

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

[illegible]

The following are the conditions:—

"It proposes three modes of determining the value of the share: 1. To take the prices at the last settlement of 15th February. 2. Their prices on the 4th April preceding the abolition of the law of February, and six months after the date of its adoption by the Assembly. The indemnity to be given in stock at the rate of one share of the Bourse for the corresponding period to that selected for fixing the value of the shares.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

According to a recent census, there are in Paris 175,000 workmen and workwomen without work; 110,500 who work four days in a week; 52,000 who are constantly unemployed, making a total of 337,500. Without reckoning the Banlieue, where the misery is indescribable.

The Minister announces that M. Flocon, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is making arrangements for the cultivation of the waste lands and the general amelioration of agriculture, and that the rights of all agricultural labourers and the workmen in manufactories, &c., will be "democratically appreciated and satisfied." It is also stated that important modifications will be made in the law as regards the workmen's hours, the coalitions of workmen, &c.

M. Piconnet, Minister of Finance, has addressed a circular to the various departments, desiring them to do everything in their power to promote the free circulation of articles of food and to report to him on the means of agricultural improvement.

THE PROGRESS OF AIX states that the national workshops of that town have been closed. An attempt was made by the discharged men to blow up the powder magazine, but they were easily repulsed by the activity and energy of the National Guard. At Arles also, where four hundred men had been discharged, with a recommendation to seek work in country parts, disturbances have taken place, the crowd having broken the windows of the Mairie, and endeavoured to set the building on fire. Seven or eight men were arrested, and, on the arrival of the Procureur of the Republic, ten more.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The city of Lyons has been disturbed on the 17th, particularly the neighbourhood of the Croix-Rouge, in consequence of the disorders of the day before, and of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the state of Paris. In the course of the night, about 500 or 600 armed men of the national workshops traversed the town in arms, and proceeded to the residence of M. Martin-Bernard, the Government Commissary, to demand the enlargement of the prisoners. Some arrests took place, and the next morning the last accounts left, the workmen were making a demonstration against the Palais de Justice, to get their comrades liberated.

Later accounts received from Lyons, state that the disturbances which commenced on the morning of the 19th inst., in that city, continued throughout the day, and assumed in the evening a truly serious character. Barricades were erected and the aid of the troops was required to restore order. On the previous day had been liberated on the demand of the revellers. The local authorities were no longer recognised, and the insurgents were masters of the city. Fresh disorders appeared imminent.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, MAY 20th.—The business of the National Assembly was unimportant. The representatives have agreed to wear a tricoloured vestal, on the occasion of proceedings to be held on grand days. Other resolutions were of a routine character, with the exception of an announcement by the governments that it intended to submit a measure for the abolition of the 'Ateliers Nationaux,' and that the workmen would have the choice of four proposals.

MONDAY, MAY 22nd.—The President took the chair at eleven o'clock. The troops of the line continue to defend the court and the principal entrances of the Chamber. The tribunes were very fully occupied. The only business of importance transacted was the voting one million of francs to defray certain expenses incurred for the national workshops.

TUESDAY, MAY 25th.—M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the congress of the United States had addressed congratulations to the French Republic, on the formation of the new government. In return for this demonstration, the first which had yet been made in diplomatic annals, the minister proposed to name a commission to prepare an address in reply. This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The order of the day on Italy and Poland was then taken.

After speeches from the Citizens Wolowski and Nicolson Buonaparte, Citizen Lamartine made a long speech on the affairs of Italy and Poland. He read despatches received from several of the Italian states, and especially from Piedmont and Venice, in which these states protest against all armed intervention on the part of France, and assert the formation of republics. He declared that if Italy refused to interfere, France could interfere, but not otherwise. He added with great energy, that Italy would not in any case remain under the dominion of Austria. With respect to Poland, he said that Prussia was resolved to re-establish the Duchy of Posen. France could do nothing for Poland in the absence of money and soldiers. France could only express her sympathy for that unfortunate country, and she hoped that some day the Polish people might opportunely show present itself for her regeneration, meanwhile France would aid her by all pacific means.

THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the Committee for preparing a draught of a Constitution.—MM. Correnin, Armand Marras, Lemaunier, Vivien, Tocqueville, Garnier, Grevy, Dufaure, Delmas, Rouvier, (Provisional Minister), Courbet, Tournef de l'Alliee, Gustave de Beaumont, Dupin, Vauablene, Odillon Barrot, Pages (de l'Ariege), Dornes, and Considant.

FETE DE LA CONCORDE AT PARIS.

PARIS, Sunday Morning.—Paris is to-day in its holiday dress. The streets, boulevards, and squares filled with every class of the population hastening to the Champ de Mars. Preceding following procession, column upon column of National Guards, military music on all sides, young ladies in muslin dresses and coloured ribbons, flags and streamers, boys and women in gala costume, the most nondescript kind, of which the variety is infinite, and drawn, some by two, and some by twenty boxes; deputations of trades carrying decorations emblematic of their labour, uniforms crowded with gay gazzars, preparations on an immense scale for the illumination of the evening, ballets, shows, and ball rooms, filling the Champs Elysees. The Government, provincial, municipal, and other authorities, the members of office, students, provincial deputations, *courriers* and *allies nationaux*, all taking part together in the universal jubilee. Such is the aspect of Paris to-day.

As early as half-past four the *rappel* began to beat in all the different quarters of Paris, and continued to send forth its quick, sharp sound every quarter of an hour until six. It then ceased, the National Guards beginning to file, and the delegates and ornaments of the different nations, dragons and cuirassiers having already taken up their stations at the various points along the boulevards, the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde, and in front of the Palace of the National Assembly.

In the Place de la Concorde, as early as six, a considerable crowd had already assembled, and citizens well-dressed persons, tall, slender, and ornate, benches were arranged to give a vantage-ground to the spectator to view the ceremony better, were disposed about in great profusion; still, all that was to be witnessed from this point was the passage of the National Guard and other troops, the *great spectacles* of the day being to take place in the Champ de Mars.

The preparations for the demolition of the Bastille, every pillar having its little boutique laid out; whilst in the neighbourhood of the fountains the scene reminded one of a fair, the whole space being filled by ambulant sellers of eatables and drinkables.

The weather was delightful, as scarcely a cloud chequered the passed blue sky above; the water of the Seine, as I crossed over the bridge in front of the National Palace, was as smooth as glass; the sun shone brightly on the fire-arms and white pikes, the wind freshened the sails and wide periphery of the sailboat there was from time to time just breeze enough to cause the folds of the tricoloured flag which surmounted the pedestal to wave lazily forth in the air.

Although seven o'clock was appointed as the hour for the representatives of the people to leave the Chamber for the Champ de Mars, they did not start until half past eight.

General Garibaldi was amongst the earliest arrivals, five feet tall, soldier-like figure, with an appearance of youth in his whole bearing extraordinary for a man who has arrived at such a position. Garibaldi's eyes also arrived early, with his long hair hanging down after the fashion of '03, and his pale features giving you the idea of the unsetled mind wearing out the body. M. Buchez, the president, was also one of those who came in time, a heavy, stout good-natured looking man, with a beard, and a few grey hairs, coming from the top of the noblest of steps leading up to the Chamber, the scene stretched out before the spectator was a most animated one—everywhere troops, people, flags, uniforms, National Guards, all mingled together in one apparent confusion. When, however, the eye became accustomed to the mass, and could single out the various parts of this immense whole, it was evident that there was a strange Alliance. Although the bridges bridged the quays, and the Place de la Concorde were covered over with human beings, it was soon seen that currents were passing freely through the mass in different directions—that, in fact, passages had been preserved from intrusion, and that through them, narrow though they were, the public circulated freely. The whole of the space cleared from the steps was thickly strewed with tricoloured flags, borne to the delegates sent from the various nations, and the people of the *fete*. They carried all the same in three distinct divisions, the

The representatives moved down the steps to the courtyard, and were not in any particular order, the ministers and members of the executive committee taking their places indiscriminately amongst the rest. M. de Lamartine and M. Flocon, I perceived, were amongst the last, though not together. They were cheered along their passage, the whole crowd taking off their hats as they approached. They went on first along the quay to the Champ de Mars, and were exactly one hour and a half in reaching the Ecole Militaire where they met in front of the Ecole Militaire.

Immediately after the members of the National Assembly, came the mayors of Paris and the surrounding communes, with their tri-coloured scarfs; then there were to come the delegates of the departments, but on arriving about half way down the quay, about twenty odd men, with a banner bearing the inscription "Le Champ de la Bastille, 1789," who had been lying in wait on the side, suddenly tottered forward, and demanded to be admitted to the mayor's apartments. "By God!" said the spokesman, "to be first of all! Without us, how would you have ever had liberty? It was we who showed the way to achieve great things." It is unnecessary to say that the delegates stood good-humouredly yielded them the pass.

After the delegates came the various trade corporations, as they are called *compagnons*, each with some production of their calling. The numerate artists would be to take up like a column of red wax, paper, and would give but little information. The various specimens of industry were creditable to French taste, and some of them might excite admiration in any exhibition of manufactures and industry. Thus could be, for instance, more charming than the display of artificial flower makers? It was a small stand, with a canopy of green cloth, into four compartments, with a cabinet of magnificent materials in the centre, of a delicacy almost equivalent to that and with magnificent plumes of feathers at the end of each compartment. The armourers' display was also highly interesting; it consisted of a magnificent trophy of arms *a l'ancienne*, placed aloft on a pedestal, with four complete coats of superb armour at its base, and a variety of muskets and armours carelessly drawn below. The music instrument-makers also came out in great force, with an immense tent on a stand drawn by horses, and underneath the awning every possible instrument of modern times, and young girls in white reclining carelessly amongst them. The number of young girls in white accompanying these various products on foot was immense, but they were in general exceedingly plain.

The Provisional Government, the members of the National Assembly, the magistracy, departmental deputations, &c., took up their seats on an immense estrade erected in front of the Ecole Militaire. On the same estrade there were a great number of other general officers and other official personages, besides a large party of ladies. The estrade was calculated to hold upwards of 6,000 persons, and it was exposed accordingly. I observed that members of the corps diplomatique among the number, but I understand that Lord Normandy and several others of the representatives of foreign powers were present in some part of the grounds. No description can give any idea of a scene the splendour of which consisted principally in the vastness of the multitudes who took part in it, the thousands upon thousands of troops which were passed in review, the beauty of the magnificent uniforms of the members of the corps, and the excitement, the variety, and very confusion of the scenes. The statue of Liberty, which, with its pedestal, is eighty feet high, and stood in the centre of the Champ de Mars, though perhaps not artistically beautiful, had a good effect, from its immensity and its position. On each side of it were rows of handsome booths, said to contain specimens of the arts and manufactures of France, and of which I was not allowed to approach them. At the entrance of the Champ de Mars were two immense obelisks, with the names of all the nations who, in the opinion of the French Republicans, have established their freedom; and among them I observed that though England had not a place, Greece, Bavaria, and even Prussia, were included. Besides there was an immense number of flags and banners, which, together with the preparations for an illumination to take place this evening, gave the whole place a gay and animated appearance.

The provisional government and the members of the National Assembly took their seats about half-past nine, after which the different deputations filed before them. Among the deputations were several of former principal princes, Sicily, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. A small party of Irish, consisting of nobles and the bourgeoisie, and carrying a light green flag, though not included in the programme, made their appearance, and after some delay, were allowed to follow the others. The troops then began to defile, and continued, without intermission, till past three o'clock. Then came the grand chariot of triumph, which in different parts, consisting of soldiers of different trades peculiar to France, and especially to Paris. During the defile of the National Guards and other bodies before the government, a cry was heard from the ranks, in which, we are told, all who heard it—enthusiastically joined—namely, '*Vive la République Démocratique!*' The National is loud in its felicitations on this occasion.

At length, following superb illuminations with which it terminated, went off with *etats*, and without accident.

MORE ARRESTS.

The number of persons under arrest up to Saturday morning was three hundred and ninety. Ten of the leaders of the conspiracy of the 15th are in the Fort of Vincennes, a great many at the Prefecture, and a few in the Hotel de Ville. The Commissioner of Police went to the residence of one of those arrested, in the Rue Coquillière, to arrest him, but he was not to be found. M. Pierre Leroux, who was arrested by the National Guards of Nanteuil-sous-Jouarre, has been brought to Paris by two gendarmes. A captain of artillery of the National Guard, who was seen near the chair of President Bugeux on the 15th, with his hand on his sword, has just been arrested.

Several of the persons arrested for the affair of the 15th have been set at liberty, but further arrests have been made. Amongst them is that of a painter named Degre, who, in the uniform of the National Guard, took a leading part in the attack upon the National Assembly.

The assembly says:—"It appears certain that Barbes had attempted to escape from the Fort of Vincennes. He had gained over two of his jailors, but was recognised and stopped by a third. Barbes is said to have made some resistance to his being carried back, and that instead of being lodged as before on the ground-floor of the castle, he is now confined at the top of the donjon."

Numerous arrests of persons charged with being concerned in the affair of the 15th, was effected on Monday, among whom was M. Laurent, a literary man, and a shorthand writer.

M. Bethmont is engaged to defend General Courtais. M. Jules Fabre is to defend Barbes.

THE COMMUNE DE PARIS states that the Duke Drouaz presides constantly at nocturnal meetings in the Chaussee d'Antin, at which several ex-ministers, lieutenants-general, and ex-peers and deputies assist.

APPOINTMENTS.

The nomination of M. Elias Regnault, as chief secretary of the Prefecture of Police, establishes the influence of M. Ledru Rollin over that department of the public service. M. Elias Regnault was the chief secretary of M. Ledru Rollin as Minister of the Interior.

M. Bonapais, formerly Vice-President of the Club of Blanqui, who lately joined the Club of the Rights of Man, over which Barbes presided, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Gard.

PROGRESS OF THE REACTION.

The Press publishes long extracts from letters written by the "Vicomte de Joinville" from Genoa to a friend in Paris. The letters are from Genoa, and intended for publication, and their appearance is one of the most serious symptoms of reaction that has occurred since the revolution of February.—*Correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle."*

THE NEW TROOPS.

THE MONTEUR contains two decrees, signed by all the members of the executive government, commanding that the club Raspail and the club Lullien be dissolved.

OUTBREAK AT TOULON.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL mentions as a report that the government had received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the operatives employed in the arsenal at Toulon had made themselves masters of that place.

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

Republicanism is gaining rapid ground in Prussia.

VIENNA, MAY 18.—Great excitement prevailed here this evening. The streets were occupied by the Academic Corps, and Civic Guards, who had resolved not to disperse until the following demands were accorded to, viz.:—The reformation of the constitution, the Central Political Committee of the National Guard; a new elective law, and total exclusion of members of the Imperial families, and nominees of the Emperor from the First Chamber, and the removal of the military from the city. A demonstration had waited on the Minister, making these demands, which he refused to receive in absence, but it was supposed would be granted.

NOTHER REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 18.—A violent movement took place yesterday. The students held a general meeting in which the most violent speeches were made. A part of the operative classes joined them. In the evening the streets and public places were crowded with citizens and students.

The troops, the infantry, and the artillery, occupied the palace and outposts. The Academy corporations, who were members of the Civic Guard, had prepared a petition. They were accompanied by a regiment of Poles, and proceeded to the residence of the Emperor.

...the following points:—
 '1. The repeal of the Electoral Law, and publication of a new law, in order to form one Chamber only, or at least a new composition of the first Chamber, without nominations by the King, and with exclusion of the Princes of the Imperial family.
 '2. The removal of the troops from the town, and that they should in future only occupy the posts without arms, and not be admitted into the towns unless required by the Commander of the Civic Guard.'
 Yesterday, M. de Pillersdorff, the Minister of the Interior, published the following notice:—
 'In accordance with their duties to the Crown, and in order to promote, by every means in their power, the pacification of the disturbances, the Ministry have resolved upon the repeal of the order of the day of the 23rd respecting the Civic Guard, and assented to the two conditions of the petition.'
 They equally guaranteed to the Civic Guard that the constitution of 25th April should be provisionally submitted to the deliberation of the states of the empire, and the dispositions of the electoral law, against which claims have arisen, be revised. With these concessions, the constitution will be first established by the states, and then elected for the next Diet. No electoral census will be required, and the representation, therefore, be the most popular. The ministers have resigned.

FLIGHT OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR!

About six o'clock on the evening of the 17th an open landau, containing the Emperor and Empress of Austria, drove out of Vienna by the Maria Theresia gate, the Emperor acknowledging the salutations of the people, who supposed he was driving to Schönbrunn. One hour afterwards an empty travelling carriage, with the imperial arms, took the same route, and a third—only four other imperial carriages, each drawn by six horses, passed the same gate. It was now evident that the imperial family had left Vienna. This event was made known to the astonished population on the following morning, by a proclamation placarded on the walls by the Pillersdorff ministry. The proclamation stated that the ministry had only received a verbal announcement of the Emperor's departure, which was kept a secret at the palace, and that the Emperor had gone to Innsbruck for a change of air. The news that the Emperor had quitted the city produced the greatest excitement.

OPENING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Constituent Assembly was opened at Frankfurt on the 18th of May, in the interior of St Paul's Church.

The building was profusely decorated with the old German flags—three magnificent ones being suspended over the president's seat.

About four p.m. the shout of the crowds outside the building announced the approach of the members. The delegates then entered en masse, preceded by two of their body bearing the old national standard, the appearance of which was greeted with loud and long-continued cheers by the persons already assembled.

The President, Count Councillor Lser, accompanied by the Secretaries, then ascended the tribune, and in a few words, in which he pointed out the general importance of the session of the National Assembly, declared that it was duly opened.

MAY 19.—The Constituent Assembly opened this morning at ten. The Assembly proceeded to the nomination of the provisional chairman. Three hundred and ninety-two members were present. The result of the ballot was that M. de Gagner obtained three hundred and five votes, M. de Gagner immediately took the chair and made a short speech, which was rendered up by the applause and cheers from the Assembly and the public outside. M. de Gagner declared the sovereignty of the people to be the basis of his politics, and that the general interests of the nation would ever be his rule and conduct.

HUNGARY.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Pesth. The troops laid upon the people. Baron Lederer, the commander-in-chief, has fled to Vienna. The troops were to take the oath of allegiance to the Hungarian constitution on the 12th. Our correspondent, writing on the 11th inst. says:—

There is now no means of stopping the revolutionary torrent; the people have insisted on the return of the Hungarian troops from the foreign provinces. The Radicals are stirring—everywhere mobs of people surround the revolutionary speakers. A grand popular meeting is held to-morrow. It is now late at night—the whole town is alive. The moon is shining, and numbers of people crowd about the streets. Spies are making in the open air—the troops have been consigned to the citadel and the barracks—every post is occupied by the National Guard. Tranquillity will not be disturbed to-night, but to-morrow must be a decisive day. It is rumoured that Paul Nyari, the leader of the radicals, has been directed to form a ministry. Count Szathmari, the prime minister, resigned on the 10th inst., whether he had repaired to send in his resignation. Paul Nyari has taken upon himself to raise on the spot 300,000 men.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

MORE SLAUGHTER.

THE HAMBURG CORRESPONDENT, under date of the 15th of May, from Kiel, states that on the Thursday night or Friday morning, the Danes disembarked at the point of the peninsula, and 4000 men, but being surprised, between the fire of the artillery and the infantry, could not regain their vessels, and those who were not killed were made prisoners. It was stated that seventeen wagon loads of wounded were carried off.

SPAIN.

A royal decree has deprived Don Henry, the Queen's cousin, of his rights, honors, &c.

Sir II. Lytton, the British Minister at Madrid, had received his passports from the Spanish government, with orders to quit that capital within forty-eight hours.—[Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived at Dover from Boulogne on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to London by the 6h. 15m. train.]

ITALY.

The *ITALIA CENTRALE* (Modena paper), of the 13th of May, contains a long proclamation of the provisional government, which, after urging the necessity of union in the cause of Italian liberty and independence, proposes to open public registers, in which all the names in the opinion that they are desirous of forming an union of the ex-duchy of Modena and Reggio with Piedmont are invited to inscribe their names. The object of this union is the formation of 'a great constitutional kingdom of Upper Italy,' on the following bases:—

1. The amalgamation of all the Italians of Upper Italy, with the exception of the emancipated Ligurian, Lombardo-Venetian territories, Piedmont, Liguria, Sardinia, Modena, and Parma; thus re-establishing, and widely extending, the idea of General Bonaparte.
2. The kingdom to be governed by a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in Charles Albert and his male descendants.
3. The provisional adoption of the constitutional statute of Piedmont, addition to the Chambers of 200 members in proportion to the population thus united.
4. The modification of the statute according to the necessities of the case.
5. The adoption of a liberal municipal system.
6. Equality of rights and duties.

POLAND.

A letter from Posen, of the 10th, in the *COLONIEN GAZETTE*, states that part of the Polish insurgents, led by A. Maleszewski, have retired into Kujavia, being unable to open any way by the death of peasant-warriors whom the Prussian command had sent free on parole, having first marked them with an indelible black line on their right hands and ears. Many of these marked men have nevertheless been brought to Posen, having again been taken with arms in their hands in the midst of the rebel bands. Others, on being asked what they had done to them and to whom they had sworn, and to whom they answered, 'We must sacrifice ourselves for our country.' The number of victims is not yet completed, nor if it were God would have given us a sign of grace.' Or being told he was sure to be shot if it takes a peasant to the peasant, the peasant coolly replied, 'It caught a second long while to make up his mind to neither, but when his mind is made up he does not care for death.'

Microslawski has received his passport and set out for France.

The report of the defeat of a large body of Poles at Exio, in the Bromberg district, by the troops under General Hirschfeld, has been confirmed. Hirschfeld succeeded in drawing the Poles from a strong wooded position into clear ground, when he opened a tremendous fire of grape and shrapnel upon them from his masked batteries, and then charging, routed them with heavy loss.

Letters from Berlin of the 22nd, state that notwithstanding the severe defeats recently sustained by the Poles, the fearful struggle in Posen is still going on. 'The high nobility of the province have not taken part in the struggle; but not one of them has dared to accept official appointments offered them by the King of Prussia.' Emmanuel Arndt arrived at Potsdam on the 10th inst., charged it is understood to negotiate in name of the French government respecting Polish affairs.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens, of the 30th ult., mention that serious insurrections had broken out in various provinces of Greece. At Lamia, a provisional government had been proclaimed by General Veleza.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Two steamers arrived Monday at Liverpool from the United States—the *Sarah Sands* and the *America*.

Mr Polk had proposed to occupy Yucatan, to prevent England or any European power taking it. Mr Calhoun mocked his precaution and susceptibility and asked had the president already discovered and then the account from Mexico prevented the war.

to delay the ratification of the treaty.

The following was received by telegraph just as the American was leaving: "Detroit, Michigan, May 9, 1848. A terrible fire is now raging in this city. The population of which is 20,000. The mill-stores—houses are destroyed, and also the Elmhurst stores. Forty buildings have already been consumed; the Steamboat Hotel and the American Hotel are both in flames, and one-third of the city is threatened with destruction. The advertising newspaper office has also fallen a prey to the devouring element."

The intelligence is very alarming. The white population of the island, expecting a rising of the blacks, had stationed troops in the most disturbed districts, and had arrested some of the ringleaders.

INDIA.

MORE BRIBERY ROBBERY.

BOMBAY, April 15th.—The *Rajah* of Sattara is dead. He departed this life on the 5th inst., in the forty-sixth year of his age, having occupied the throne since the deposition of his brother, in 1839. He was an able and intelligent ruler, and very popular among his subjects. He has left no male heir behind him, and the whole of his extensive territory passes, per treaty, to the British G. v. m.; a very vivid, indeed, amid such hard and trying times. The annual revenue is said to amount to about 150,000. His late Highness leaves an adopted son, but as he had been so without our sanction or knowledge at the time, his claim of course has been held invalid. The traitor has taken place all quietly enough—nor is danger to be apprehended from any dispute on the matter.

THE POLITICAL CREED OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The subjoined is the political creed proposed by Mr. O'Higgins at the meeting of citizens in the Prince of Wales Theatre, on Sunday last, and unanimously adopted.

Article 1.—I believe that every male inhabitant of this kingdom, of mature age, (civane persons and criminals excepted) is of common right entitled to the elective franchise, and, by the laws of God, a freeman, and should therefore possess the full, free, and complete enjoyment of political liberty.

Article 2.—I believe that it is not an act of tyranny, but a violation of the law of God to keep the people in a state of slavery by withholding the elective franchise, which is their best and most sacred inheritance.

Article 3.—I believe that the poor have an equal right, but more need of the elective franchise than the rich. Because the rich can maintain and protect their own interests, while the poor have no protection except in the strong shield of the elective franchise.

Article 4.—I believe that any member of parliament, or any candidate for a seat in parliament, who will not pledge himself to oppose every administration but that which will make Universal Suffrage a cabinet measure, is not only an enemy to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the kingdom, but a knave in politics, and a hypocrite in religion.

Article 5.—I believe he is a knave in politics.—Because while he professes to have regard for the welfare of the people he denies them those constitutional rights which, without any loss to him, would secure that welfare.

Article 6.—I believe he is a hypocrite in religion.—Because with the view to subvert his own interests, he denies the rights of his fellow-man to have a share in making the laws, which is his birth-right; and while he must obey the law at the same time he professes the Christian precepts of 'doing by others as he would be done unto.'

Article 7.—I believe that the man who is not the advocate of Universal Suffrage must necessarily be the enemy of the working classes.—Because Universal Suffrage will secure to the working man the rest of his labour, of his life, and his birth-right; and that if he is not to have the elective power, he will rest contented, satisfied, happy, and respected under his own roof, where none shall dare to make him afraid.

Dublin, April, 1848.

TEN HOURS BILL.

MANCHESTER.—A public meeting of the card room operatives, was held in the Old Manor Court Room, Nicholas Croft, on Tuesday week last, to consider the merits of the Ten Hours Bill. The room was crowded to excess, and strong disapprobation was expressed against some of the masters for the unmannerly conduct they are pursuing, in endeavouring to destroy the benefits intended by the legislature to the factory operatives. The president of the society was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by John Henry, seconded by John Thompson, and supported by John Tier:

That we, the card room operatives of Manchester, deprecate the foul practices and tyrannical means resorted to by some of the millowners to destroy the good effects of the Ten Hours Bill, thereby depriving those whom that measure was intended to benefit from such recreation necessary for their bodily health and mental instruction which is necessary for the proper cultivation of their minds, and since the owners not only open their mills until eight o'clock in the morning, and thus keep the females and young persons until a late hour at night, and others keeping them from their homes from six o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, which is thirteen hours altogether three hours for meals in the interval; and further that we consider such practices, and the means of their maintenance, to be tyrannical and unjust, and that we are determined, by every means in our power, to resist such monstrous tyranny, and make the measure what it ought to be.

Moved by Mr. John Smith, seconded by Mr. James Bromley, and supported by Mr. James Leach:—

That this meeting calls upon the government to institute such proceedings as may be necessary to protect the factory hands against the unmanly conspiracy of some of the millowners, who are striving insidiously to destroy the beneficial effects intended by the Ten Hours Bill.

In speaking to the above resolution, Mr. Leach said:—

"My Chairmen, ladies, and gentlemen, for you are real ladies and gentlemen, and for you are real owners, I wish that they could they be without your labour, and you would produce all their wealth. I endeavour to get a clause in the bill at the time of passing it, for restricting the time, but I was asked, would any one doubt the honesty of the millowners? Yes, I said, I for one, doubt them. (Cheers.) The Lord then showed at some length, that the House of Commons divided against them, and that they did not evade the measure. I said, I will never have all the benefit of the bill, until you compel the masters to restriction. (Cheers.) No one would have thought that the Ten Hours Bill would have been violated so soon, and in such a manner as it has been, and that the masters would have conspired against it. It is no pleasure to them to see their hands leave their mills for recreation on six o'clock in the evening, and go to parks and places of amusement, but it is not a pleasure to you if (cries of 'Yes yes') If there steps are not put a stop to, it is your duty to do it—you have the power in your own hands, and if you do not let it, it will be your own loss. (Hear, hear.) But let me tell you that the time is coming when if you are not prepared to resist, your own language do it with (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) The bill has been thirty years in agitation and let it, therefore, not be lost; when the masters had the workhouse people as apprentices, they worked them until they were not able to walk, their limbs lost their use. We are not at the lowest if we allow them their own will, and let them go as they like, and the master, if he will not do as the law directs, do to him as he would to you, and tell him that you will not work more than reasonable hours. It will be a beautiful sight to see men and women going to the parks and lyceums, the evening schools, and other places of entertainment and amusement. (Hear, hear.)—thus getting the full benefit of the law, and the master, if he will not do as the law directs, do to him as he would to you, and tell him that you will not work more than reasonable hours. It will be a beautiful sight to see men and women going to the parks and lyceums, the evening schools, and other places of entertainment and amusement. (Hear, hear.)—thus getting the full benefit of the law, and the master, if he will not do as the law directs, do to him as he would to you, and tell him that you will not work more than reasonable hours. It will be a beautiful sight to see men and women going to the parks and lyceums, the evening schools, and other places of entertainment and amusement. 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