

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In the National Assembly, on Wednesday, a scene of indescribable confusion took place. M. Dupin having been obliged to call M. Barthelemy to order, the Mountain in mass declared that the tribune being no longer free, they would take no part in the debate.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The report of M. Beucher, in the name of the committee appointed to examine the question of the duty on potato liquors, and which was distributed yesterday to the members of the Legislative Assembly, commences by stating that the Constituent Assembly, when on the point of separating, had passed a bill to take off the whole duty, amounting to little less than 100 millions a year. But the financial position of the country had not by any means improved to such a degree as to admit of that extensive sacrifice. The budget for 1850, presented by M. Passy, showed a deficit of 320 millions, even when maintaining the duty in question. The present minister of finance adopted in part the estimates of his predecessors, but proposing other means of providing for the insufficiency of the ordinary resources—and by him also the duty on potato liquors was looked on as absolutely required by the state of the finances. The committee could not suppose that it ought, under such circumstances, to recommend the Assembly to agree to the abrogation of the duty, unless very peculiar circumstances connected with its collection and effects absolutely required it. The document then proceeds to show what the amount of duty is in different foreign countries, and gives an historical account of its operations in France from the creation of the decree of the 25 Ventose, year XII, to the 11th May 1848, 1849. The report enters into an examination of the different taxes which make up the duty on potato liquors, and concludes the catalogue of advantages by declaring that it produces 100 millions a year to the state; furnishes nearly one-third of the *cetui* revenue, and gives employment to a vast number of persons in every part of the country. The disadvantages of the duty are, that the collection is attended with a number of annoyances to agriculture and commerce; transmits to a certain extent the circulation and sale of potato liquors; imposing a tax on twenty-five millions of consumers, whilst it exempts ten millions of producers; calls on five millions of persons inhabiting the towns to pay an additional duty, which the thirty millions of inhabitants of the country districts are free from; and, finally, requires no direct purchases, made on a wholesale scale, such as wealthy people alone could make, an amount of duty inferior to that pressing on consumption in detail, and concluding by recommending the Assembly not to consent to give up so large a sum as was produced by the duty, but to authorize the government to continue to collect it during the year 1850.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The debate in the Chamber yesterday was upon a motion made by several Montagnard members, for allowing a sum of three millions to subsidise working associations in the capital. The subject was treated with indifference by the Assembly, which, however, was roused from its apathy by M. d'Hautpoul ascending the tribune to read the following telegraphic despatch:—

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERS TO THE MINISTER AT WAR.

ALGERS, Dec. 2.—Zaatcha was carried by storm at eight o'clock, a.m., on the 26th ult. Bouzian and the Scherif Si-Moussa-Bou-Amar, and the 700 or 800 men of the garrison, defended themselves to the last, and were all put to the sword. Our loss consists of thirty or forty killed, and 130 wounded, of whom six are officers.

The reading of this despatch produced the deepest emotion in the Assembly, particularly the part which states that the Arabs did to a man in defence of their post. It was some time before the agitation subsided. The rest of the day was taken up with the debate of the proposition alluded to. The Assembly decided, by a majority of 399 votes to 188, that it should not be taken into consideration.

We read in the 'Paris' and 'Moniteur du Soir' of yesterday evening.—The President of the Republic has recovered from his indisposition. But the state of his health will not permit him to be exposed for five or six hours to the temperature of the season. The review of the national guard and the army cannot, therefore, take place on Monday next. The rumours to the effect that the review would not take place are thus verified; the dinner at the Hotel de Ville and the ball are to be given.

It was to be expected that the government would attribute the adjournment of the review to any cause but a political one, but the democratic papers are more explicit. 'We were prepared,' says the 'National,' 'for this announcement, and we had even previously announced that the review would not take place. It was thought that the dissolution of four legions and the purifications which have been made in the companies still organised would be sufficient to ensure the enthusiasm of the National Guard for the project of the Elisee. The information received by M. Carlier has destroyed these hopes. The review is consequently countermanded. It is a new attempt, which has failed.'

The French government has received, by telegraphic despatch, official news that the Queen of Spain is en route. The announcement appears in the official columns of the 'Madrid Gazette.' According to Spanish etiquette, this announcement was not made until her Majesty had arrived at the third month of her pregnancy. Queen Isabella completed her nineteenth year on the 10th of October last.

PARIS, MONDAY.—M. Dupin, President of the National Assembly, gave his grand dinner yesterday to the President of the Republic.

Amongst other toasts given on the occasion by M. Dupin the following is one.—To the health of the President of the Republic, and to the union of the public authorities for the consolidation of order at home and the honourable maintenance of peace and friendly relations with other nations.

The President of the Republic returned thanks in the following words.—It is a lucky event for peace at home and abroad that this first anniversary of the 10th of December is celebrated in the midst of a great number of the members of the Assembly, and in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps. Between the National Assembly and me there is a community of origin and a community of interests. Both are the issue of popular suffrage. We both aspire to the same object—the consolidation of society and the prosperity of the country. Permit me, therefore, to raise this toast of my President.—To the union of the public authorities. I add, 'To the Assembly and its honourable President.'

Both toasts were received with applause.

The President of the Republic rode on horseback yesterday, and as he passed through the Champs Elysees, which, owing to the fine weather, made a display of equipages nearly equal to what was seen before the revolution of February, received numerous marks of public satisfaction (from the mob of aristocrats) at his recovery from his recent indisposition.

THE QUESTION OF THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY was debated on Thursday, in the sitting of the Assembly, on account of a bill for the military contingent of 1849. The contingent was fixed at 80,000 men by the Minister of War, and two amendments were presented to reduce it to 40,000, or at least to 60,000, but the Assembly adhered to the original figure of 80,000. M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, has declared that the political situation of Europe prevented the government from reducing the army.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—In the Assembly, on Saturday, the discussion was continued on the proposition of M. Salviati Laroche for the abolition of the penalty of death. A division took place, when there appeared,—for the proposition, 182; against it, 400.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The 'Moniteur' contains upwards of sixty nominations and promotions in the order of the Legion of Honour.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult. state that the differences between the Russian and Turkish governments still remain unsettled. The Turkish government refuses to allow the Poles who had fired their residence in Major Hawthorn had arrived at Constantinople from Bagdad on his way to England.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Some ladies who, with their families and friends, were carried off by the Roman shirri and French gendarmes to prison, for attending a funeral service for the men who fell in the revolution, have been allowed to return, but remain under arrest in their houses, and have been compelled to give a written promise to receive no visitors; but the men have been sent to the common prison where amongst the malefactors, although many of them were not in the church where the military funeral service was performed.

The surgeons and medical men who assisted the wounded at the hospitals have been dismissed, and

will be prohibited from acting in their profession at the public institutions.

The priests also who assisted the dying Republicans have been put in prison, at the disposal of the Cardinal Vicar.

The Protestant missionary, Dr. Giacinto Achilli, who was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition, but afterwards removed to the Castle of St. Angelo through the influence and personal exertions of the British Consul, is still there, and although confined for four months has not yet been examined! But he is now placed at the disposal of the Inquisition; and if not liberated before the French quit, he will be doomed, in all probability, to die a lingering death in the prisons of the Inquisition, restored by General Oudinot.

In the order of the day, addressed to the French troops by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, there is an important expression—'i.e., that they must not consider their mission as at an end; and that if they should be called upon to meet an enemy in the field, he calculates and can depend upon their courage and discipline.' This looks rather warlike.

NAPLES, Nov. 24.—A gloom has fallen over the Pope's cambrils, and dagdagies from France are looked for with anxiety and fear. His Holiness' gaolers have again changed policy—the prisoners remain at Portici or Gaeta until the political atmosphere assumes a clearer aspect.

Since my last communication his Holiness has again visited churches and convents, which events have been recorded with the usual ecclesiastical flourish in the journals, that nothing but endless prosperity and happiness can possibly attend a people who have received so many blessings from Christ's viceregent on earth.

The state trials are still suspended, and as arrests continue, I suppose so many persons have been detained for their constitutional opinions, it is found necessary to net more game before legal proceedings can begin.

Several persons have been shot at Palermo for concealing arms. I cannot give the names, but I know they belong to the poorer classes. The island is described to be in a discontented state. A regiment of Swiss has been ordered to the capital, and I have already alluded to the general disarming of the population which is now taking place, but having witnessed lately something of its operation and effects, I think some farther notice of it may be welcome.

In the first place, the most remote nooks are subjected to it, and rocks tenanted by birds and mariners and a few native sportsman who turn their livelihood, are sought out and disarmed by the lynx-eyed police of Naples. This week General Statella, with a company of mounted gendarmes and several companies of infantry has been enforcing this unnecessary and detested measure on the coast from Naples to Mass. The guns are taken, no receipt given, and are thus lost to the owners. If refused the recusants are marched off to prison, as happened, I am told, to the district judge in one place. At Torre del Greco, an Englishman (Mr. Drinkwater) who has been established in that place for some time, on being applied to for his arms positively refused to give them up, and referred the general to Mr. Temple as the only person who had any right to interfere. A communication was sent to Naples of this fact, and instructions were received to deliver up his arms to a Frenchman who had already consigned them. So that from this I infer that the decree does not extend to foreigners.

Consistently, too, with the demoralized habits both of people and government, this disarming has offered a fine opportunity for the gratification of malice and vindictiveness. Persons have been denounced as having arms which they did not possess, and the denunciation has, as usual, been backed in with a ready ear, so that the unfortunate in several cases have been compelled to buy guns at a small price, and present them, in order to escape threatened arrest or imprisonment. Apropos to this is the case of a count, who had a friend whom he treated with great kindness and confidence. As a return, the friend robbed him, and was immediately dismissed by the court; but here, so influential is the occupation of the informer, that malice has always a ready mode of gratifying itself. The count was denounced by his quarrelsome friend, as having arms and ammunition in his possession; his house was searched, and he himself thrown into prison, where he lay for a long time, and was liberated, I am told, only on condition of exile. At Anagni, I was told, only on condition of exile. At Anagni, I was told, only on condition of exile.

PIEDMONT.—The 'Risorgimento' of Turin of the 3rd announces that Silvio Pellico, the celebrated author, has come forward as a candidate at the next elections of Piedmont, having hitherto kept aloof from all political affairs.

GERMANY.

THE ACQUITTAL OF WALDECK.—We reported in our last the acquittal of Waldeck. On the verdict being given the defendant was immediately surrounded and embraced by his ancient parliamentary friends and colleagues, who had remained on purpose to hear the end of the proceedings.

Meanwhile the joyful news had spread abroad in the immediate neighbourhood of the court, where a large concourse of respectable persons were waiting for the decision. Preparations were immediately made for carrying Waldeck in triumph to his home. But the late prisoner, wishing to avoid anything that might give offence to the authorities, left the court-house with his friends by a back entrance, and had nearly succeeded in escaping in a coach ready in waiting for him from the noisy demonstrations which were intended for him, but he was no sooner discovered than the whole stream rushed after the coach. The mob succeeded in arresting its further progress when it reached the bridge on which stands the equestrian statue of the great Elector; the horses were immediately taken off, and a triumphal procession formed, which proceeded past the Schloss and the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and down the Unter der Linden. Here Waldeck succeeded in escaping from the honourable ovations which the thousands assembled were casting at his feet. It was a scene such as Berlin has not witnessed since the revolution. Very soon, too, the flying readers of pamphlets and papers made their appearance, notwithstanding the ban under which Manteuffel has placed them and the threats of the constables. A ballad, commenced with the words 'Waldeck is free,' was for a short time offered for sale, and the aristocratic street of Unter den Linden, during that short space, bore such an appearance that one might have believed oneself transported back to the days of the revolution. But the dark spirit of the great Manteuffel still hovered over the merry scene, and it had lasted barely an hour when a body of constables in close order swept the streets clean of all appearance of democratic anarchy.

That I may not insult Waldeck by passing at once from his trial to the proceedings of the Second Chamber, I will add here that very important and interesting explanations of the proceedings of the extreme reactionary party are expected to result from the new trial of Ohm. Having had torn from his face the mask of a martyr, it is hoped that Ohm will not hesitate to name the parties who have employed him. The sounder did not exhibit to-day the same degree of impudence and carelessness which he displayed on the previous days; the workings of a pale face, and he will no doubt prove himself rascal enough to involve in his own destruction those who have destroyed him—that is to say, if he is not more closely watched than he was in the house of the faithful, careful, and most honourable president of police, Herr von Hinkeldey.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The excitement pervaded upon the acquittal of Waldeck, and which pervaded the whole city until late in the evening, resulted in some parts in tumultuous disturbances. In the more distant parts of the city, which are the virtual strongholds of the democratic party, many of the houses were illuminated in honour of the result of the trial; but the constables forced an entrance into all the houses so illuminated, and extinguished the lights, whereby, of course, the most violent struggles occurred, and numerous parties were arrested. In the street, too, in which Waldeck lives, crowds of persons, desirous of testifying their respect to the acquitted, though in a somewhat noisy fashion, gradually collected, and several violent scenes occurred, in which the armed power did not hesitate to use their side arms.

Waldeck was presented this morning with a silver civic crown, a parties by whom this present was made are the leaders of the democratic party, of whom a deputation was upon him for the purpose of presenting him with it.

Nothing has yet been heard of the arrest of Goedsche. The impudent vagabond has published a letter to-day in one of the papers, in which he says that he shall not be content with calmly waiting for proceedings to be taken against him by the public prosecutor, but that he himself demands an inquiry.

SAXONY.

The strength of the democratic party in the Dresden Chamber is a token that the Saxons are by no means inclined to abandon without a struggle the ground which they won in 1848. The political feeling of the people in that monarchy is not smouldering as in Prussia, nor indifferent as in Austria, but active and unexpressed. There is in fact no force on which the government could depend for carrying out such a system of intimidation as that upheld by the great German powers. The Saxons military do not regard a lacerated coat and cross-belt as placing an insuperable barrier between them and their families; and had not the greater part of the army been absent in Schleswig-Holstein during the affair of May, the Prussians would have been forced, perhaps, to remain on the right bank of the Elbe, and the insurgents have triumphed. In the meantime the Prussian and Austrian governments regard with equal displeasure a fermentation, which cannot fail to spread beyond the Saxon border into their respective dominions; and the occupation of the Bohemian frontier by an Austrian army shows that, in case of an opportunity for intervention, the task this time will probably not devolve on Prussia. Of the speedy occupation of Saxony by Austrian troops there can hardly remain any doubt.

The Chamber will be dissolved, and the black and yellow flag be called in to establish the same regime of terror which reigns under its auspices in other places.

The snow still continues without abatement. For the whole week this unprecedented storm has endured without pause. The watermills are everywhere stopped. A great number of barges laden with fuel have been ice-blocked. All night long companies of workmen are in the streets, attended by torchmen, heaving with mattocks at the hardened snow, which is carried off in carts.

OLDENBURG.—The Diet of Oldenburg has refused, by twenty-two votes against nineteen, to ratify its adhesion to the Federal State. The ministers have all tendered their resignations, and the Grand Duke has prorogued the Diet to the 28th December.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Another note has been addressed to the Prussian government by that of Austria. In it the Austrian government declares that it entertains fears for the public peace of Germany, if the Erfurt parliament should really be assembled, and that it is determined to interfere to prevent any such disturbance of the peace. The note, then, is not directed against the assembly of the Erfurt parliament, but against its probable consequences.

I am assured that the Prussian answer is worded exceedingly energetically; somewhat to the effect that Prussia sees in the convocation of the Erfurt parliament not merely no source of fresh troubles, but, on the contrary, the best means of preserving lasting tranquillity in Germany; it declares the fears of Austria to be perfectly unfounded, but supposing even, what is really improbable, that disturbances should arise, Prussia has already shown that it possesses the power of restoring peace and order, even at a time when Austria was prevented from rendering it any assistance.

M. Eichler, one of the leaders of the Democratic party, who has long been concealed in Berlin, and has escaped the vigilance of the police by an adroit use of disguises and concealed residences, has just been arrested. A letter was found on him, referring to the late late of the Reichstag, which it is considered contains treasonable matter.

The authorities of several of the towns in the province of Posen have lately observed, with some surprise, that, in spite of the ravages of the cholera among the Jewish population, which it is known suffered severely by the disease, the male members of the families did not appear to be decreased in number. This led to some inquiry, and it has been found that the vacancies, as they occurred, were filled up by an immigration of Jews from the Russian territory of Poland, who took the name of the deceased, and lived with the family, of course by a private agreement. They thus become absorbed among the subjects of Prussia, and escaped the severe Russian military proscription, which the Polish Jews detest, and avoid by all possible devices. The number of these substituted persons known to have died of the cholera is stated at 600.

KONIGSBERG.—The trials for political offences here have brought to light another plot against the liberty of the subject. One of the parties accused of high treason, Herr Motzka, a government official, has been acquitted, as it appeared clearly from the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the indictment of the accused, who a well-known democrat, was the result of a formal plot concocted by three members of the Prussian Union.

PRUSSIAN FREEDOM.—The following advertisement appears in one of the Berlin papers:—'To protect my fellow-citizens from injury, I think it right to give notice, that for reporting the arrival of my nephew, J. Stand, from Augsburg, one hour and a half after the legal time, I have been fined five shillings, three groshen; and in default of payment eight days' imprisonment.—J. G. STAND, Berlin.' Nor is this strictness confined to its relations to the public; the oldest and most severe regulations of the police discipline are enforced occasionally among its own agents. Even words that can be construed into 'disrespect to the uniform' are severely punished. A constable last week had the good fortune to win 25,000 thalers in the lottery; he was on duty when the news was communicated to him. 'Then, thank Heaven,' he said, 'I can throw off this coat!' The words were reported, and he was at present undergoing an imprisonment of six weeks as an expiation for forgetting the sacredness of the royal cloth.

AUSTRIA.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, Dec. 6 says.—'The Minister of War has sent orders by the telegraph to the infantry regiment Alexander, quartered at Theresienstadt, in Bohemia, to be under marching orders for Saxony within four-and-twenty hours.'

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Fifteen sentences have been condemned by the military court sitting at Arad; two of the political offenders were sentenced to ten years' fortress arrest, and thirteen to be shot; the property of all was confiscated. General Haynau has commuted the punishment of death into thirteen years' confinement in a fortress. The unfortunate men were formerly in the Austrian service.

The 'Collegio Gratta' is an electric telegraphic message from Vienna, dated the 5th ult., announces a ministerial crisis in consequence of a misunderstanding between Prince Schwarzenberg and Dr. Bach, the minister of the interior; the latter wished to resign.

SNOW STORMS IN GERMANY.—The communication between Berlin and Vienna is interrupted, the mail being 'snowed in.' The journals from Silesia are full of nothing but snow; such a fall has not been known even in the memory of that respected referee, the 'oldest inhabitant,' whose opinion has as much weight there as in England. The communication between neighbouring towns is stopped, the roads not being passable to hoofs or wheels; it is not said whether the people had tried sledges, which have begun to appear in Berlin. The posts are all irregular, some being off for days together. On the Vienna line of rail the irregularity has not been created by the elements; it is merely increased. In neither direction has the snow been falling for eight days without cessation.

Adolf Fischhof occupies a rank among the Austrian liberals little inferior to that held by Waldeck among the Prussians. This deputy, whose voice was one of the most powerful, on the 13th of March, in demanding free institutions for his countrymen, failed not to draw upon himself, in the hour of reaction, the full weight of the court's displeasure. Fischhof has been imprisoned for nine months, and is now at last set at liberty, nothing whatever having been found against him, after no stone has been left unturned to implicate him in some punishable offence.

The members of Kosuth's family, consisting of women and children, who were in arrest, have been liberated.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—From the contents of a despatch received yesterday from Faid Effendi there is every reason to believe that diplomatic relations will shortly be resumed between the Porte and the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg. The only remaining obstacle is whether the Hungarian refugees shall settle in Turkey or not. The English ambassador has had long and frequent interviews with the Grand Visier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The ministers for Austria and Russia have also had conferences with the latter official.

A letter from Shumla of the 1st states: 'On the 28th ult. 15,000 Poles from Widdin arrived here, commanded by Prince Zamozky. They were very kindly received by the Governor, and supplied with all things necessary for their subsistence. They had suffered greatly during their march, and three perished on the way from fatigue.'

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—It seems that

general opinion here amongst well-informed people is that the Emperor of Russia intends to allow the difference existing between himself and the Porte to remain unsettled until the spring, when he will be able to commence hostilities. At present there is not the slightest prospect of friendly relations being re-established between the Sultan and the Czar. It is true that the demand for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees has been given up, and that the Austrian cabinet has even condemned the precipitate manner in which the Count Sturmer for the expulsion of the Polish refugees resident in Turkey since the revolution of 1830, is as little likely to be complied with by the Sultan's ministers as that made by Prince Radzivil. The refusal of the Porte to accept the Polish refugees, as well as the delay it must occasion, was of course foreseen by the Czar. The note of the Turkish cabinet on the subject has been sent to St. Petersburg, and six weeks or two months will elapse before M. de Tioff can receive fresh instructions from his government. In the meantime, diplomatic relations continue to be suspended between the allied imperial powers and the Porte. The same irritation and anxiety prevail as before, and the Turks continue with the same energy their preparations for defence. As I mentioned in a former letter, M. de Tioff objected strongly to the presence of the British fleet in the Dardanelles. He said it was a violation of the treaty, and that the renewal of friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was utterly impossible whilst Sir Wm. Parker remained in the Straits with his squadron. The French and English ambassadors have, from the commencement of the present question, advised the present to adopt as conciliatory a tone as possible towards Russia, and to avoid all measures calculated to cause irritation. The Turkish ministers, therefore, showed a willingness to make any concessions, consistent with national dignity, which would facilitate the renewal of diplomatic relations between this country and the allied imperial powers. In this they met with the concurrence of the representatives of England and France. As a preliminary step, Sir Stratford Canning consented to the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Dardanelles. The British ambassador wrote to that effect to Sir William Parker, and the admiral a few days since sailed from the Straits and anchored outside. Sir Stratford has visited the fleet at its present station, and has had a long conference with the commander-in-chief. After every concession made to the Russian envoy, he raises new obstacles, which prevent an amicable arrangement. M. de Tioff's object, indeed, seems to be to keep up the irritation, and to delay by Prince Radzivil's mission. He now boasts of having driven the British fleet from the Dardanelles, of having forced the English ambassador to consent to his demands, whilst at the same time he treats the Turkish government with utter contempt. He refuses to establish diplomatic relations, and yet when it pleases him he interviews with the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs, and has conferences with the representatives of powers in friendly relation with Turkey, and all this with the ceremony and etiquette of an accredited ambassador in the full exercise of his functions. He made a very angry complaint the other day, because Kosuth and his fellow refugees had made a sort of triumphal entry into Shumla. The guard presented arms as the refugees entered the town, and the military bands played and flags were flying on days of a high festival. This enthusiastic mark of sympathy from the garrison of Shumla, for Kosuth and his companions, has given great displeasure to the Russian ambassador, and though he has not renewed diplomatic relations, yet he demands an explanation. The Turkish ministers do not seem disposed to give any explanation, and here, therefore, is another and not very trifling cause for deepening the already existing misunderstanding. The Porte is justified in refusing the explanation which M. de Tioff demands, as they cannot recognise his official character in the present state of relations; and the haughty tone in which the demand was made did not much incline them to adopt a flattering manner towards the Russian envoy. From the conduct of M. de Tioff, since the arrival of Faid Effendi's despatches, containing an account of his interview with the Czar, it will be seen that there is good foundation for the opinion that the Emperor Nicholas 'bides his time.'

The 'Wanderer' of Vienna publishes a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st of November, from which we extract the following:—'Russia now demands that Ben, and all Poles who have turned Mohammedans, shall not only be sent away from the frontier, and not admitted to active employment, but that they shall be arrested and treated as prisoners. The Porte, in reply to this demand, states in simple and decisive terms that the above persons, by their conversion to the Islam faith, were not only under the protection of the Turkish government, but had become subjects of the Porte, which alone had the right to give orders respecting them. This reply, which had been communicated to the English and French ambassadors, was sent to MM. Tioff and Sturmer, the Russian and Austrian ambassadors. M. de Tioff returned the document, with the following marginal note:—'The word *expulsion* and removal must be applied to the Polish refugees.' Ali Pacha refused compliance, and intimated as much to the French and English ambassadors. At the same time he forwarded M. de Tioff's marginal notes to Faid Effendi, the Turkish envoy to St. Petersburg, with instructions to state that the Porte could not accede to them.'

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

POSEN, Dec. 2.—We have received the following intelligence from the Kingdom of Poland.—The export of grain, with the exceptions of wheat and peas, is prohibited from the Kingdom of Poland after the 1st December. There can be no question this measure is adopted for the purpose of furnishing supplies at a cheaper rate to the large Russian army now in the kingdom. In the empire itself no regulation of the kind has yet been passed. In the second place, the city of Kielesh is to be fortified and converted into a station of the first rank.

NORWAY.

The winter has set in, not only early, but very severely. The harvest has not been good, especially the potato crops. The merchants and shipowners are not much better off than the agriculturists. The blockade has injured the herring trade with the Russian harbours, and the crisis in France the timber trade. The early winter has now closed the navigation, and cut off all communication with abroad. Our manufactures, which from the absence of a capital and speculation, are very insignificant, have however improved. Cotton spinning, weaving by machinery, iron foundries, and machine manufactures, are slightly increased, and great advantage will accrue from the carrying out of the projected railway from Christians to Mosen, whereby the best district of Norway will be brought near the capital.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

REPORTED RIOT AT CAPE TOWN.

By the Mary Ann, Captain Darke, arrived off Portsmouth yesterday, we have received intelligence to the 19th October from the Cape of Good Hope, at which date the colony is represented as being in a state of great excitement.

It is asserted that a reactionary feeling has taken place among the labouring classes, the coolies in particular, induced by there being no work for them, as business was at a complete stand, and every house and store closed. An anti-convict association meeting was to have been held on the 18th outside the town-hall, but as the feeling of the labouring population was going against it, and as danger was apprehended, the Governor forbade the meeting. On the following day (19th) an immense mob attacked, at Green Point, Cape Town, the house of Mr. Fairbairn (the leader of the anti-convict association), broke into and completely gutted it, nearly killing Mr. Fairbairn. A shot was fired from a window upstairs by a servant, a black boy, and took effect in the shoulder of a coolie. The riot was only suppressed by very energetic attacks of the police on the rioters, many of whom were very severely wounded, and seven made prisoners.

Orders had been received from England placing the Dee, steam tug ship, at the disposal of Sir J. Smith, and the *Paradise*, brig, left the Cape on the 17th to recall the *Dee* from her cruise in the Mozambique. Provisions of every kind were still refused to the government, and on the 17th Sir Harry issued a stern proclamation pointing out to his troops, that he should use the force at his disposal with great reluctance, but he would not starve, and told them that 'by one stroke of my pen I can means would no longer be maintained.'

The Cape papers to the 20th of October, (eight days later than the last account), state that the attitude of the colonists was still a most resolute one.

MILITARY EXERCISE IN INDIA.

PESHAWAR, OCT. 9, 1849.—The sentence of death passed upon private Benjamin Alexander Mossman, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, Fusiliers, was carried into effect yesterday morning at sunrise, on the parade-ground of that regiment. Nothing could surpass the mournful solemnity of the ceremony throughout. The whole of the troops at Peshawar were assembled there, and formed three sides of a square, as follows:—Right Face of Square—Bengal Artillery; Bengal and Bombay Horse Artillery; 1st Bengal Light Cavalry; 31st and 70th Regiments; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments; Bengal Cavalry; 3rd and 19th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry. Centre Face—Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; 1st Bombay European Regiment; Fusiliers; Her Majesty's 61st Regiment. All mounted corps paraded on foot, and the troops were directed to march to the place without music, and in returning home to be played till the rear of the regiment was 200 yards from the scene of execution. The whole had not been long formed up when the prisoner appeared—a man of pleasing and intelligent appearance, and attired in the usual uniform of a soldier. His arms were fastened behind him; a man was on each side of him. On coming to the square, the procession moved slowly along the front of the whole—the band of the regiment playing the Dead March in Saul—in the following order:—Provost-Marshal; band of the regiment; coffin, covered with black, and borne on the shoulders of four men; half the escort; the prisoner, supported by a man on either side of him; and last, the other half of the escort: the whole presented a most mournful grand sight to the spectator. It was wonderful to see with what firmness he marched, and the fortitude of manner displayed by him the whole time. Having marched all round, he took up his station in front of the gallows, while the coffin was laid before him; when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime and the sentence of the court-martial, in an audible tone—and afterwards the warrant for his execution. When all was finished, he was conveyed behind the gallows, and the execution proceeded according to his instructions, and placed a white cap over his face. The prisoner having, with uplift eyes to heaven, breathed a prayer, was launched into eternity. The drop was not great, and he struggled a little; but in two minutes all was over, and life extinct. The troops marched past the body, and then moved off to their respective quarters.

PORT PHILIP.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE EXILES.

The Randolph, 664 tons, W. Dale, from Woolwich 28th April, with exiles, and a detachment of the 58th and 11th regiments, arrived at Port Philip on the 8th inst., and notwithstanding an order had been given by Mr. Latrobe that no convict vessel should pass the Heads, the Randolph was anchored at William's Town. Intelligence has arrived via Launceston, that public demonstrations had been made against their landing, and it was reported that 2500 had been subscribed to defray the cost of conveying them to the exile elsewhere, and that the ship was to proceed to Sydney.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, AND THE LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

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DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, AND THE

ple of Charivari there, as they were desirous of forming a junction with the English Charivists. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people wished not only a (cessal of the Union, but a representation of their interests in the British Parliament.

Mr. O'CONNOR rose to second the above resolution. He had been invited to attend the late Dublin Conference by one of the old friends of Charivari, who had lately suffered nine months imprisonment for having had concealed in his house a

(Continued to the 8th page.)

Advice had been received at Lloyd's compass that the melancholy loss of two splendid vessels, the *Emilia* and the *Emilio*, had occurred in the Indian Ocean, namely, the *Emilia*, 500 tons burdened with passengers and cargo, and the *Emilio*, 700 tons. The crew of the latter all, with the exception of one, perished. The wreck of the *Emilia* took place on the 1st of September last, on a small island in the western side of the Arabian sea, about 100 miles from the Cape of Good Hope. The *Emilio* was wrecked on the 11th of the same month, for the *Emilio* was a few hours before a total loss, both of passengers and cargo. The master, with most of the crew, and passengers, contrived to gain the shore in safety. A few hours after the wreck a large body of the natives of the island came down upon the wreck, and threatened their lives. The crew were all armed, and the natives retreated, which they presented in menacing attitude. The poor fellows returned to the boat, and laid for the night inside of the breakers. The following morning the boats parted company, for the purpose of gaining the Coea Islands. In the pinnace of the passengers, with the captain and the first mate, and the long-boat, with the chief mate and the second mate, and the remainder of the crew. The long-boat was lost sight of by those in the pinnace, and no tidings had been heard of them up to the period of

the intelligence of the ship's loss being sent to England. Those in the pinnace suffered intensely. They were exposed in the rain, and the weather was in a shocking condition. On the 14th of that month the boat gained the mainland, forty miles west of Rangoon, where the natives acted with friendship and hospitality. As regards the other unfortunate vessels, her destruction appears to have occurred on the 9th of last month (November), on the rocks at the mouth of the Salween, about 100 miles from the States. The ship went to pieces within three minutes after she struck, and the entire crew, including a male excepted, met with a watery grave, amounting to twenty-six men. Another ship, engaged in the trade to India-trade, is also reported to be lost. The vessel was the *Orpheus*, Capt. Thomas Mann, belonging to the London and Lancashire Steam Navigation Co. The vessel was wrecked on the morning of the 18th of October, outside of the harbor of Cochin. Her crew were saved. The aggregate amount of the above-mentioned losses is stated to exceed \$500,000.

FALMOUTH, DEC. 8.—Yesterday morning at day-break a schooner was observed in the bay west of the point, and was seen to be attended with a tug-boat, and a pilot cutter alongside. The weather was very heavy, boisterous, and thick, the wind blowing from the north-east, and the sea running high. The schooner was a S.S.E., a gale. By half-past eight she was reported and Gylling yase, and immediately under the

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The schooner lay at anchor in the harbor, and the vessel was let go with forty fathoms of chain, and the anchor was hauled up, in which period the vessel was in the breakers, and the water beaten over the rocks to within 100 yards of the pier; it was now nine o'clock, and some hundreds of persons had assembled at the rear of Gyllyngene, the residence of the reverend rector, under which the schooner lay, the waves making a fair breach, and she rolled at each return, and the people painfully beheld her tossing and heaving upon the appeals of the ship's crew, who were unable to get up the mainmast, and the masts, and the mate, after a hazardous passage, contrived to reach the shore by it: the remainder were obliged to crawl on shore one by one in a barrel, suspended by a rope to the cable. As they landed they were taken there by the Rev. Mr. Coopers, in which act of benevolence towards the ladies of his family took a most interesting part, as the inclemency of the weather rendered it dangerous, or some hours, for the purpose of relieving them from all distress and exhausted manners, who met with such hospitality and kindness could supply. The reverend gentleman rendered, with personal risk to himself, great assistance towards getting the people ashore, and in taking charge of their property. By three p.m. the tide had receded from around the schooner, many of getting on the cliff the other side, running down the beach. She lost her bottom, and the vessel, rotten, stern-post, and smother her forepart, and gutting, again is problematical, but her carcass will be of oil will be landed in loads to-day.

The Ann Gale, of London, outward bound, was wrecked off Creden Head, between six and seven o'clock, on Saturday last. We are sorry to announce that the captain, with the exception of the mate, perished, and that the bodies of several grave, including the captain's wife—*Waterloo*.

WRECK OF SIX VESSELS ON THE GUYLTYNE SANDS.—On the night of Friday last the 7th inst., six vessels were lost on these dangerous shoals; five of them were deeply coal-laden ships belonging to Newcastle and Shields, the other was a foreigner! all were on their passage to London. They were blowing hard, thick, and rainy: the wind was coming from the eastward with great deal of sea, and strong ebb-tide. The vessels had each passed the South light, and were between which and the Middle-light there is a long narrow, and dangerous navigation; with the Gunner sands on one side, and the Heaps on the other. Unfortunately, also, the Middle-light cannot be seen until the Sun has been left a considerable distance behind.

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to refund monies that had before been paid in similar cases by the Hawick Society. On Monday after the return of the united crews, amounting to about 30 men, the scene on board was of the most extraordinary and affectionate description. The rough, weather-beaten seaman, who had gone through the perils of that night with undaunted courage, were, in the review of it, completely overwhelmed with gratitude to God for his mercy in granting them deliverance. A subscription for the seamen was made on board Mr. George Hanson heading the list by a generous contribution. On the arrival in Ipswich, they proceeded by a train to London. We sincerely trust this calamity will induce the Admiralty to place a line between the Sunk and the Middle-lights, in order that that intricate channel may be more safely navigated.—*Ipswich Express.*

contiguously differ from each other only by depth of shade, then the lighter shade will appear lighter still, whilst the darkest will appear still more dark. Of coloured bodies, as well as white, there are juxta-positioned, the first become more brilliant and greater depth of shade, and the second are affected by the complementary of the first; thus, of green and white, the complementary of the green appears brilliant and darker, and the green appears still more coloured bodies with black, the effect of the black shade is to heighten the black and to lessen the effect of the colour placed contiguous to it; but every remarkable circumstance is the weakening which itself when placed in juxta-position with a colour, or in a luminous complementary, such as orange, yellowish orange, or yellowish green, thus blue and black, and so forth. The complementary light is added to the black, and becomes brighter, and the blue becomes more brilliant. In regards grey colours placed contiguously coloured bodies, the phenomena may present contrasts still more striking. Thus, with yellow grey, the latter assumes a purplish tinge by reason of the complementarity of the complementary of the low, which itself becomes more brilliant and green.—*dr. Hübner*

ance of connexion" with his principles—the principles of our illustrious friends and mentors.

4. This did not satisfy you. There was a paltry purpose to be served, by endeavouring to thrust on me such a letter as might injure my property; and this I determined to resist. Your solicitor appeared again with another letter and a threat; the threat was despised, but care was taken to do full justice to the *Irishman* as well as to you, and a second paragraph was inserted, stating in plain, unequivocal language, that you had no connexion whatever with the paper.

Drummin House, county Kildare.

to them. Had they omitted to speak of them, others would have spoken with even greater warmth, and with perhaps less discretion. I did not interrupt them. I do not think it was my business to have done so. The attempt would have created confusion. My business was to preserve order. This I did; and having approved of the several resolutions that were to be proposed my next duty was to ascertain and declare the sense of the meeting, which, you will observe, was an aggregate meeting, and at which, of course, any person present had a right to speak.

It was no easy task to manage a meeting so con-

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CHARTIST CONFERENCE.

(Continued from the 5th page.)

large quantity of guns and pikes—the meant Patrick O'Higgins. (Cheers.) The Saturday before he went to Ireland. The newspaper was filled with articles of a most serious nature against him. Yet, in defiance of the feelings of the people, articles were intended to create, and in spite of the promise the late Daniel O'Connell had made, that he should be ducked in the Liffey if ever he appeared in Dublin again, he resolved upon going, but at the same time of remaining quiet in the Conference. He was, however, not so quiet in the Hall, than the Conference elected him in a most enthusiastic manner. On the second resolution being put, loud cries for him to speak proceeded from all parts of the Conference, which was composed of seventy delegates—for him to speak. He did so, and he never met with a warmer reception in England than he met with at that Conference. So much so, that the 500,000 fighting men whom Daniel O'Connell said were ready to go upon the English Chartist to Ireland, which endeavored to introduce their doctrines into Ireland. (Cheers.) He should go to Ireland after Christmas, and then he should commence a tour through Great Britain immediately afterwards; and his efforts should be directed towards establishing a firm union between the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and to go forward, peaceably and constitutionally, and to the new organisation for the speedy accomplishment of the "Charter and no surrender." (Cheers.)

Mr. Clark then read the following address, to the people of Ireland—

AN ADDRESS FROM THE METROPOLITAN CHARTIST CONFERENCE, TO THE DEMOCRATS OF IRELAND.

Our friends and fellow subjects.—Having assembled together for the promotion of the cause of Ireland, in the House of Commons, and the "United Kingdom," with a view, thereby, of securing a real and efficient representation of all classes of the people in Parliament, and sympathising with your desire for separate and independent nationality, founded as that desire is upon the inalienable right of self-government, which belongs to all nations, and of which no nation can divest itself, we feel ourselves bound to direct your attention to matters which appear to us to be of great moment to all persons on both sides of the channel, but especially to those who are anxious for the attainment of full and complete justice to the people of both countries, and which we interpret to mean, distinct Parliaments for each nation, and both founded upon a sufficient enfranchisement of the whole male adult population of the respective kingdoms.

Democrats of Ireland! We think it must long ere this time have become apparent to you, that the industrial classes of England, have little more reason than yourselves, to revere the laws and constitution of the empire, and that your own impatience for an alteration, is equalled by their own. It is true, that added to the horrid and unchristian blasphe-my under which you live, you have the galling and humiliating reflection, that the land of your nativity is but the garrison of the stranger, and that the fruits of your industry are borne upon the waters of the ocean, to be consumed by "aliens in language, religion, and blood," and so far is your condition worse than our own. But we too have to complain of ill-representation, and of a despotic and servile, and although our oppression does not come from the foreigner, it is not the less keenly felt, because it springs from a native source.

It is a great mistake to suppose, that all in this nation either share the spoil of Ireland, or participate in its oppression. The same oligarchical power, that in the name of British rule, has so often deluged the rich plains of Erin, with the blood of the noblest children of the soil, and has so often property and our liberty, and continues to impose upon us such injustice as it was shame to mention here. We have filled with ignorant and neglected criminals—our workhouses are inconveniently crowded, our streets swarm with wretchedness and prostitution, and everywhere in this boasted land of freedom, oppression and starvation, are reducing the "Bald Passengers" to the same state of beggary and ruin. In this latter respect, there is a fatal similarity in the cases of both countries. Democrats of Ireland! you seek the Repeal of the Legislative Union, between the two countries, and to such a course appears fraught, alike with justice, reason and sound policy. The manner of effecting that Union, and the means by which it is to be consummated, we regard as modes of party, dishonour, shame, and scorn belong to the memory of the enactors of that dark and damning chapter, in the history of England, but it was the act of a government, as hostile to the interests of the one country as the other. And in its consequences has been ruinous to both.

Frishten, therefore, really a grievance of which you complain, for which the industrial classes of England cannot find a parallel; at least in principle. You have a church establishment, which by law, you are constrained to support, even although you repudiate its doctrines and teachings. We are similarly cursed; and notwithstanding that in the case of Ireland, the fraud is more apparent and the victims, yet the difference is less degree. The crime against conscience and property is the same in both cases.

You are born down by enormous taxation—local and general, and so are we. The monopoly and mismanagement of the soil of Ireland is one of the principal causes of the social miseries, which prevail there; and here the land remains in the hands of a few, and is so controlled as to be made to conserve the political purposes of faction, instead of the wants of the nation.

The parliamentary and municipal franchise in the narrow limits, consistent with the safety of the ruling power, and in every way the mass of the people in both countries are designedly excluded from all direct influence in the state.

Frishten, therefore, your cause has been pleaded as Ireland against England, and your party in addressing you is to remind you that the Democratic Nationalists of Ireland, and ourselves have one object in common, as we are enslaved by the same hand, and have the same enemy to conquer. We wish to impress upon you the importance of united action, as the easiest, say, only road to victory. We proclaim the sovereignty of the people, and of our whole, parliament, and government, and governments are tyrannies. It is surely not in the land of Emmet, Tone, Fitzgerald, O'Connor, O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, that this doctrine will meet with repudiation. Who will deny the sacred right of domestic government to the Irish people? It is denied; but by whom? Attend, Frishten, to your answer. Your right to the sovereignty of Ireland is denied by the aristocracy of England and Ireland unitedly, who in the Imperial Senate, trample upon both your rights, and those of the English people. To this same united power, we owe the perpetration of those wrongs under which we bleed, and which we want to remedy. It is obvious, therefore, Frishten, that as to the common ground of complaint, that to succeed we must have United Action. The cause of truth is no more Celtic than Saxons. It is the interest of all in England, the aristocracy and their dependents, alone excepted, that the Irish shall have Ireland, to their own independent management, and to that end the Democratic Nationalists will be true to their principles.

Frishten! In the name of the Democracy of this metropolis, we offer you congratulations, and in the name of the same power proclaim the justice of separate and independent government of Ireland by the Irish people.

Mr. O'Connor moved the adoption of the address, which being seconded by Mr. ALSTON, was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then elected to serve on the Provisional Committee for the first three months.—Messrs. Reynolds, M'Grath, Clark, Harney, Dixon, Grassby, Stallwood, Arnold, and Kydd.

Mr. DOYLE begged to be allowed to read a letter he had received from Manchester, opposing any junction with the middle classes.

Several notices of motions having been given in, The CHARTIST declared the conference adjourned till Thursday evening.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Conference assembled this evening at the Wheat Sheaf, at 8 o'clock.

The CHARTIST having taken his seat, Mr. CLARK proceeded to read the minutes of the previous evening's proceedings, which were confirmed.

Mr. DOYLE then proceeded to read the following address:—

THE METROPOLITAN CONFERENCE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

The time for the resurrection of the Chartist movement has now arrived. That spirit which for upwards of a year past has seemed to languish, and which a foul calumny dared to represent as altogether subdued—is manifesting its vitality again, and will shine forth with greater brilliancy than ever; and it will be the fault of those who have rights to claim and wrongs to redress, if the torch of truth be for ever extinguished until it shall have lighted the votaries of progress to the consummation of all their hopes, and the achievement of all their aims.

Too long have the oppressed millions of these realms languished in serfdom, penury, and wretchedness; too long have their claims

been disregarded altogether, or treated with a haughty defiance and a stern refusal; too long, likewise, have the pampered few revelled in an indolent luxuriousness at the expense of the many. The beneficence of heaven—the voice of justice, and the dictates of common sense, proclaim an indignant antagonism to such a system; and, therefore, must be opposed take a determined attitude in front of the oppressor, and the slave assert his dignity, and his rights as a MAN, in the teeth of the enslaver.

Cheated in bygone years, by mock reforms—and deluded by the promises of selfish, mistaken, or narrow-minded men—the working classes of this country must lay themselves open to the results of such deception or treachery no more. While assisting every class of reformers, and aiding every movement progressing in the right direction, they must keep constantly and steadily in view the grandest of all aims—the attainment of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER!

By this means alone can they hope to recover the reins of power from the hands by which it has been usurped so flagitiously and misused so vilely: by this means alone may they expect to secure the full enjoyment of their national rights and just privileges.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN, we will not ask you whether you are desirous to assume your proper standing in the social sphere: we will not mock you by inquiring whether you are contented and happy in your present condition; and we will not insult your intelligence as men, and your feelings as sentient beings, by demanding whether you wish to exchange serfdom and misery for freedom and prosperity; for we know,—and I too well know, that the nation of even the most fortunate amongst you, is far below the standard of what in justice it ought to be, and, in point of fact, it might be—while, on the other hand, human language is too poor to depict all the heinous wretchedness in which the least fortunate of you are dragging on a wretched existence. There is not, then, a single individual amongst the working-classes of this country, who has not some right to claim, and some wrong to redress,—some measure of justice to demand, or some grievance to proclaim:—and therefore are the sons and daughters of toil, each, and all, interested in the establishment of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER as the law of the land.

But usurpation surrenders nothing of its own accord: might concedes nothing to right, unless the demand be made. Experience has, moreover, taught us, that such demand must be proclaimed in a loud voice and a determined manner—without ceasing, and without yielding, until the object be won:—and thus it is, that the haughty assurance of an oligarchy, and the stern opposition of an aristocratical government, can be thus met by a vigorous, general, and continuous agitation on the part of the masses.

To such a movement do we now invoke you. But mark our meaning well—and let us not be misunderstood. It is to a legal and peaceful agitation that we now claim your adhesion:—not to the violence of the streets, but to the justice against tyranny, the pressure of a mighty moral influence brought to bear upon barbarous institutions, hemmed in with physical defences of every threatening description. Therefore, as our weapons are those which intelligence supplies, so shall our triumph be bloodless; and surely this is the noblest and most glorious of all triumphs, and an honour to support—shame and a dishonour to abandon—a crime and an atrocity to oppose.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,—will you, then, rear once again the glorious banner of the Charter, and write the words "No Surrender" not only upon that standard, but likewise on your own hearts? We, the representatives of this Charter, democracy, present to you, and to the provinces, and invoke the provinces to assist us in return. We have prepared a plan of action and a mode of administration which we shall immediately submit to the great community of Chartist, in the full hope that our labours will be approved, and the results accepted, and that our course, as duty and justice require, will be resolute in the employment of all moral and legitimate means to obtain our rights:—we will be slaves no longer—we will not suffer a curse to rest upon our heads and a spell to weigh upon our hearts, without a mighty effort to throw off the incubus. And ye, brother Chartist!—will ye not be with us? From every town and every rural district, from the remotest nook and farthest corner, these islands—we hear echoes waiting back the thrilling affirmative to our ears. Rise, then, in the power of your moral influence, ye hereditary bondsmen—rise in the fullness of your unarm'd strength, and in the glorious light which the torch of Truth sheds around you—and in the presence of the multitude thus imposing, the most potent of all motives, the most reluctant Minister must eventually give way.

Signed on behalf of the Metropolitan Conference, JAMES GRASSBY, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. UTTING, and seconded by Mr. O'CONNOR, and carried unanimously.

The amended programme was then read, and Mr. CLARK moved the adoption of the programme, which was carried.

Mr. ARNOTT then moved:—"That the Amendment on the 14th clause in the printed programme, issued by the Provisional Committee be rescinded, and that the said clause stand as part of the 'constitution' of the Association, with the addition of the words, 'The Subscriptions for the cards be the property of the Executive Committee.'"

Mr. STALLWOOD interrupted Mr. ARNOTT, and moved: "That the motion be not received."

Mr. PRARCEY seconded Mr. Stallwood's motion. Mr. O'CONNOR thought Mr. Arnot's motion very unwise.

Mr. M'GRATH would like to see the matter reconsidered by the Conference, as due reflection might have altered the opinions of many of the delegates.

Mr. O'CONNOR said, at all events he had not altered his opinion by reflection, and if they sometimes stultified their proceedings in the House of Commons, let not that Conference imitate so bad a precedent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COLLINS submitted the question was out of order, and though he had voted against Mr. Harney's amendment on the clause, as submitted to that Conference by the Provisional Committee, he would not now agree that that amendment should be rescinded.

Mr. DOYLE thought that the matter might be reconsidered.

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted that Mr. O'CONNOR was wrong in saying that they would stultify their proceedings by rescinding Mr. Harney's amendment; if that were the case, why was the drafts of the organisation again introduced at all? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TOWNSEND would not agree to the reconsideration of the question.

Mr. BENTLEY supported the motion of Mr. Arnot. Mr. DOYLE thought Mr. Arnot's motion should be taken into consideration by the Conference.

Mr. O'CONNOR urged that the question be put. Mr. ARNOTT then put the question, which was carried by 14 to 11.

The "Constitution," as amended by the Conference, was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. UTTING suggested that the Conference proceed to adopt a plan for local organisation.

Mr. CLARK said, they proposed to leave that matter to the localities themselves, or to leave it in the hands of the Provisional Committee of the Charter, and that their business would only be half-ended if they went back to their constituents in the different localities they represented, without some plan of local organisation to give them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DOYLE thought they could not make laws at that Conference, which was not elected by the provinces, for the government of provincial localities. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNOR fully agreed with Mr. Davis. The laws for the government of one locality would not suit every locality. They could not pretend to legislate at that Conference upon any other but general matters. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PATTERSON wished to know if each locality were independent, whether they would not be violating the Corresponding Act?

Mr. O'CONNOR assured that gentleman that they would not violate any law by doing so.

Mr. CLARK confirmed Mr. O'CONNOR in his opinion, by what had transpired at the Chartist trials at the Old Bailey.

Mr. DOYLE considered they must, at all events, recommend some plan of local organisation.

Mr. TOWNSEND thought the plan of organisation should be given to the localities by the Conference, in order that the whole country might act upon one general plan, and thus prevent the organisation of one locality from being at loggerheads with another. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOBBS thought any general plan of local organisation would be productive of much good to the cause.

Mr. DOYLE did not object to the Conference recommending a plan of local organisation, but it would be impolitic in them to lay down a plan for the government of the whole country.

Mr. HARNEY would leave to the Provisional Committee, the advising of the localities, as to their local organisations. The localities would require advice in consequence of the important alteration in the new plan of organisation compared with the

old plan. The election of the local Councils was a question which demanded serious consideration.

The CHAIRMAN said, his opinion was, that the local Councils in the country districts should direct the local organisation, and that a Metropolitan Council should be formed in London to direct the localities.

After a few words from Mr. UTTING in reply, the resolution was put, and carried by thirteen to six.

Mr. CLARK said, probably the Conference would trust to the Provisional Committee for an efficient plan of local organisation, which would be published in the Northern Star.

Mr. HOBBS seconded the motion. Mr. BENTLEY moved as an amendment—

"That the matter be left in the hands of the Provisional Committee, and that the Conference do not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be made public through the columns of the Northern Star."

Mr. STALLWOOD seconded the amendment. Mr. BROWN supported Mr. Utting's motion.

The CHAIRMAN recommended that any member of the Conference might send in his opinion to the Provisional Committee in writing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNOR said, one of the duties of the Provisional Committee would be to establish a system of local organisation consistent with the machinery which they had made, and which machinery they must set to work as practical a way as possible.

Mr. DOYLE seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

The next subject for discussion was the wages of the members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. DOYLE moved as an amendment—

"That the members of the Executive Committee be paid 10s. per week."

Mr. DOYLE seconded the amendment. Mr. DOYLE moved as an amendment—

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FRIDAY EVENING.

The Delegates met at eight o'clock, and after an animated discussion, the following resolutions were adopted.

Moved by Mr. JOHN ARNOTT, and seconded by Mr. UTTING, "That this Conference earnestly recommend to the Council or Committee of every section of Trades to forthwith call meetings of their several bodies, in order to impress on them the imperative necessity of adopting, as their political creed, the principles of the People's Charter, and energetically agitating for its enactment, and thereby ensure their social amelioration."

Moved by Mr. JOHN ARNOTT, and seconded by Mr. TOWNSEND, "That a deputation of three be now appointed to wait on the Conference of the National Association of Trades, to solicit their co-operation."

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. M'Grath, M'Dixon, and was then appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

Moved by G. JULIAN HARNEY, and seconded by P. O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P.—"Resolved that the patriotic and praiseworthy sacrifice made by Mr. Kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £500 due as salary for his services as Secretary to the late Charter Association, entitles him to the special thanks of the Chartist body. As the salary of the delegates constituting this Conference must add their thanks to Mr. Kydd for his services from the commencement of the Chartist agitation to the present time."

Moved by G. JULIAN HARNEY, and seconded by Mr. JOHN ARNOTT—"That the delegates constituting this Conference hereby call upon the members of the Chartist body, to contribute to the support of the demand enforced by the attorney who defended certain of the Chartist victims in the trials of 1848."

Mr. CLARK announced that Mr. Reynolds had just handed him an order for two guineas, as that gentleman's quota towards the liquidation of the sum due to Mr. O'CONNOR.

Moved by G. JULIAN HARNEY, and seconded by Mr. CLARK—"That the delegates constituting this Conference, without pledging the newly-constituted association to any debts contracted by any former association, or other Chartist body, nevertheless consider it necessary to remind the Chartist body that there is a balance of £20 16s. 7d. due to the printer who printed the constitution of the Conference, and Assembly of 1848, and the delegates hereby remind the Chartist body of the duty of discharging the said debt—a duty enjoined both by justice and a proper regard for the honour of the Chartist name."

Moved by G. JULIAN HARNEY, and seconded by P. O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P.—"That the members of this Conference, without pledging the newly-constituted association to any debts contracted by any former association, or other Chartist body, nevertheless consider it necessary to remind the Chartist body that there is a balance of £20 16s. 7d. due to the printer who printed the constitution of the Conference, and Assembly of 1848, and the delegates hereby remind the Chartist body of the duty of discharging the said debt—a duty enjoined both by justice and a proper regard for the honour of the Chartist name."

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