his twenty-fifth year, of whatever rank, fortune, or religion, can become a member of parliament; the German parliament to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; the parliament to make its own regulations; absolute liberty of the press; complete liberty in all affairs relative to religion, conscience, and instruction; trial by jury; the general rights of a German citizen; Income Tax; welfare and education of all; protection and guarantee of labour; equitable and economical popular administration; responsibility of ministers and public officers; abolition of privileges. In the afternoon, after the sitting of the chamber, an immense crowd repaired to the castle, which was guarded, as a measure of precaution. Some voices were heard to demand a political amnesty, and to request that the persons taken into custody on the eve should be set at liberty. Five of these persons were set free. Several deputies of the Opposition requested the crowd to withdraw, a request which they complied with. Patrols of cavalry went round the city in the evening. The avenues to the Town-hall and the prison were guarded by the military.

The COLOGNE GAZETTE of the 3rd says:—The Baden government have announced the abolition of the censorship, the establishment of a civic guard, and the introduction of the jury system.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC.

M. Lamartine, the Foreign Minister, has issued the following manifesto to the diplomatic agents of the Republic:—

'Sir,—You know *the events of Paris*; the victory of the people, their heroism, moderation, and tranquillisation, and the restoration of order by the co-operation of all the citizens, as if, in that interregnum of the visible powers, general reason was alone the government of France.

The French Revolution has thus entered upon its definitive period. France is a Republic; the French Republic does not require to be recognised in order to exist. It rests on natural and national right. It is the wish of a great people fully entitled to judge for themselves. *Nevertheless, the French Republic desiring to* enter into the family of established governments as a regular power, and not as a phenomenon destructive of European order, it is expedient that you promptly make known to the government to which you are accredited the principles and tendencies which will in future direct the external policy of the French government.

The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act of aggression against any form of government in the world. The forms of government have diversities as legitimate as the diversities of character, of geographical situation, and intellectual, moral, and material development among nations. Nations, as well as individuals, have different ages. The principles which govern them have successive phases. The monarchial, aristocratical, constitutional, and republican governments are the expression of those different degrees of maturity of the genius of nations. They require more liberty, according as they feel themselves able to bear more; they require more equality and democracy, according as they are inspired by more justices towards, and affection for, the people. It is a mere question of time. A nation destroys itself by anticipating the hour of that maturity, as it dishonours itself by suffering it to escape without seizing it. Monarchy and Republic are not, in the eyes of real statesmen, absolute principles, which combat each other to the last extremity; they are facts, which contrast with each other and can live face to face by understanding and respecting each other.

War is not accordingly the principle of the French Republic as in 1792, when it became its fatal and glorious necessity. Half a century separates 1792 from 1848. To return, after half a century, to the principles of 1792, and to the principle of conquest of the empire, would not be to advance but actually to retrograde. The Revolution of yesterday is a step forward, not backward. The world and we desire fraternity and peace.

If the situation of the French Republic in 1792 accounted for the necessity of war, the differences existing between that period of our history and the present epoch account for the necessity of peace. You must apply yourself to understand those differences and explain them around you.

In 1792 the nation was not united. Two nations existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle was continued between the classes deprived of their privileges and the classes which had just conquered equality and liberty. The dispossessed classes coalesced with captive royalty and foreigners anxious to deny France her revolution, and impose again upon her, by invasion, monarchy, aristocracy, and theocracy. There are no longer distinct or privileged classes. Liberty has freed them all. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and of which *the National Assembly will organise the blessings*, will unite everything. There is not a single citizen of France, to whatever opinion he may belong, who will not rally round the principle of the country, and render it inexpugnable by that very union against the attempts and fears of invasion.

In 1792 it was not the entire people who had taken possession of the government; it was the middle class alone who wished to exercise liberty and enjoy it. The triumph of the middle classes then was egotistical, like the triumph of oligarchy. It wished to monopolise the rights conquered by all. To that effect it was necessary to operate a powerful diversion against the advent of the people, by urging them towards the field of battle, in order to prevent them from having a share in their own government. That diversion was war. War was desired by the Monarchists and the Girondins; it was not desired by the more advanced democrats, who wished, as we do, the sincere, complete, and regular reign of the people, comprising, under that denomination all the classes, without exclusion or preference, which constitute the nation.

In 1792 the people were but the instruments of the revolution, and not its object. To-day the revolution was effected by them and for them. The people and the revolution are identical. By entering it, they introduced into it their new wants of labour, industry, instruction, agriculture, commerce, morality, welfare, property, cheap living, navigation, civilisation, in fine, which are all wants of peace! The people and peace are but one word.

In 1792 the ideas of France and Europe were not prepared to comprehend and accept the great harmony of nations among themselves, for the benefit of mankind. The views of the century just expiring were limited to a few philosophers. Philosophy is now popular. Fifty years of liberty of thought, speech, and writing, have produced their result. The books, journals, and tribunes have accomplished the apostolic mission of European intelligence. Reason beaming from all points across the frontiers of nations, has created in the minds that grand intellectual nationality which shall be the completion of the French Revolution, and the constitution of international fraternity all over the globe.

Finally, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality a scandal, and the republic a problem. The rights of the people, only just discovered by Fenelon, Montesquieu, and Rousseau, were so much forgotten, buried, and profaned by the ancient feudal dynastic and priestly traditions, that the most legitimate interventions of the people in its affairs appeared a monstrosity in the eyes of the statesmen of the ancient school. Democracy made both thrones and the foundations of society tremble. To-day thrones and people are accustomed to the word, to the forms, to the regular agitations of liberty exercised in various proportions in almost all, even monarchial states. They will accustom themselves to the republic, which has its complete form among the more advanced nations. They will acknowledge that there is a conservative liberty; that there may be in a republic not only a better order, but also a more genuine order in that government of all for the sake of all, than in the government of a few for the sake of a few. Moreover, besides these considerations, interest alone in the consolidation and duration of the republic would inspire the statesmen of France with ideas of peace. It is not the country but liberty which runs the greatest danger in war. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget the institutions, acknowledging them only. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The *prestige* of a victorious name veils the attempt made against the national sovereignty. The republic desires glory, no doubt, but it desires it for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons!

Nevertheless, do not deceive yourselves: these ideas that the provisional government charge you to submit to the foreign powers, as a pledge of European security, have not their object to obtain pardon for the republic, for the audacity and temerity it had displayed in presuming to come into life, and still less to humbly demand the place of a great right and of a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object in view, which is to make both sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to be involuntary deceived respecting the character of our revolution; to place the event in its proper light, and impart a just impression to its features; finally, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our rights and honour if they should be misunderstood. The French republic, then, will not commence war with any state whatever. It need not say that it will accept war if conditions of war are offered to the French.

The sentiments of the men who now govern France are these—France will be happy if war be declared against her, and if she be thus forced, in spite of her moderation, to increase in power and glory. Terrible would be however, the responsibility of France, if the republic itself declare war without any provocation. Such is the feeling of the men who at this moment govern France. In the first case, her martial genius, her impatience for action, her strength (accumulated during so many years of peace), would render her invincible at home, and perhaps redoubtable beyond her frontiers. In the second case, she would turn against her the remembrance of her conquests which indisposes other nations towards her, and she would compromise her first and most universal alliance, which is the spirit and goodwill of surrounding nations and the genius of civilisation.

According to these principles, sir, which are those of cool and deliberate France—principles which she can avow without fear as without defiance to her friends or enemies—you will please to impress yourself with the substance of the following declarations:—

The treaties of 1815 no longer legally exist in the eyes of the French Republic, but the territorial limits fixed by those treaties are facts which it admits as the basis of, and the starting point in, her relations with other nations. But if the treaties of 1815 no longer exist except as facts to be modified by common accord, and if the Republic openly declares that her right and mission are to arrive regularly and pacifically at those modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the consciousness, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honourable guarantee than the letters of those treaties so often violated or modified by Europe.

Apply yourself, sir, to make those with whom you have relation to understand and admit with good faith that the emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 is reconcileable with the repose of Europe.

For these reasons we declare loudly, that if the hour for the reconstruction of some oppressed nations in Europe or elsewhere should appear to have arrived according to the decrees of Providence—if Switzerland our faithful ally since the time of Francis I, should be constrained or menaced in the movement of progress which it is accomplishing at home to lend additional strength to the union of Democratic Governments—if the independent states of Italy should be invaded—if limits or obstacles should be imposed on their internal transformations—if their right to form an alliance amongst themselves to consolidate an Italian nation should be contested by force of arms, *the French Republic* would believe itself justified in arming to protect these legitimate movements for the advancement and the nationality of states.

The Republic, *you perceive, has traversed* the first step in the era of proscriptions and dictatorships. It is determined never to cover liberty at home with a veil. It is equally determined never to veil its democratic principle abroad. It will not suffer the hand of anybody to be interposed between the pacific rays of its liberty and the regard of nations. It proclaims itself the intellectual and cordial ally of all rights, of all progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of those nations who wish to live according to the principle which governs it. It will not pursue a course of secret or incendiary propaganda amongst its neighbours. It is conscious that there are no liberties durable except those which originate in their own soil; but it will exercise by the light of its ideas, by the spectacle of order and of peace, which it expects to give to the world, the only and honourable proselytism—the proselytism of esteem and sympathy. Such is not war; it is nature. It is not the agitation of Europe; it is the life. Such a course is not to cause a conflagration throughout the world; it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, and at the same time to anticipate them and to guide them.

We desire, for the sake of humanity, that peace may be preserved. We even expect that it may be so. A single case of war was raised a year since between France and England. It was not Republican France which raised that question; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries with it that danger of war for Europe which it had excited through the purely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus this domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which lay as a dead weight during seventeen years on our national dignity, was an obstacle at the same time to our liberal alliances and to peace, in consequence of its pretentions to an additional Crown at Madrid. The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepotism to gratify. It inherits no family pretentions. Let Spain govern itself. Let Spain be independent and free. France relies more for the consolidation of this natural alliance on the conformity of principles than on the successions of the house of Bourbon.

Such, sir, is the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the candid, firm, and moderate policy which you will have to represent.

The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the excitement of a contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which call down on its cradle the benedictions of God and of man—Liberty, equality, fraternity. It has given on the day following, by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary on those three words as regards its domestic policy; give them *likewise their true commentary abroad.* The meaning of those three words applied to our foreign relations is as follows—the emancipation of France from the chains which fettered her principle and her dignity—the recovery of the rank which she ought to occupy amongst the great European powers—in fine, the declaration of alliance and friendship amongst all nations. If France be conscious of her part in the liberal and civilising mission of the age, there is not one of those words which signify war. If Europe be prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify peace.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

LAMARTINE,
Member of the provisional government of the Republic and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 2, 1848.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The decree of the provisional government respecting the elections, as published in the MONITEUR, is as follows:—

The provisional government, wishing to deliver at as early a period as possible into the hands of a definitive government those powers they now exert in the interest, and by the command of the people, decree:—

1. The electoral cantonal assemblies are convocated for the 9th of April next to choose the representatives for the people, at the national assembly, which is to dictate the constitution,
2. The election will have for its basis the population.
3. The total number of the representatives of the people will be nine hundred, including therein Algeria and the French colonies,
4. They will be divided among the departments in the proportion indicated in a table subjoined.
5. The votes will be direct and universal.
6. All Frenchmen who have attained their twenty-first year, and who have resided for six months in a commune, are electors; providing they are neither suspended in, nor deprived of, the exercise of their civic rights.
7. All Frenchmen who have attained their twenty-fifth year, and who are neither suspended in, nor deprived of, the exercise of their civic rights, are eligible.
8. The voting will be by ballot.
9. All the electors will vote at the *chef lieu* of their canton, by *scrutin* and list. Each bulletin will contain as many names as there shall be representatives to choose in the department. No one can be named representative of the people unless he has two thousand votes.
10. Each representative of the people will receive an indemnity of twenty-five francs per diem during the time of the session.
11. An instruction of the provisional government will regulate the details relative to the execution of the present decree.
12. The National Constituent Assembly will open on the 20th of April,
13. The present decree shall be immediately sent into every department, and published and posted in every commune of the republic.

Given at Paris, in the council of the government, March 5, 1848

The members of the provisional government, Armand Marrast, Garnier-Pages, Arago, Albert, Marie, Cremieux, Dupont (de l'Eure), Louis Blanc, Ledru-Rollin, Flocon, Lamartine.—The Secretary-general of the Provisional Government, PAGUERRE.

The MONITEUR publishes a decree nominating a commission for the liquidation of the moveables and immoveables of the ancient *liste civile* and the private domains of the Crown. M. Lherbette is appointed Liquidator-General, and is charged with the administration of the property. M. Adam and M. Empis are the other members of the commission, and M. Savignon, secretary. M. Hypolite Priesta is appointed delegate of the provisional government to maintain the sequestration over the property belonging to the Duke d'Aumale.

Another decree appoints M. Nachet, Advocate-General of the Court of Cassation, in place of M. Pascalis; M. Benoit Champy, Advocate General of the Court of Cassation, in place of M. Chegary; and M. Lavue to a similar place in place of M. Rowland.

An answer has been received from Admiral Trehouart, the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, giving in his own adhesion and that of the whole fleet to the provisional government.

The Prince de Ligne, ambassador from the King of the Belgians, had his first interview with M. de Lamartine on Monday morning. He communicated a despatch which he received from his government authorising him to announce to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the provisional government that the government of the King of the Belgians wishes to keep up with the French government official relations on the most amicable footing.

M. Kisseleff, the Russian charge d'affaires, has had some intercourse with M. de Lamartine, but merely with respect to passports and other routine business.

It is announced that the entire personel of the corps diplomatique will be changed. The Duke d'Harcourt, or Citoyen d'Harcourt, as he is now called, will go as ambassador to London. It is said that the Citoyen de Boissy (late Marquis) will go as ambassador to Rome, and General Thiard to Rome.

Twelve thousand five-franc pieces, bearing the name and emblem of the Republic, will be issued from the mint to day.

As a specimen of the principles of commercial communism which the revolution is rapidly establishing, our correspondent translates from LA PRESSE a document, by which the proprietors of that journal announce their adoption of the principle of allowing all persons they employ to share in common with themselves the profits of the property. This has already been done by the directors of the Great Northern Railway.

'There is,' he adds, 'another feature by which this revolution is contrasted with that of 1789, and distinguished from, if not opposed to, that of 1830. The people, *reputed sceptics and scoffers*, have placed the revolution of 1848 under the safeguard of the altar. In the sack of the palaces, the chapels and the oratories were held inviolable. A crucifix picked from the floor of a bedroom, was borne with reverence to the Church of St Roch, and the crowd of insurgents as they deposited it in the temple acknowledged on their knees the divinity of the Saviour.'

The provisional government have publicly called on the clergy of all denominations to invoke the benediction of the most high on the French people, and to pray for the enlightenment of that assembly in whose hands the future destinies of France are about to be placed.

By a decree of the provisional government of the 5th inst, Algeria and the Colonies are to return 15 members to the Constituent Assembly.

With the exception of the continued strike of the omnibus drivers and conductors, everything was quiet and orderly in Paris. The extraordinary gaiety with which Shrovetide was formerly celebrated in the French capital was, however, sadly contrasted by the almost complete absence of masks in the streets and Boulevards on Sunday. The Carnival had for some years been going out of fashion; the late revolution had suggested serious reflections, and the weather had become most unfavourable—circumstances which were held to account for the comparative *tristesse* of Sunday; but it was believed that this day—always the grand day of the Carnival—would produce the fat ox (who is this year named *Duchatel*) with all the pomp of former time.

'Generally speaking,' says one of our letters, 'the revolution has for the moment injured Paris. The English have already left in great numbers, nor has the panic yet subsided.

The proprietors of houses and hotels, of the *restaurants* and *cafes*, and, in fact, all who lived upon the expenses of foreigners in the capital, are nearly in despair. They hope, however, that the formal recognition of the revolution by Great Britain, the moment that its government shall have been installed, will recall the former British residents of Paris, and give an example to other foreigners to resume their residence in the capital.

The people, who had until then retained possession of the chateau of the Tuileries, finally left it last Saturday. Never in this world was a house or palace more completely gutted than this. 'Not even a pair of lace cuffs,' said a lady who saw it the day after the revolution, 'escaped.' Furniture, ornaments, curtains, clothing, and carriages, were all conveyed into the court-yard or the streets, and pitilessly burnt. The apartments of the Duchess of Orleans and of the Duchess of Nemours in the Pavilion Marsan, should, however, be mentioned as having been comparatively respected.

The MONITEUR ALGERIEN of the 29th ult. publishes three orders of the day, signed by the Duke d'Aumale, informing the population and army of the events that had occurred in Paris down to the evening of the 24th, with the exception only of the proclamation of the republic, which was not known at that date.

M. Lamartine's manifesto constituted the theme for general comment by the Parisian press, and on its first appearance is said to have excited a general apprehension that the French would interfere with other countries. The correspondent of the TIMES, writing on Monday, says, however, that the feeling of apprehension, founded on the manifesto of M. Lamartine, which prevailed so generally that morning, had in some degree subsided. Either the minister had given verbal explanations and assurances that had removed all fears that the provisional government meant to push the *propaganda*, or more mature consideration of his manifesto had dissipated the fears conceived on its first appearance, for the impression had become general that the French (provisional) government desired peace before all things.

This improved condition of the public mind and its tendency to restore confidence was, however, qualified by the resignation of M. Godechaux, minister of finance, who is succeeded by M. Garnier Pages.

'This serious event was brought about in this way,' says our correspondent:—'M. Godechaux, at whose instance the proposed abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers had been suspended, became displeased when the measure was ordered to take its course. He said to his colleagues, 'You have announced your intention to anticipate the date at which the interest on the public debt becomes payable, and you have otherwise unnecessarily undertaken obligations of immense amount, and here you take from me the stamp duty on newspapers! What security have I that I shall not be similarly deprived of other resources?' M. Godechaux then tendered his resignation. He was, however, afterwards prevailed upon to resume his functions, and would have gone on with the business of the finance department had not the astounding intelligence reached him that the banking-house of MM. Gouin and Co., formerly that of Jacques Lafitte and Co., had stopped payment. He thereupon resigned office definitively. The creditors of the banking-house (of Gouin and Co.) would, it was said, ultimately be paid in full, and the shareholders in the Caisse Gouin, ci-devant Caisse Laffitte, would, it is said, be heavy losers.

Several deputations of workmen of different trades waited on Sunday on the government at the Hotel de Ville, to make known their grievances. Among them was one of the calico printers, who presented an address in which they stated that what they had to complain of was not excess of work, but want of work, and that want, they said, was owing to machines, which, however, they asserted they did not desire to see destroyed. They intimated that an increase in the exports would afford them relief. M. Cremieux replied by assuring them that the government would be their devoted friends. About three thousand young men, employed in the mercers' and linen drapers' shops, waited on the deputy mayor of Paris, to demand the organisation of labour. The deputy mayor promised to submit their demand to the government. A deputation of the pupils of the colleges of Paris waited on M. de Lamartine, to present their homage, and give expression to their hopes, confidence, and devotedness. M. de Lamartine received them kindly, and made a speech, in which he thanked them for their manifestation, and expressed his warm sympathy for his young hearers.

On Saturday evening there was a numerous meeting of hotel keepers at the Salle de la Redoute, in the Rue Grenelle Saint Honore, to take into consideration a proposition for an application to the provisional government for relief in the present crisis. The chairman of the meeting, after alluding to the rents paid for hotels, which he said were so high as to have left the tenants scarcely a chance of honourable existence even in prosperous times, but which would now cause the utter ruin of such as have leases if no reduction be made, recommended that the government should be petitioned to issue a decree preventing the landlords from claiming at the present moment more than half their rents, and that the National Assembly should be subsequently applied to for a law regulating the position of landlord and tenant on bases of justice and equity, *according to the new circumstances created* by the revolution. A motion to this effect was put and carried with only one dissentient voice. It was then proposed that the shopkeepers of Paris generally who have leases should be invited to join in the manifestation, and notice was given for a general meeting at the Salle Valentine yesterday, at twelve o'clock. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, nearly 2,000 tradesmen assembled, and adopted unanimously the resolutions of which the hotel keepers had assumed the initiative. A delegate from each trade was appointed to co-operate with the chairman in the measures to be pursued, and the meeting then broke up. It was stated that the number of shopkeepers in Paris is forty thousand, of whom two-thirds are supposed to hold leases.

On Saturday evening a deputation of the persons who were wounded in the three days, waited on the provisional government, and were received by M. Paguerre, the Secretary General. M. Chateau Renaud, who presented the deputation, made a brief speech, to which M. Paguerre replied:—

Citizens, you have fought for liberty; but, more fortunate than your brethren, whose ashes we have just honoured, you enjoy the result of your efforts—you have the Republic for which they gloriously fought. You will for the future live under laws which you will vote yourselves, for all of you, citizens, will be called on to express your will, the will of the country. There are no more persons privileged; all citizens have the same rights; and there is only one sovereignty, the sovereignty of the people. Citizens, you have new duties to fulfil—after having obtained liberty you must preserve it, you must constitute the Republic. What your courage commenced, your wisdom will accomplish. The Republic is not like the monarchy—it is not ungrateful, and will know how to reward services rendered. (Bravo) Yours are immense, and I can say at present, that the provisional government is preparing a commission, which will inscribe them in the records of the national gratitude!

Cries of 'Bravo! Vive la Republique!' followed this speech. A Pole, who formed part of the deputation, demanded that France should not forget Poland, whose children had fought for her. M. Paguerre, in reply, assured him that that illustrious and unfortunate country possessed all the sympathies of the Republic. As the deputation was about to withdraw, M Paguerre suggested that the proper place for their banners was the Hotel de Ville. The deputation immediately consented to leave them in the hotel. The general commanding the National Guard assured the deputation that the flags would be in perfect safety, and that, to take them from the Hotel de Ville, it would be first necessary to crush the provisional government. A dinner was given to the deputation by the commandant of the Hotel, and when it concluded, they broke up with cries of 'Vive la Republique!'

The schedule annexed to the decree convening the National Assembly gives the number of representatives to be chosen in each department, there being one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants.

General Cubieres, whose name has become so famous as one of those implicated in the Teste affair, has tendered his adhesion to the provisional government, with an offer of his services to the republic. It is said that the offer has been received very drily; and that the Minister of War replied that if Monsieur Cubieres wished to serve the republic in a military capacity, there was no reason why he should not do so, but that the usual way for those who had no rank in the army was to enter as simple soldiers of the line. It is not likely that M. Cubieres' zeal for the republic is so strong as to induce him to devote himself to its service on those conditions.

A considerable sensation has been created (says the MORNING CHRONICLE) by an act of illegality into which the provisional government has allowed itself to fall. By the laws regulating the National Guards each regiment has the right to choose its own officers, and the officers nominate the colonel; but the provisional government has taken upon itself, in the face of the law, to nominate a colonel to the twelfth legion. The person in whose favour the government has done this is no other than M. Barbes, who has been besides appointed Governor of the Palace of the Luxembourg.

Barbes was condemned to death as the leader of the conspiracy of the 12th May, 1839. On that day he presented himself at the gate of the Palais de Justice on the Quai aux Fleurs, at the head of a body of armed men. He summoned the officer on guard, whose name was Drouineau, to lay down his arms, and on his refusal Barbes shot him dead. This is the crime for which he was condemned. The 12th legion now claim not only their right to elect their own colonel, but they declare that in any case they will not be commanded by an assassin. Yesterday (Sunday) the 12th legion formally refused to receive Barbes as colonel, and the whole of the officers have intimated that if the government persist in the appointment, *they will all resign. The legion is to be called out again to-day, and some disturbance is* feared. The more respectable portion of the legion being against Barbes, and the working classes being in his favour, it is feared that a collision may take place. *It is more probable, however, that the re-*spectables will stay away and allow Barbes and his friends to have their own way. This appointment of Barbes is, to say the least of it, an act of great imprudence on the part of the new powers. Nothing can be a clearer evidence of the general disapprobation of the appointment, than the fact that the colonels of the other eleven legions into which the National Guard is divided have intimated that they will throw up their commands if the appointment of Barbes be confirmed.

To-day several large bodies of the working classes went in procession to the Palace of the Luxembourg, to demand the organisation of labour. They were preceded by flags and bands of music, but their behaviour was perfectly peaceable. M. Louis Blanc harangued them at some length, promising them some efficient measures in their favour, after which they retired peaceably.

Letters from Lyons of the 4th state that there is still a great deal of agitation in that city. The labouring classes of the Faubourg of the Croix Rouge have seized upon the fortifications of the place, and expressed a determination to destroy them. The delegate of the provisional government, M. Arago, went away then, and is said to have stated that they were quite right to destroy fortifications which were raised by the Orleans government for their oppression.

M Berryer, the Legitimist deputy, has addressed the following letter to his constituents at Marseilles:—

'You know the events which have occurred at Paris. Tell all my friends openly that my line of conduct is absolutely and firmly this:—To sustain the provisional government; to cause persons and property to be respected; to maintain the liberty of voting, and to wait for the decision of the National Assembly. Any other thought is shameful—any other manifestation culpable.'

It is said that M. Emile de Girardin has refused the Director-Generalship of the Post-office.

Intelligence was received in Paris on Monday that the workmen of the coal-pits of Anzin (Nord) had struck for an increase of wages, demanding 3f. a day in place of 1f. 50c. What is considered grave in this affair is, that this example will, it is supposed, be followed by the other miners of the Nord, the Somme, and the Pas de Calais, and that 100,000 men would so be out of employment.

The news from Paris on Wednesday was of a favourable character, the TIMES says.—

Not only had the French capital become calm as in ordinary times, but the journals were recovering their tone and attitude, changed or abandoned during the stormy fortnight that just elapsed, The NATIONAL, without affecting to be the organ of the provisional government, was believed to be such in reality. In the columns of that paper were, therefore, sought with avidity indications of the thoughts and intentions of the Cabinet. The number of the NATIONAL just received was on that account read with considerable satisfaction; for its contents were interpreted favourably for foreign and domestic peace and order.

Another sign of the return of confidence in the maintenance of order is furnished by the JOURNAL DES DEBATS, which somewhat directly questions the expediency of establishing universal suffrage. The elections seem, in fact, to be regarded with fear and awe by all thinking men, and begin already to occupy, beyond all other subjects, the attention of *the whole community, and to suggest misgivings* which we shall be happy to see proved destitute of foundation. 'If,' says the DEBATS, 'France will be better governed with universal suffrage—if she will enjoy more liberty, more wisdom, more strength—if there result from that immense mass of suffrages an assembly filled with wisdom, intelligence, moderation, and courage, the problem will be solved, and we shall acknowledge ourselves vanquished, not merely in fact, but by reason, and we shall be among the first to admit that the former guarantees, modifications, and qualifications, so much approved by public writers of even the most liberal opinions, were only vain and useless fetters and offensive precautions.'

From this brief extract it will be seen that the JOURNAL DES DEBATS disapproves universal suffrage and apprehends from its exercise misfortune for France; and proceeds to recommend in preference the systems that obtain in Great Britain and the United States respectively. It then concludes by repeating its desire to find all its doubts of the expediency of rendering the suffrage unlimited falsified by the result.

'The DEBATS would appear, however, premature in its critique and anticipations,' says our correspondent. 'Resort to Universal Suffrage was in this preparatory instance unavoidable. The whole nation is merely called upon to elect a constituent assembly, which in framing a constitution will necessarily have to lay down and enact a permanent electoral law.'

'The object of the leading article of the NATIONAL is,' observes one of our letters, 'to prove that the *accession of the French Republic has simplified the* relations of France with Great Britain, the good understanding which ought to exist between those powers having been compromised by the Spanish marriages which forced the Orleans dynasty to throw itself into the arms of Austria.' 'If,' says the NATIONAL—

A revolution had not occurred, the most serious consequences would have ensued from the Spanish marriages. It was determined by the Court party to send the Duke de Montpensier to Madrid, in case the Queen of Spain should die or abdicate. England, on her side, was determined to oppose any arrangement which would place the government of Spain in the hands of the chief of the Orleans dynasty; and Spain was far from being satisfied with the authority which the French government arrogated to itself. So that it would have been possible to see a new war of succession arise in the midst of the nineteenth century.

The NATIONAL next recommends the government, now that no danger exists of an interruption of a good understanding with England, to apply itself to the arrangement of the detail for the elections, and to set the finances in order. The NATIONAL relies upon Italy, Switzerland, and Spain to assist France, should the absolute Powers of the North attack her, regardless of the consequences which might occur in Germany and Poland from the report of cannon on the Rhine.

The NATIONAL recommends that prompt measures should be adopted to re-establish a good feeling between the people and the army. The people had already given the example to the Minister of War by fraternising with the troops during the grand ceremony which took place on Saturday last. The National Guard were, moreover, almost worn out by the constant service imposed on them, and those amongst them whose families depended upon their labour for support are ruined. All military duty, therefore, should henceforth be equally divided between the National Guard and the troops of the line, which no doubt will be done now that the attention of the military authorities is called to the subject.

The business, properly speaking, of the republic would appear to be sedulously attended to. The ministers were necessarily occupied in re-organising and in improving the regulations of their respective departments, and in discussing and publishing new measures for the public service. Addresses of congratulation, too, were pouring in, and adhesions to the republic were arriving in such numbers as to render unquestionable its universal recognition. Still there appeared none of the noisy inflated declamation or verbosity that distinguished the periods of 1789, 1790, and 1830. *The revolution would appear to be accepted sincerely, but with becoming gravity.*

The MONITEUR publishes a decree of the provisional government, abrogating the law of the 9th of September, 1835, relative to crimes and offences committed by means of the press, and replacing it, until the meeting of the National Assembly, by the laws previously in force. The verdict of the jury will require in future a majority of nine votes.

On Monday the Marquis of Normanby had an interview with M. de Lamartine, on the subject of the collisions which took place at Rouen and Havre between the French and English workmen, the consequence of which has been that many of the English workmen have been forced to leave their work, and embark for England, without even receiving the wages due to them. Lord Normanby also complained of the conduct of the inhabitants of Granville, who have prevented the exportation of French cattle to England. M. de Lamartine stated that acts of violence and excesses of this nature were equally injurious to trade, and contrary to the relations of friendship existing between the two countries, but that it was only the effect of emotion and want of reflection in those two places. He added that the government would not fail to re-establish between the labourers and the sailors of the two countries the liberty, security, and friendship which ought to exist, and be strengthened, between the two governments. Notwithstanding this, however, it appears from the Havre journal that a vessel arrived in that port from Rouen with 200 English artisans, who had been dismissed from a manufactory in that town, where they had been employed for years.

The PRESSE states that the provisional government intends to place the tomb of Napoleon under the care of the Emperor's brother Jerome, who is to be appointed Governor of the Invalides. It adds, that Marshal Molitor, the present Governor of the Invalides, highly approved of the appointment, and was the first to give it his sanction.

M. Arago, the present Minister of the Marine, is to succeed M. Garnier Pages as Mayor of Paris, M. Garnier Pages having been appointed Minister of the Finances. The successor of M. Arago is not yet mentioned.

The provisional government yesterday received a deputation of upwards of 280 citizens of the United States. These gentlemen walked in procession to the Hotel de Ville, and amongst them was borne the American flag and that of the French Republic united together, and flowing from the same staff. Mr Goodrich, in the name of his countrymen, presented the following address:—

Gentlemen, members of the provisional government of the French Republic—As citizens of the United States of America, and spectators of recent events in Paris, we come to offer you our congratulations. A grateful recollection of the past, and the ties of amity which have existed between your country and ours, prompt us to be among the first to testify to you and to the people of France the sympathy, respect, and admiration which these events inspire. Acknowledging the right of every nation to form its own government, we may still be permitted to felicitate France upon the choice of a system which recognises as its basis the great principles of rational liberty and political equality. In the progress of the recent struggle here we have admired the magnanimity of the French people, their self-command in the hour of triumph, and their speedy return to order and law after the tumult and confusion of revolution. We see in these circumstances happy omens of good to France and to mankind, assurances that what has been so nobly begun will be consummated in the permanent establishment of a just and liberal government, and the consequent enjoyment of liberty, peace, and prosperity among the citizens of this great country. Accept these testimonials of the sentiments which fill our hearts at the present moment, and be assured that the news of the revolution which you have just achieved will be hailed by our countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic, with no other emotions than those of hope and joy for France and for the world.

M. Arago replied as follows:—

Citizens of the United States—We are happy to hear the expression of the sentiments which you have just manifested, and we are happy such sentiments proceed from the citizens of a free people. We are, above all, happy at the manner in which you appreciate the acts of the Parisian population. You have perceived what courage our fellow-citizens have shown on the day of combat, and what moderation they have shown after the victory; you have also seen with what eagerness that people, after having departed from its ordinary sphere, again placed itself under the dominion of its laws. You have justly declared that a people has a right to give to itself such a government as suits it. Look at your own flag — you behold there the evident proofs of your prosperity; the number of stars which are there displayed has been prodigiously augmented, and will be still more so. (Bravo, bravo!) What has been so great an advantage to the American population, cannot fail to be so likewise for the French people. (Cheers.) We have no doubt that your fellow-citizens in the United States will join in the sentiments which have brought you this day before the Provisional government. We have no doubt that fresh applause will also be given there to the valiant population of Paris. ['We can answer for that.'] Gentlemen, the prayer that we offer up, and which will be realised, is to the American nation and the French nation living in the most intimate union. (Loud cheering.) There is no motive of difference between you and us, once that we are established as a republic, and that we advance in the republic path of liberty, equality, and fraternity. I am convinced that the two nations will be united, as are the two colours which you there bear amongst you. 'Vive la Republique.' (The cry was three times repeated by the deputation.)

One of the American gentlemen then said:—

'The Americans here present request you to accept these two flags united—they are the eternal emblem of the alliance between France and the United States of North America. (The members of the deputation; 'We swear it by our blood!')

M. ARAGO: We receive the colour with gratitude. It shall be placed in the Hotel de Ville; and I trust that never will despotism attempt to snatch it thence. (Loud applause.)

The double flag was then placed in the Salle des Receptions.

The deputation then withdrew amidst reiterated cries of 'Vive la Republique!'

The provisional government has just named a committee to examine the claims of all persons who have suffered damage in their property during the late revolution, and to award compensation for the same.

The provisional government has just issued a decree, declaring that, as the laws of September, from being a flagrant violation of the Constitution, have always called forth the unanimous reprobation of the nation, and as they are an infringement of the liberty of the press, they are henceforth abrogated. All anterior laws relative to the press are to remain in force until such time as the Constituent Assembly shall have come to some decision on the matter.

The MONITEUR contains a decree of the provisional government, whereby, in all the industrial and commercial towns a 'Comptoir National d'Escompte' is to be created, destined to spread the credit of all branches of production. The capital of these *comptoirs* is to vary according to the wants of the localities, and the capital is to consist of a third in cash, contributed by the subscribers, a third in obligations entered into by the towns, and a third in treasury bonds. Another decree institutes at Paris a 'Comptoir National d'Escompte,' with a capital of twenty millions. The city of Paris has subscribed a third of that sum, promises another third in obligations, and the state affords the third third. Another decree restores to the island of Bourbon its republican name of 'Reunion.'

The Palace of the Tuileries, now 'Palais des Invalides Civils,' was cleared, on Tuesday morning, of the armed people who had remained in it since Louis Philippe's departure. It would appear, contrary to the reports spread at Paris, that they had conducted themselves well in the Palace, and that they ultimately left it without insisting on the pensions or other remuneration they had at first required.

Throughout Monday numerous deputations succeeded one another at the Luxembourg Palace, where the Government 'Commission des Travailleurs' sit.

According to the CONSTITUTIONNEL, the following diplomatic appointments are to take place:—M. d'Harcourt, London; M. Boissy, Rome; M. d'Alton-Shée, Turin; General Fabvier, Constantinople; M. de Tracy, United States; M. Beaumont Vassy, Denmark; M. de la Moskowa, Spain. All these gentlemen were, if we mistake not, members of the late Chamber of Peers.

The Minister of War has issued a general order to the army, declaring that the cockades for the different corps are to consist of the three colours, blue, red, and white, in the order just mentioned; the Crown, hitherto placed over the brass plate on the shakos of the infantry is to be suppressed.

A new arrangement of the colours of the national flag has been ordered to be made by the government—henceforth the blue is to be attached to the staff, the white to be in the middle, and the red at the extremity. This is the order in which they were fixed by the National Convention of the 27th Pluviose An. II.

Complete tranquillity continued to prevail in the French capital. The provisional government laboured incessantly for the re-establishment of order, but we begin to find complaints of several of the new functionaries in the journals—the NATIONAL, for example, which had most contributed to bring about the revolution. It had become essential, for many reasons, that the National Guards should be relieved of a portion of the duty imposed upon them by the total cessation of service by the troops of the line; that the people of Paris should become once more familiar with the appearance of regular troops, and that all pretext for maintaining any amount of armed men not in uniform should be obviated. The NATIONAL complains, that instead of the energy and activity required in the War Department to attain these and other important ends, the languor and *hauteur* in the late *régime* were only observable. Many other reasons for incessant and well-directed efforts in the Ministry of War existed, to which, as they are not specifically alluded to in the journals, we shall not here refer. The distinguished veteran at the head of the War Department is said to enjoy the entire confidence of the nation, but we find that mere of life, vigour, strength, and promptitude that had not been displayed since the revolution are expected in him.

PARIS, Friday, Nine A.M.

MEETING OF ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN PARIS.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the English residents in Paris took place on Wednesday, at the Hotel Meurice, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to the provisional government of the French republic. Colonel Fletcher, being called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which, Captain Courtenay Boyle read an address, which it was proposed to adopt, declaratory of the high sense which the meeting entertained of the conduct of the French people, national guard, and provisional government, on the occasion of the late revolution, in protecting the property of English subjects in Paris; and expressive of a hope that friendly relations might continue to exist between France and England. Several gentlemen intimated their concurrence in the views thus set forth, and amongst them Captain Jennings declared, that he possessed property near Paris, which he had not the slightest idea of disposing of, having perfect confidence in the eventual prosperity of the country under the new government. The address was then carried by acclamation; a vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Fletcher for his very proper conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated. The address in question now lies for signature at the office of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.

DEPUTATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A deputation of persons who had been imprisoned for political offences, has waited on the Provisional Government to demand assistance. M. Armand Marrast assured them that the help they required would be forthwith afforded; he reminded them that they had a right to national recompense; and he asked for the names of all their body, that they might be communicated to the committee on national recompenses, which is presided over by M. Albert. M. Louis Blanc, addressing the deputation, said, 'it is not assistance which we give you, but a debt that we pay you in the name of the country.'

It is announced that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville have arrived off Toulon, and communicated with Admiral Baudin, who had sent for instructions to government.

IMPORTANT FROM GERMANY.

MUNICH, March 4.—The great excitement caused by the French revolution has had its effect; the day before yesterday it was known the King would make some change in the disposition of the military, which caused considerable dissatisfaction. Towards evening a crowd of people went through the streets, huzzaing the citizens and the military; the latter did not attack the people, but remained passive. The crowd then broke the windows of the house of the Minister of the Interior (Bergh,) and demolished his private residence in the Ludwig-street; after which they flung stones at the house of the Ministry in the Theatiner-street. In the same manner the palace was treated, and there were some cries heard, 'Away with Ludwig!' 'Vivat Luitpold!'

On the side of the palace, overlooking the Hofgarden, where the crown and state apartments are, all the windows were broken, and the portrait of Lola Montes, distinguished amongst others there, was very much injured. Another reason for the excitement was, that her house in the Barrier-street had been carefully restored, and the King went there daily. The excitement lasted till four o'clock in the morning. Yesterday the citizens presented an address to the King, asking for the liberty of the press, the call of the Chamber, &c. The King desired time to consider. This morning there was to be seen on all the corners of the streets a proclamation, beginning, 'We, Ludwig, by the grace of God' (the latter printed with very large letters) promising that the Chambers should be called on the 31st of May. But this delay did not satisfy the people, nor would they permit the words 'by God's grace.' The people cried, 'Not by God's grace, but by us, the Bavarians, is he King of Bavaria.' And there was again the greatest alarm. Before the town house were collected the citizens and the students, waiting for the King's reply. Hearing that their desire was not granted, they attacked the building. Then they went to the arsenal, and threw the arms out of the windows. The crowd then proceeded to the Maximilian-place, in a very menacing attitude. But at this moment Prince Charles, brother of the King, galloped up on horseback, attended by his adjutant. He held in his hand the signature of the King, promising that the Chambers should be called in twelve days, on the 16th of March, by which news the public were in some degree satisfied. At this moment, seven o'clock, p.m., all is tranquil.

HESSE CASSEL.—By accounts up to the 6th inst. the Prince Elector had dismissed the obnoxious minister, Herr Scheffer. All the prince's family have removed to Wilhelmshole. The greatest excitement prevails in Hanau and Cassel.

HESSE HOMBURG.—The Landgrave has acceded to, all the popular demands made to him.

HEIDELBERG.—At a meeting on the 5th inst., of official delegates from Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, it was resolved to urge their respective governments not to interfere in the affairs of France. Another meeting will be shortly convoked.

GOTHA.—The citizens have demanded a constitution, with an elective chamber.

LEIPZIC.—When the students of the university were assembled in the Aula, and were addressed by the rector, he called upon them to declare that they would take no part whatever in the popular movement of the times. To this about one in ten or fifteen answered in the affirmative; the rest were silent. In the course of the evening the other students wrote a declaration, stating that they had not only withheld their affirmation, but they highly approved of the new movement, and would consecrate all their powers to it. In order that there might be no mistake in their sentiments, they proceeded in a large body to the residences of Robert Blum-Arnold Ruge, Professor Biedermann, and Otto Wigau, who have lately spoken very decidedly against the Saxon ministry, and saluted them with songs and 'vivats;' they likewise cordially greeted the communal guard, which was patrolling the city in great numbers.

DRESDEN.—A letter from this town, dated the 6th, contains a proclamation from the king to the people, in which he promises to call the chambers together before the end of April, when all that is for the real good of the state will be granted. Amongst this, he goes on to say, will no doubt be the abolition of the censorship.

PRUSSIA.—In Prussia the effect of the French revolution begins to be more felt.

It is now probable that, in the present critical time, the two concessions announced in the King of Prussia's speech will not be deemed sufficient.

COBLENTZ.—At a public meeting held in Coblentz on the evening of the 6th inst., resolutions were passed in favour of the liberty of the press, a representative government, the jury system, the responsibility of ministers, general arming of the people, freedom for all religions. A petition to that effect was forwarded the next day to his Majesty.

WESTPHALIA.—The inhabitants of Munster consider the military preparations of Prussia—so long as France is not arming—as highly dangerous, and express the wish that Prussia would, as soon as possible, recognise the French republic.

IMPORTANT FROM SICILY.

The report of the capture of the citadel of Messina by the Messinese is confirmed. A breach was made, and the place was afterwards taken by assault. In spite of Ferdinand's solemn engagement, Messina was bombarded during forty-two hours by the Royal troops. The Porto-Franco, or *entrepot*, was set fire to, and almost entirely burnt. The loss at the *entrepot* alone is estimated at about 10,600,000f. These accounts had caused an assemblage of the people at Naples, who cried 'Down with the Ministry!' It will not be long before they cry 'Down with the King!'

WALSALL.—A district delegate meeting was held at this place on Sunday, which was well attended; many important subjects were brought before it, one in relation to poor old Daddy Richards by Mr Linney, calling for support for the old veteran, which it is hoped will be responded to; the meeting was adjourned till that day month, at the Malt Shovel, Bilston.

HALIFAX.—At the District Delegate Meeting, in the Working Man's Hall, on Sunday week last, the following resolutions were put and carried:—'That Mr Joseph Riley be put in nomination, and recommended to the district as a fit and proper person to succeed Mr George Webber in the office of District Secretary, as Mr Webber has expressed his intention of retiring from that office at the expiration of the quarter.'—'That Mr John Bates be the delegate to represent the Halifax district, at the West Riding Delegate Meeting, to be held at Wakefield on Sunday next.'—'That the delegate from this district be instructed to vote for, or put Ernest Jones, Esq., in nomination to represent the West Riding, in the National Convention, to be held in London in May next.'—'That the delegate be instructed to vote for another individual, being added to the present directors of the Land Company, to comprise the Executive of the Chartist Association of Great Britain. The additional member to perform the duties of Secretary to the Executive.'—G. WEBBER, district secretary.

MANCHESTER.—Mr Donovan's route. Royton, Monday, March 13th; Mossley, 14th; Middleton, 15th; [illegible]; Dodhurst Brow, 17th.

[illegible]

DELEGATION TO PARIS.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held on Clerkenwell Green, on Tuesday evening next, at five o'clock, to hear the report of the Chartist Delegation to the Provisional Government of France.

THE LONDON CONFEDERALISTS.

There is not a Confederalist in London but what is a Chartist, and the change that has been wrought on many of them by the brave Parisians, is most inspiring; moral force is to be flung to the wind, and a bold front is to be shown to the despicable Whigs. There is to be a large meeting of the Irish in London after the great meetings for the Charter and Repeal, have come off at Manchester and other towns. Mr William Smith O'Brien is to preside; but it has been said he will not preside over any section of Irishmen. An address of congratulation to the French people is to be adopted, with which he will proceed to Paris, to present it to the provisional government. 'A good time is coming boys.' Let but only one shout be heard from Johnny Groats to Land's-End, and from Cape Clear to the Giants' Causeway—the 'Charter and Repeal'—as a means to an end.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFEDERALISTS met in large numbers on Sunday last, at the Green Man, Oxford-street, Mr Hussey in the chair. The article on 'Chartism,' from the UNITED IRISHMAN, was read. Messrs Reynolds, Glass, Bayly, and Campbell, then addressed the meeting, eulogising the French people, and informing them that they had waited on Mr Smith O'Brien, as a deputation, and that an aggregate meeting of Irishmen, in London, would shortly be held in the metropolis, to congratulate the French people on their victory over despotism. A committee was then appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

DAVIS CLUB.—On Monday a large meeting was held. Mr Fitzgibbon in the chair. The progress of the French revolution was detailed to the meeting, and the announcement of the adoption of the People's Charter by the French republic was received with deafening cheers.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

A public meeting was held on Friday last at the large room of the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane. Long before the hour of meeting the room, staircase, and every nook was densely crowded, and many were obliged to go away unable to gain admission. At eight o'clock Mr Westmorland was called to the chair. The following were the resolutions adopted, which, together with the speeches of the different speakers, were received with the most enthusiastic cheers. Moved by Mr Clancy, and seconded by Mr Murray:—'That the highest meed of praise from this meeting is due and hereby given to the brave Democrats of Paris for their noble and successful struggle in favour of the rights of man, by which glorious victory they have given to the people of France their inalienable rights, 'Universal Suffrage,' and set an example of hope, confidence, and perseverance to the enslaved nations of the world.' Moved by Mr C. M'Carthy, seconded by Mr Martin, 'That the heartfelt thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to M. Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and the other members of the provisional government of Paris for the firmness and prudence displayed in support of Democracy against the designs and machinations of oligarchical legitimacy! royal baby worshippers! and other pretended friends of the people of France!' Moved by Mr J. Bezer, and seconded by Mr Goodfellow,—'That this meeting, in approving of the upright example of the French Republicans, is fully sensible of the moral dignity attached to men having a due regard to the protection of property and life, inculcates the practice of those public virtues which shed an imperishable halo of glory around the wreath of victory so nobly won by the high minded people of Paris.' Moved by Mr Gannon, and seconded by Mr Sharp: 'That it is the unchangeable opinion of this meeting that the people of Great Britain and Ireland are by nature and justice, entitled to equal privileges with the rest of mankind, and ought not to be contented with less.' Moved by Mr Martin, and seconded by Mr Bezer: 'That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to the editors and proprietors of the NORTHERN STAR, THE UNITED IRISHMAN, and EDINBURGH EXPRESS, for their advocacy of the rights of the people.'

The usual vote of thanks being given to the Chairman, and three cheers for the Republic of France, the Charter, Freedom to Ireland, the STAR, and the UNITED IRISHMAN, the meeting broke up, resolving to meet again, and again, till tyranny should be no more.

The Democrats mustered on Sunday, at Cartright's: the room was crowded to excess. Mr Clancy addressed the meeting at considerable length; he said they should take care not to allow their exertions and admiration of the French people to get the better of their watchfulness and discretion. It had ever been their rule to watch public men, and although the Irish people might omit to notice the treachery of their leaders, there was a little band in that room that would never allow the treachery of Whig despotism to escape with impunity. O'Connell and his family had long disgraced Ireland. It had ever been his policy to let the dead rest, but the base policy of O'Connell's own sons forbids it. Let us not, in the moment of our joy for the victoria, neglect to cry, 'Down with the traitors.' (Loud cheers.) Mr C. continued to point out the many objections which he held to the policy and conduct of the O'Connells, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—'That this meeting views not with surprise but with long pent up indignation, the conduct of John O'Connell, M. P., relative to the Irish Arms Bill and other measures connected with Ireland, but particularly with regard to the question of Repeal. This meeting is of opinion that his having placed a notice on the paper of the House of Commons relative to Repeal, and being absent when called on by the Speaker, also his excuse of making a tour of Ireland to take the opinion of the people, unfits him for the support or confidence of the toiling millions of Ireland for the following reasons:—Firstly, because his excuse is giving indirectly, the lie to the oft reiterated assertion of his father, 'that the heart of Ireland was fixed on repeal.' Secondly, because it is a wanton insult to the people of Ireland, who have for years paid tribute and subscribed hundreds of thousands of pounds to the Repeal rent; and Thirdly, because it is a gross violation of his parliamentary duties. Mr Bezer seconded the resolution, and ably exposed the trickery of Conciliation Hall. Messrs Smythe, Walter, Cooper, M'Carthy, Martin, Waddeck, and others, followed in a similar strain till a late hour. The resolution was put from the chair, and a forest of hands declared the indignation that John O'Connell had kindled in every bosom. Mr Fremely highly complimented the Democrats on the glorious success which they had achieved by their determined zeal and perseverance. They had proved one thing, that they were capable, alone and unaided by any party, to hold a demonstration in favour of liberty. A great number of members were then enrolled, and the meeting broke up.

LAMBETH.—The following resolution has been passed by a majority of 13 over 10. 'That it is the opinion of this meeting, that any endeavour to limit the principles of the National Land Company would be unwise and selfish in the extreme, but at the same time we think it would be better that another body of directors should have the management of any other company that may be formed, conceiving the centralisation of power in the hands of a few to be opposed to democratic principles.'

SNOW HILL.—On Thursday evening, a meeting was held in the Central Hall, King's Arms-yard, Snow-hill, for the purpose of passing resolutions and adopting an address of sympathy and congratulation to the French people, for their glorious achievements in the cause of freedom and progress. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic description, and testified by continuous rounds of applause, their determination to show their admiration of their French brethren, by labouring to carry forward the cause of reform in their own country. The same subject will be again considered by the members on next Thursday.

CITY AND FINSBURY LOCALITY. Good Intent Coffee House, Back Hill, Hatton Garden—At a meeting of this locality, Mr Wilson in the chair, the minutes were read and confirmed.—Messrs Allnutt and Fennell reported from the Metropolitan Delegate Committee.—Report received.—Mr Cater moved, and Mr Elijah Nobbs seconded the following resolution:—'That this meeting views with feelings of great indignation, the mean, slavish, and sickening display of sympathy and homage, paid to the exRoyal fugitives from France by the English aristocracy, and request that the people of France will not consider that the people of England approve of such disgraceful sycophancy, since the working classes here will treat those wandering vagabonds with that contempt they so richly deserve.'—Supported by Messrs T. Salmon, Gover, Messenger, and Allnutt.—Carried unanimously.—Mr Cater moved, and Mr Fennell seconded, the following resolution:—'That copies of this resolution be sent to the editors of the MORNING ADVERTISER, LONDON TELEGRAPH, UNITED IRISHMAN, and EDINBURGH WEEKLY EXPRESS.'—Supported by Messrs Nobbs and Allnutt.—Carried unanimously.—Mr. Allnutt moved and Mr Nobbs seconded:—'That four boardmen be employed for the Clerkenwell Green meeting.—Carried.—Several new members were enrolled, and a subscription set on foot to defray the expenses attending the last resolution.—The meeting then adjourned to March 13th.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—A public meeting will be held in the Market-place, on Monday, March 13th, at seven o'clock in the evening, to adopt the National Petition, an address to the French nation, and to F. O'Connor, Esq., on the abandonment of the petition. Delegates from the neighbouring villages, to meet at the Whe at Sheaf, Ward's End, at five o'clock, on Sunday, March 12th.

THE GREAT OPEN AIR MEETING IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

In consequence of Mr Charles Cochrane having advertised a public meeting to be held in Trafalgar-square, on Monday, March 6th, at one o'clock, 'To demand the repeal of the Income Tax, or the immediate surrender of the reins of government by the Ministers,' an immense assemblage of both sexes were present; in fact, from the Union Club on one side to St Martin's Church on the other, and from the National Gallery to below the statue of King Charles at Charing-cross, was filled with human beings. Meanwhile Mr Cochrane, who had called the meeting, never made his appearance, for the Home Office had raked up an old obsolete law, 57 George the Third, chap. 19, and the commissioners wrote to that effect to Mr Cochrane. Mr Cochrane therefore abandoned his intention, did not attend the meeting he had called, and sent out instead a number of men carrying the following placard:—

> The commissioners of police having declared that the public meeting to be held this day in Trafalgar-square, against the income tax, is illegal, Mr Cochrane respectfully, but earnestly, requests that the public will not congregate or remain in the square, but return quietly and orderly to their homes. He deeply regrets, in consequence of the decision of the commissioners, he has put the public to so much unnecessary inconvenience.—Monday Morning, March 6, 1848.

This announcement was received with indignation by the people, who tore the bills to shreds, and determined on holding their meeting; when Mr G. W. M. Reynolds, the author, was called to the chair, and several able addresses were delivered, congratulatory of the French people—against the Income Tax—denunciatory of the present system of taxation—in favour of the People's Charter.

Mr WILSON made an excellent speech; and resolutions and a petition were adopted. The meeting gave thundering cheers for the brave Parisians, and the People's Charter, and the meeting was then peaceably dissolved, on which Mr Reynolds was cheered up the Strand to his residence in Wellington-street, where he addressed the people from the balcony of his house. About three o'clock, as the meeting was dispersing in the utmost order, some sleek well-fed man asserted that the people assembled were lazy, and would not work—that they could get work if they wanted it, which caused an indignant feeling, and he was reprimanded for his libellous language on the suffering sons of toil. Some slight excitement having been created, the police commenced a violent and unprovoked interference. When remonstrated with by the people, they drew their staves, and began an onslaught, cutting and wounding the people indiscriminately in all directions.

The people, astonished at this uncalled for outrage, stood to their defence, when a body of the 'A' division of police, who appeared to have been ready and prepared for what happened, marched up in a body. But the people closed in upon them; the space which they cleared, one moment, was again filled up—and they were driven back to Scotland yard. Strong reinforcements of police now poured in on all sides, as at a preconcerted signal, and commenced a fresh attack on the defenceless populace. The police then pulled down the boarding on the north side of the Nelson column, and occupied the enclosure. The police divisions from A to F were brought out and numerous captives were made, while frequently the maimed and bleeding victims of the brutality of the police were carried to the hospital. Some of the Coldstream Guards mixed among the crowd, and became exceedingly popular.

One of the daily papers says of this disturbance—'Had the rioters shown a little more pluck, they might have made their demonstration something more formidable than a street row.'

By six o'clock the populace showed every inclination to desist from violence if left unmolested, but, after this time, some turbulent characters mixed with the people, evidently not belonging to those who had taken part in the magnificent demonstration of the day. They began tearing down and breaking some of the lamps. The police having been again brought out in great force, some severe skirmishing took place, and heavy blows were exchanged on both sides. Men, women, and children were now savagely assailed and struck by the police—even passers-by merely going on their own business. Seven or eight persons are so much injured, that they were removed to Charing-cross hospital to have their wounds dressed. One poor boy was so badly wounded, that little hopes of his recovery are held out.

The people became once more exasperated, and shortly before nine o'clock, a detachment of the crowd, consisting probably of 200 persons, dashed off towards Pall Mall, amidst loud cheering. Many of them were armed with pieces of wood, snatched from the palisade at the Nelson Column; and as they proceeded along the Mall, now and then broke a street lamp or a window. Several squares of glass were broken at the Reform Club; indeed, all along, as far as St James's Palace. A portion of the crowd entered St James's Park by the Duke of York's Column, and another portion by Stafford House. Here they destroyed a great many lamps, and at length a cry was raised, 'To the Palace.' In the direction of Buckingham Palace they accordingly proceeded, breaking almost every lamp in the range lining the south side of the walk, those on the north being left untouched. In front of the palace two or three of the large lamps were demolished; the guards were called out, and the crowd passed out at Buckingham-gate into James-street, and some evil disposed persons who had joined them demolished a considerable number of shop windows in the lower part of James-street and York-street; they also forcibly entered one or two bakers' shops and demanded and obtained bread. In one shop they contented themselves with taking four loaves, but at another, after the baker had thrown out to them a large quantity of bread, they demolished his window. In one instance only, they also stopped at a publican's and a few of them compelled the landlord to regale them with beer. Proceeding by this route through Westminster, they reached Strutton-ground, when a party of police encountered them and took one or two into custody. They then rushed round Westminster Abbey, got into Parliament-street, and thence found their way to Charing-cross, from which they had originally started. Here they gradually diminished, and by twelve o'clock Trafalgar-square was almost entirely cleared.

TUESDAY.—In the morning a few boys had gathered together at play in the square, and were playing at horses, around the fountains, and some of them tore pieces of the boarding that had been damaged the preceding evening, the police appeared in large numbers, composed of the A B C D E and F divisions, under the command of Mr Commissioner Mayne and Superintendents Hayes, Pearce, Hughes and Beresford, and chased the boys round and round the square, but, not content with this, they used their staves with brutal severity, and several were again taken to hospitals bleeding and maimed. About 3,000 police were in the neighbourhood. This atrocious violence soon attracted a crowd, and shortly before 12 o'clock some stones [illegible] were thrown from the terrace. By five or six a large body had assembled and moved down [illegible] time the Whitehall and Parliament-street,—and by [illegible] police had been wisely somewhat withdrawn, and in proportion to their withdrawal, order was restored.

On Wednesday great excitement prevailed—but the police, seeming to have had somewhat of a lesson, did not obtrude, and consequently, there was comparatively quiet.

In the evening, however, a body of mounted police, armed with cutlasses, rode through the principal streets, at the west-end of town. 'The only effect of this demonstration' says a daily London paper, 'appeared to us to be that a crowd of gaping ragamuffins were thus collected, who might otherwise have been taking up their usual lodging under the dry arches of some of the metropolitan bridges. Indeed, we greatly question whether the presence of the police in large numbers has not had the effect of very much increasing the original excitement.'

Indeed—the whole disturbance owes its origin to the infamous and brutal conduct of the police, and calls for a signal reprobation from the entire people, who would be slaves and cowards to permit such indiscriminate *bloodshed*.

The DAILY NEWS has the following letter, from an important person, and a member of the wealthy circle, on the proceedings of the police in Trafalgar-square. They may justly be called the *Municipal* Guard of London.

'TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

'SIR,—I was quite astonished to-day to see the violent conduct of the police in Trafalgar-square, which struck me as being more calculated to create a disturbance than to suppress one. I witnessed several quiet gentlemanly-looking persons grossly insulted, and when they remonstrated, three or four of the police force rushed on them like so many ruffians, which, you may suppose, caused great excitement. I am perfectly aware of the arduous duty the police have to perform, but think that duty might be done with more discrimination, GEO. LAMB, 18, South-parade, St James's Park, March 8th.'

A placard has appeared prohibiting meetings in Trafalgar-square. All is quiet and the police have been withdrawn.

LIVERPOOL.—A meeting of the members and friends of this locality will be held in the Association Room, 52, Rose-place, Cazneau-street, on Tuesday evening next, March 14th, for the purpose of forwarding the National Petition, and other business. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

BILSTON.—A full-length coloured portrait of Feargus O'Connor, elegantly framed in rosewood, will be balloted for next month, in aid of the support fund of that venerable and tried patriot, Daddy Richards, when it is hoped every Chartist in the district will render the old man that support which he so highly deserves and so much needs. Parties desirous of having chances may secure them by transmitting six postage stamps or sixpence in cash, to Thomas Hamersley, Homer's-fold, Bilston, or to Mr. Joseph Linney, New Town, Bilston.

COMMOTIONS AT GLASGOW.

On Monday a large portion of the destitute unemployed assembled on Glasgow Green, in order to take steps for laying their circumstances before the magistrates, and other members of the Relief Committee, who, they were informed, had upwards of £2,000 in their hands for such objects of relief. An immense concourse was assembled at twelve o'clock, they were addressed by several speakers of their own order, at the close of which the immense mass proceeded through the Green up into the principal streets, and from thence they waited upon the leading authorities of the town, when it is understood that, not having got a satisfactory answer to their demand for immediate relief, they were greatly annoyed.

The crowd after this proceeded, by way of Neilson-street, into Trongate and the principal streets, where they broke open bakers' shops, victuallers' shops, gunsmiths' shops, and all the prominent warehouses where they could find either food, guns, or pistols. We may mention that the violence was not partaken in by the unemployed directly, except in so far as the bread shops were concerned; but the thieves and blackguards of the town were the real depredators. The military were called out, also the police, and the wealthy inhabitants at once came forward to aid the authorities to put down the *emeute*. At the hour we write the streets are still crowded, and not quieted. All the shops are shut—business is completely suspended. The Post Office deliveries have not been sent out this afternoon. A number of men have been apprehended. Night is coming on, and it is impossible at present to say what may be the ultimate result.

Besides breaking open the shops, several carts laden with meal were stopped in the most public streets, and completely emptied in a few moments.

An express was sent to Edinburgh for a portion of the military stationed in that city, in addition to the force in Glasgow.

The first shop broken open was that of Mr Anderson, baker, Trongate, from which a large quantity of bread was carried off; from thence the crowd proceeded to the shop of Messrs Young, Gallowgate, whence they carried off several guns. The riot then assumed a much more serious appearance, as the gathering was joined by a number of unemployed navigators and other parties, and who were not inhabitants of Glasgow. They then proceeded to enter a number of bakers' and provision shops in Londonstreet, Argyle-street, and Buchanan-street, breaking the windows of the houses as they proceeded. At the foot of the last named street they seized a cart laden with meal, which was soon distributed amongst the women and boys. Amongst other shops entered were those of Mr B. Musgrove at the Cross, Mr Landells in Candleriggs, Mr Martin, in Exchange-square, Messrs Paton in the Salt-market, where a great number of fire-arms were taken. A few shots were fired as the crowd proceeded onwards, at the same time cries were raised of 'Bread or Revolution,' 'Vive la Republique,' and others of a similar character. The alarm by this time was widely spread, and the shops were closed in many parts of the town. The police could do little against such a body, so that the military were called out, at five o'clock. A strong body of infantry, followed by a troop of cavalry, marched along the principal streets, headed by Baillies Brown and Orr. The riot act having been read at the Cross and the Exchange, steps were taken to clear those localities. In the meantime other bodies of the people proceeded in different directions, entering provision stores and other shops and warehouses in several parts of the town. During the evening the crowd in the streets was very great, and the greatest alarm was felt. At the time the mail left a large reinforcement of troops was expected from Edinburgh.

Another writer gives the following account of the causes of this outbreak:—

Considerable excitement has prevailed for some days among the unemployed, of whom there are several thousands in Glasgow and its suburbs, and for whom no public provision is made by the Poor Law system of Scotland. Repeated applications having been made to the magistrates without producing any effectual relief, the unemployed resorted last week to the expedient of holding meetings on the Green; and on Saturday night a distribution of meal took place in the City-hall, by order of the authorities. It was also announced that soup kitchens would be opened to-day, for the relief of the able-bodied in a state of destitution. To-day a large crowd accordingly assembled at the City-hall to obtain the soup tickets, but from some cause or other these were not prepared for them.

OUTRAGE BY THE OUT-PENSIONERS.—FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The military and out-pensioners are still under arms. Rioting has now commenced at Bridgeton, where an attempt had been made to stop a mill. The out-pensioners have behaved with unexampled savageness. They were ordered to fire by Superintendant Smart, of the Calton police. A poor old man was shot through the head; his brains and blood bestrewed the pavement at the corner of Muslin-street. Another younger man had also been shot, and three young boys, who chanced to be near the place where the people were assembled, were shot, but were still in life. The excitement amongst the working population from the mills, who by this this time were collected in crowds, was very great. The out-pensioners, to the number of eighteen, who had committed this act, under the orders of Superintendent Smart of the Calton police, quitted the scene amidst the shouts and imprecations of the people, and made their way into Glasgow at double quick time, followed by Dr Campbell, who had examined the bodies. About fifteen minutes afterwards a troop of cavalry, with Captain Pearce at their head, entered Bridgeton at a canter, and were received by the populace with great cheering. In the midst of the display, one of the dead bodies of the men who had been shot was carried down Main-street on a deal board, supported on the shoulders of six or eight men, and followed by a concourse of mourners, who ever and anon shouted 'military murder!' The dragoons at once made way for the passage of the mournful *cortege*, by taking the opposite side of the road, so that the body and its followers passed without interruption. On inquiry amongst the people who were assembled at the different corners of the streets and on the pavements, we ascertained that the cause of the shooting was, that a number of boys had, in the first instance, commenced throwing clods and stones at the out-pensioners, that one boy was made prisoner for so doing, that the crowd effected his rescue, and that Captain Smart gave orders to fire, when five individuals fell after the first discharge.

Thus this sanguinary policeman ordered *troops* to fire on the people, because a few *boys* threw mud and stones.

One of the persons shot (James Alexander, provision dealer) was, until one o'clock in the morning employed as a constable for preserving the peace, and on this occasion he had just come out of his own shop, to dissuade the people from standing in the streets. At the time we left, the factory workers in that locality with horror and trepidation, were pointing out to each other the place where the old man's blood was spilled, and truly a lamentable sight it was to look upon.

[illegible]—There is still greater excitement amongst passengers on the [illegible] streets, as to the events of the day—the shops and warehouses [illegible] now entirely closed—large bodies of military parade the leading localities in all parts—the banks and principal public offices are guarded with military, and the Glasgow Police office has more the appearance of a barracks than that of a place for the reception of prisoners.

WEDNESDAY Morning.—During the greater part of the night the people remained in possession of the streets.

Two men were seriously injured yesterday by the cavalry when ordered to clear the streets.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.—The magistrates have issued a proclamation this afternoon. All is quiet at this hour.

LATER PARTICULARS.

GLASGOW, MARCH 8, HALF-PAST SEVEN, P.M.—The town is at present quiet. It has been reported during the day, and it is believed, that the miners of Airdrie and the workmen of the Calder ironworks there intend coming to the city this evening, for the purpose of creating a serious disturbance at the Bridgetown mills, at the eastern extremity of Glasgow. A considerable military force is stationed within the mills so threatened. The banks have been closed since one, P.M. All business is suspended. The London mail has not arrived.

EDINBURGH, MARCH 8, NINE P.M.—Large crowds of people have assembled in High-street and its neighbourhood without any avowed object or manifest purpose.

By eleven, a heavy rain having set in, the crowd was quietly dispersing.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

GLASGOW, FRIDAY, FIVE A.M.—Another of the men who was shot has since died. His name is Campbell. This makes three deaths in all, but I understand fears are entertained that at least another will be added to the list.

Meetings of colliers continued, unaccompanied by violence.

The operatives have determined upon a demand for higher wages, and forthwith the strike is to commence.

Official information has been received by the authorities that the colliers and miners of the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Holytown districts (amounting, it is said, to some 15,000 or 20,000 in number) had struck work for higher wages. It was also rumoured that they meditated a march upon Glasgow.

PEEP GREEN, NEAR LEEDS.—A camp meeting will take place to-morrow, at twelve o'clock at noon, on Peep Green, for the West Riding of Yorkshire, to make known their determination to cause the Charter to become the law of the land. Mr Kydd and other talented speakers will address the meeting. Delegates, from each locality, are requested to meet at the Yew Tree Inn, at ten o'clock.

COMMOTION IN MANCHESTER.

On Tuesday evening, a large crowd of working men and women assembled in front of the workhouse, in Tile-street, demanding the liberation of the inmates, immured in the bastile. A strong band of police were marched to the spot. The disturbances commenced as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, and it was not until after seven that the people were driven from the neighbourhood. The entire police force are assembling at their office. The Oldham operatives are said to be on the move.

HALF-PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.—The disturbance continues unabated, and the people expelled from the districts where they had held their meeting, have visited other parts of the city; they have, however, been met by the police, and no very serious mischief has yet resulted.

At Messrs Birley's mill they met with the most resolute opposition from the police, and were compelled to retire.

A sharp skirmish took place in Blackfriars-street, near the Exchange, between them and a strong party of police, headed by Captain Willis, in which the latter did not exhibit much moderation. The crowd, however, for the time, were effectually routed. All the shops are temporarily closed.

NINE O'CLOCK P.M.—The people have this evening attacked the police station in the Oldham-road, and are now occupied in putting out the lamps in that densely populated district.

Having broken up the stalls in Smithfield-market, they have armed themselves with the fragments. Many collisions have taken place during the day between the police and the people. The military are under arms, and the mayor and magistrates are sitting at the Town hall.

IRELAND.

MOVEMENT IN TULLAMORE.

On Sunday last a notice was posted at the corner near Ridley's Hotel, Tullamore, calling upon the inhabitants of the town to illuminate. On Tuesday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, bonfires blazed in the streets, and pitched barrels were carried to and fro. An immense assemblage, accompanied by musicians, traversed the streets, shouting. At the command of the people, several inhabitants were obliged to light up their houses. The town continued for several hours in a state of alarm and excitement. Several shots were fired by the crowd, and the windows of those houses not illuminated were broken. Several of the people were heard to express themselves in republican terms, and on the shop door of a very respectable trader, was written 'No Queen!' The town was completely at the mercy of the crowd, and we have not heard that the authorities took any measures to check their proceedings.

In the west, as well as in the south, all is on the stir.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 83, Dean-street, Soho, Feb 20th.—Mr John Milns was unanimously re-elected treasurer of the Westminster Land Branch, and Mr Grassby was also unanimously elected secretary in the room of Mr T. Pickersgill, who goes to take possession of his allotment at Minster Lovel. Mr Wilson then gave notice of the following motion for next Sunday evening:—'That it is the opinion of this locality, that unless the members of the Land Company, commence Redemption Societies and make weekly payments thereto, there will be no possibility of the sixty thousand members being located for very many years; we are therefore of opinion, that Redemption Societies should be recommended for the consideration of the next Conference, the same to be based on the plan of the building societies, to terminate in twelve years'. Mr T. Clark appeared on behalf of the Directors, to explain their motive for writing the article that appeared in the STAR of the 12th ult., commenting upon some observations said to have been made by Mr Grassby.—Mr Grassby stated that he never did complain of the Directors running into the country, he merely stated in reply to those that did say so, that a resolution was passed at the last Conference requesting them to remain in the office, and although such motion does not appear in the report of the last Conference there is something implied by the observations made, to warrant the belief that such was the understanding. Mr Grassby said he considered the letter of the Directors an attempt on their part to prevent an independent man giving expression to his sentiments. He was also of opinion that his name being mixed up with the DISPATCH would create an opinion in the country that he was a partisan of that paper. He also thought the concluding portion of the second paragraph to be both vindictive and uncalled for. Mr Grassby also contended, that there never would be any real satisfaction with the reports of Conferences until such time as there should be a supplement of the STAR, containing a *verbatim* report of the whole proceedings from an accredited reporter—the extra expense of such supplement he believed would be cheerfully paid for by the members; if this had been the case at the last Conference, much of the variety of opinion that has lately been expressed would have been spared. It was then proposed and seconded, 'That it is the opinion of this locality, that even supposing it be true, that Mr Grassby used the words as stated in the Directors' letter, we are of opinion that their letter is too vindictive and uncalled for.' Mr Clark stated that the Directors were bound to notice the observations of Mr Grassby in the manner they did, or the people would suppose that they were continually running into the country and neglecting the business of the Company. He was also of opinion that no such motion had passed at the last Conference as Mr Grassby had alluded to. Mr Clark said, if Mr Grassby had been wrongly reported he was sorry for it, and if such was the case, no body of men would be more willing than the Directors to make the amend honourable. Several of the members gave their opinion that Mr Grassby had not used the words as set down at the head of the Directors' letter, and complained that the speech of Mr Cuffay and others had been left out of the report. An amendment was then moved and seconded:—'That as it appears by the explanation of both parties that no injury was intended on either side, it is the opinion of this locality that the subject had better be set at rest.' The amendment was carried by a large majority.

MOTTRAM.—The monthly meeting of shareholders will be held in the lecture room, on Sunday, March 12th, at one o'clock. The Chartists of Mottram would be most happy in co-operating with the friends of democracy in Glossop, in holding a meeting at Bridge-end of the working and middle classes, in furtherance of the National Petition. Mr Robert Wild has been appointed agent to the National Co-operative Benefit Society for Mottram and district, of whom rules and other information may be had, on application at his residence, Mottram; twelve new members were added to the Society at our last meeting. Parties wishing to enter the New Land Company, can do so by applying to Mr Wild, or by attending the branch meeting on Sunday next, and each successive fortnightly meeting.

STOCKPORT.—The quarterly meeting of this branch will be held on Sunday, March 12th, at the Lyceum, Wellington-street, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all members are requested to attend, as petitions for the enrolment of the Company will be lying for signature.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the district council will be held at the King without a Head, Woolpack-lane, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

LEEDS IS UP AND DOING!—WEST RIDING MEETING!!—FRENCH [illegible] REVOLUTION.—Mr George White delivered an address on the above subject, on Sunday evening last, in the Bazaar, Briggate. The [illegible] hall was crowded, and numbers could not gain admission. Mr Councillor Brook presided, and commented on the glorious victory achieved by the people of Paris, and concluded by introducing Mr White to the meeting. Mr W. commenced by pointing out the fundamental rights of man—explained what the social compact ought to be, and proved that it was a nulity; showed the overwhelming distress which existed; cited several heart-rending cases in England and Ireland; commented on the state of trade; and showed the utter hopelessness of it ever being resuscitated; the reckless tyranny which existed in the manufacturing districts; and proved that the English Parliament and government was nothing more than a huge machine, by which the people were plundered, and murdered by slow starvation. Mr W. dwelt at great length, and in forcible language, on the rottenness of the whole system. He then referred to the glorious revolution in Paris, and asked them whether they were not in a worse position than the French? Whether they really sympathised with such a noble and soul-stirring deed? They often heard the boast of Englishbravery and great prowess, but he thought they were a nation of willing slaves, for at that moment they were paying for an asylum for that castaway tyrant Louis Philippe. He would test their sincerity. The West Riding of Yorkshire was celebrated as the cradle of liberty. Leeds was the centre, and that hall was the largest which was at the people's disposal in the riding. He would, therefore, propose a West Riding meeting on Sunday next, at Peep-green—(loud cheers)—and that the men then present should pay the preliminary expenses. (Hear, hear.) He was as poor as any of them, but would pay his share. The time was come for action, and if they wanted the Charter, let them set about it, like men who were in earnest. Mr White was warmly applauded throughout his address—at the conclusion of which, upwards of £2 were collected, and the management of the business entrusted to the Chartist council. The placards are arranged for, and copies will be forwarded to all the Chartist secretaries in the West Riding. Hurrah for liberty! Let the cry be 'Forward, forward, to Peep-green, on Sunday morning.' The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock, and a well-known man from East Town is requested to meet Messrs Brook, White, and Harris, of Leeds, at the Yew Tree, at eleven o'clock, to make arrangements. All towns who can't get sufficient placards, should send round the bellman on Saturday. Now for the Charter.

BRISTOL.—A special meeting of Chartists will take place at Nicoll's Coffee-rooms, Rosemary-street, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, to transact important business.

STREET FIGHTING.

The following extracts are taken from the leading article of the UNITED IRISHMAN, published March 4. Referring to the conduct of the French people in their conflicts with the troops, the writer thus proceeds to point the moral:—

'They knew well that if railroads, telegraphs, mails, boards, councils, and centralised institutions of one sort or another, enable a King, or Vice-King, a government, or Governor, to sit in a capital, and therefrom rule a whole land, they place at the mercy of the citizens of that capital the whole government of that land—that, in fact, to master Paris was to master the existing government of France; as if we seized Dublin, we would hold in our gripe English rule in Ireland, its head and body and limbs—to choke it, or let it off again, as we pleased. A centralised city, which thus enables a government to send its orders to every point, and bring its engines and mercenaries by steam from every point, is also, for these reasons, admirably adapted to be cut off from every point by a people within. The Parisians accordingly blocked up or destroyed every road leading into the city, seized on the railway stations and burned some of them, tore up every railroad round Paris, broke down embankments, and cut through bridges with ease and dexterity. Paris was thus isolated, and the citizens and troops within left to fight it out. Should any train, laden with voracious mercenaries dash on there, puffing and panting and screaming, it and its burden would tumble down to Erebus of its own accord, without troubling any one.

The city (Dublin is supposed) being now cut off from without, the 'work within is simple enough.' And here is the 'work' suggested by Mr Mitchel:—

1. Every street is an excellent shooting gallery for disciplined troops, but it is a better defile in which to take them. In the vocabulary of drilling there is no such phrase as 'Infantry—prepare for window-pots, brickbats, logs of wood, chimney-pieces, heavy furniture, light pokers, &c.; and these thrown vertically on the heads of a column below from the elevation of a parapet or top story are irresistible. The propelling forces, viz., ladies or chambermaids, or men, who can do no better, have the additional advantage of security; and the narrower the street and the higher the house, the worse the damage and the greater the security. A military proportion we recommend to the study of the best lady in the land.

2. Bottles, delph, and such missiles, mixed with these, or of themselves, not only knock down and wound infantry, but render the streets impassable to cavalry and artillery. A horse may dance on eggs, but no squadron can charge over broken bottles. Artillery cannot ride over them, nor indeed can disciplined footmen keep the step, or tread among them, with ease. These admirable weapons abound in every house; and if any engineering urchin take a soda water bottle, or small flask of thick glass, dry inside, filled with bits of stone or iron, or metal of any sort—nails, for instance—and with coarse gunpowder thrown into the interstices, cork it tight (the cork being perforated), and then attach a judiciously adjusted *fusee*, he will possess a domestic bomb or grenade, by which he can either blow his arm off or act with deadly effect against cavalry or infantry below, especially against cavalry. To those missiles, from windows and housetops, revolutionary citizens add always boiling water or grease, or, better, cold vitriol, if available. Molten lead is good, but too valuable—it should be always cast in bullets and allowed to cool. The housetops and spouts furnish in every city abundance; but care should be taken, as they do in Paris, to run the balls solid—you cannot calculate on a hollow ball, and that might be the very one selected to shoot a field officer.

3. The Parisians never fall into this mistake, viz., to attack barracks or forts in the first instance. Their plan is to draw the soldiery into the narrow streets, where they can only advance a few abreast; and where lanes, alleys, and streets, running at angles, afford excellent opportunities of taking them in flank or rear. Street-fighting is most harrassing on disciplined troops, especially when subject to the attentions of heads of families from housetops and windows, as we have shown above. They are divided—disjointed—worn out doing nothing.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY.—The supply of wheat fresh up this morning was rather short than otherwise, and of Spring corn also the arrival was moderate. The trade opened quietly with factors asking more money for wheat, which, however, was not submitted to, except for picked samples, in which cases the millers gave a slight improvement; but the state of quotations generally is unaltered from this day week.

Barley makes about the same rates as last week.

The dealers are still slow purchasers of oats, and last week's prices have undergone no alteration.

Beans and peas of all kinds continue slow of sale, but prices are not in any degree cheaper.

BRITISH.—Wheat: Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, old red 50s to 53s, new red 46s to 51s, old white 55s to 58s, new white 50s to 56s, Norfolk and Lincoln, old red, —s to —s, old white, 48s to 50.—Rye 32s to 34s.—Barley: grinding, 25s to 28s, distilling, 28s to 30s, malting, 30s to 32s, Chevalier 32s to 33s—Malt: Brown 53s to 57s, pale 53s to 56s, Suffolk and Norfolk 54s to 56s, new pale Ware 54s to 58s, old —s to —s, Chevalier 56s to 59s.—Beans: Tick 32s to 34s, pigeon 49s to 54s, Harrow new 38s to 52s, old —s to —s.—Peas: white 43s to 46s, grey and maple 38s to 41s.—Oats: English feed 20s to 22s, Poland 24s to 26s, Scotch feed 22s to 26s,—Potato 28s to 30s. Irish: Limerick and Newry 21s to 23s, Cork and Youghal 23s to 26s, Cork white —s to —s per qr.—Flour: Town made 43s to 48s, Essex and Kent 37s to 46s, Norfolk and Stockton 36s to 40s, Suffolk —s to —s per 280lbs.

FOREIGN.—Free Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg 52s to 59s, Mecklenburg 52s to 55s, Russian 42s to 52s.—Barley: grinding 2/s to 25s, malting 28s to 31s.—Beans, Egyptian 29s to 31s, Mediterranean 28s to 32s.—Peas: White 40s to 44s.—Oats: Russian —s to —s, Mecklenburg —s to —s per qr.—American flour 25s to 29s per 196lbs.

SMITHFIELD.

Good Scots to-day made 4s 6d per stone, while Herefords, runts, and Devons were done at 4s 2d per stone. The cattle market, however, generally speaking, very irregular during the day. With sheep we were subject to a very limited supply, which is unusual at this season of the year; topping southdowns were taken off the hands of the salesmen at 5s 8d per stone, and coarse-woolled wethers at 5s 2d per stone. Business in fleece samples was anything but passive. In the course of another six weeks we shall be looking out for lambs, when the prices of mutton may be expected to give way in favour of the former class of meat. Calves were in moderate supply, and the most approved samples found purchasers at about a crown per stone, but ordinary veal left off at a dull course of demand. In pigs we had more than usual stock, and our last week's currencies have sustained no manifest alteration. Prime young porkers were effected at 5s per 8lb; coarse articles hardly occupied a bidding. The quantity of cattle thrown into the market this morning may be summed up, in relation to the different grazing pastures throughout the United Kingdom, as is annexed:—From the north of England, about 1,000; from the western and midland districts about 500; from the eastern counties, 1,050, more or less; from Scotland direct, by steam navigation and railways, about two score [illegible] condition; and the rest, consisting of both oxen and cows, were made up from the Continent, the metropolis, and its suburban localities. The foreign side of the market was but scantily furnished with offerings, nor was the condition of the same beyond mediocrity. There were somewhere about seven score of Dutch oxen and cows, twelve score and a half of loose formed sheep, and a middling display of large calves. An exchange of hands in this order of stock took place in the course of the day.

Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality do 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime large oxen 4s to 4s 2d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 10d to 4s, second quality do 4s 2d to 4s 6d, prime coarse woolled sheep 4s 8d to 5s 2d, prime southdown do 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large coarse calves 4s to 4s 2d, prime small do 4s 8d to 5s 0d, large hogs 4s to 4s 6d, neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s per 8lbs to sink the offal; suckling calves 20s to 26s, and quarter old store pigs 18s to 24s each. Beasts 2,962, sheep 13,670, calves 117, pigs 295.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer to-day were seasonably good, both as respects quantity and quality. As the attendance of buyers was small, and the weather extremely damp, the demand for beef, veal, and pork, ruled heavy, and in some instances the quotations had a downward tendency. For mutton, especially for Down carcases, the sale was steady, at full prices. Since our last report, about 200 carcases of foreign meat have appeared on sale.

Inferior beef 3s 0d to 3s 2d, Middling ditto 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime large ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto 3s 8d to 3s 10d, inferior mutton 3s 8d to 3s 10d, middling ditto 4s to 4s 4d, prime ditto 4s 6d to 4s 8d, veal 3s 10d to 4s 10d, large pork 3s 8d to 4s 4d, small pork 4s 6d to 4s 10d per 8lbs by the carcase.

Bankrupts.

(From the *Gazette* of Tuesday, Mar. 7.)

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Smith and John Cooper, late Marshall-street, Golden-square, but now Mill-street, Hanover-square, woollen draper—James Woodward and William Woodword, 53, Walnut Tree-walk, Lambeth, builders—George Sturt, St Alban's, banker—Horatio Vertue, late 31, Great St Helen's, City, but now Ipswich, corn factor—William Henry Morris, late Finsbury-square, boarding-housekeeper, but now Meeting-house-lane, Peckham—Thomas James Thurston Ashley, Clerkenwell-close, licensed victualler—Thomas Winstead Green, 296, High Holborn, straw bonnet manufacturer—James Oliver Mason, John Mason, and Alfred Mason, 6, New Broad-street, City, Birmingham, merchants—Thomas Harwood, 417, Oxford-street, saddler—David Hughes, Tredegar Iron-works, grocer—Sampson Bagnall, jun, Leek, grocer—Benjamin Lancaster, Oldbury, carpenter—William Price, Preston, innkeeper—Humphrey Layfield, Burnley, boiler maker—Henry Morris, Liverpool, licensed victualler—John Carter, Liverpool, merchant—George Smith, Great Preston, grocer—Giles Frampton, Beaminster, butcher—William Rickerby, Falmouth, newspaper proprietor—John France Fletcher and Henry Fletcher, Over Darwen, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—William Lee and Joseph Lee, Sunderland, iron founders—Thomas Tyzon, Whitehaven, builder—Thomas Nesbitt and Robert Cairns Nesbitt, Sunderland, brewers—John Hartley Lindley, Doncaster, ivory stable keeper.

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